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80-1-101. Definition. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this title "department" means the department of agriculture provided for in Article XII, section 1, of the Montana constitution and in Title 2, chapter 15, part 30.

History: En. 3-106.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-106.1.

80-1-102. Duties of department. The department shall:

(1) encourage and promote the interests of agriculture, including horticulture and apiculture, and all other allied industries;

(2) collect and publish statistics relating to the production and marketing of crops and other agricultural products so far as the information may be of value to the agricultural and allied interests of the state;

(3) assist, encourage, and promote the organization of farmers' institutes, horticultural and agricultural societies, the holding of fairs, livestock shows, or other exhibits of the products of agriculture;

(4) adopt standards for open and closed receptacles for farm products and standards for the grade and other classification of farm products;

(5) cooperate with producers and consumers in devising and maintaining economical and efficient systems of distribution and aid in the reduction of waste and expense incidental to marketing;

(6) have the authority to maintain a market news service, including information as to crops, freight rates, commission rates, and other matters as may be of service to producers and consumers, and act as a clearinghouse for information of value to producers and consumers;

(7) gather and diffuse information concerning the supply, demand, prevailing prices, and commercial movement of farm products;

(8) investigate the practices and methods of factors, commission merchants, and others who receive, solicit, buy, sell, handle on commission or

otherwise, or deal in grain, vegetables, or other farm products, so that distribution of the commodities is accomplished efficiently, economically, and without hardship, waste, or fraud;

(9) cooperate with Montana state university, the agricultural experiment station, and the federal government for the betterment of the agricultural industries of the state, the improvement of rural life, and promotion of equality of opportunity for the farmers of the state;

(10) take and hold in the name of the state of Montana property, real and personal, acquired by gifts, subscriptions, donations, and bequests;

(11) sell and dispose of personal property owned by it in a manner the department may provide, when in the judgment of the department the sale or disposal best promotes the purposes for which the department is established;

(12) contract in respect to any matter within the scope of its authority;

(13) enforce this title and all other laws for the protection and regulation of agriculture.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3561, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3561, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 80, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-107.**

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80-1-201. Department of revenue to collect farm statistics. It shall be the duty of the department of revenue, at the time of making the annual assessment of property to collect such statistics in relation to farm products and agricultural resources from each farm owner, operator, or renter as shall be called for by the director of agriculture and on blanks to be prepared and furnished by the director of agriculture.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 187, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2043, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2043, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 405, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 84-449.**

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80-1-202. Delivery to director of agriculture. The original blanks upon which the statistics are gathered by the department of revenue shall be returned to the director of agriculture immediately on completion of the assessment work and not later than July 1 each year.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 187, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2044, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2044, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 405, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 84-450.

80-1-203. Statistics, how obtained. If for any reason the department of revenue is unable to obtain the statistics from any farm owner, operator, or renter, it shall obtain them from the most reliable source, so that the returns may be complete.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 187, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2045, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2045, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 405, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 84-451.

80-1-204. Penalty for refusal to furnish statistics. Any farm owner, operator, or renter refusing to furnish the information called for in 80-1-201, or willfully furnishing fraudulent information to the department of revenue, upon proper request therefor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than $10 or more than $100, and cost of prosecution.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 187, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2046, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2046, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 405, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 84-452.

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Appropriation money for extension work in agriculture authorized, 7-21-3203.

80-2-101. Trust assets of rural rehabilitation corporation — department of agriculture designated to make application. The department of agriculture is designated as the department of Montana state government to apply to the secretary of agriculture of the United States or any other proper federal official under Public Law 499, 81st congress, approved May 3, 1950, for the return of the trust assets, either funds or property, held by the United States as trustee in behalf of the Montana rural rehabilitation corporation.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 103, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2801.

80-2-102. Agreements with United States secretary of agriculture authorized. (1) The department shall enter into agreements with the secretary of agriculture of the United States under section 2(f) of Public Law 499, 81st congress, upon terms and conditions and for periods of time as are mutually agreeable, authorizing the secretary of agriculture to accept, administer, spend, and use in the state all or any part of the trust assets or any other funds of the state which may be appropriated for carrying out the purposes of Titles I and II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, in accordance with the applicable provisions of Title IV thereof, as amended, and do all things necessary to carry out the agreements.

(2) The program must be administered with funds appropriated for such purposes and any request for an increase of spending authority for administering the program requires a budget amendment and is subject to Title 17, chapter 7, part 4.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 112, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 104, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2802; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 328, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (2).

80-2-103. Administration of trust assets. Funds and the proceeds of the trust assets which are not authorized to be administered by the secretary of agriculture under 80-2-102 shall be received by the department and paid by it to the state treasurer for deposit in the expendable trust fund and shall be statutorily appropriated as provided in 17-7-502 to be used for expenditure or obligation by the department for the purposes of 80-2-102 or for the rural rehabilitation purposes permissible under the charter of the now dissolved Montana rural rehabilitation corporation as may be agreed upon between the department and the secretary of agriculture, subject to Public Law 499.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 112, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2803; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 703, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near middle of section, after "trust fund and", inserted "shall be statutorily appropriated as provided in 17-7-502 to be".

1983 Amendment: In middle of section, substituted "expendable trust fund" for "federal and private grant clearance fund".

80-2-104. Powers of department — claims and obligations — property acquired at foreclosure. (1) The department may:

(a) collect, compromise, adjust, or cancel claims and obligations arising out of or administered under this part or under any mortgage, lease, contract, or agreement entered into or administered under this part and, if necessary, pursue them to final collection in any court having jurisdiction;

(b) bid for and purchase at any execution, foreclosure, or other sale or otherwise acquire property upon which the department has a lien by reason of a judgment or execution or which is pledged, mortgaged, or conveyed or which otherwise secures any loan or other indebtedness owing to or acquired by the department under this part;

(c) accept title to any property so purchased or acquired, operate or lease the property for a period necessary to protect the investment, and sell or otherwise dispose of the property in a manner consistent with this part.

(2) The authority granted to the department in this section may be delegated to the secretary of agriculture with respect to funds or assets authorized to be administered and used by him under agreements entered into under 80-2-102.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 112, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 106, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2804.

Cross-References

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Financial obligations — agricultural items considered property necessary to carry on trade or profession and not subject to execution, 25-13-612.

Financial obligations — perfection of security interests in farm equipment, 30-9-302, 30-9-307, 30-9-401.

Land use — relocation of farm persons displaced when land condemned, Title 70, ch. 31, part 1.

80-2-105. United States and secretary of agriculture free from liability. The United States and the secretary of agriculture are free from liability by virtue of the transfer of the assets to the department under this part.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 112, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 107, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2805.

80-2-106. Rules. The department may adopt rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this part.

History: En. 3-2806 by Sec. 1, Ch. 30, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2806.

Part 2

Hail Insurance

Part Cross-References

Farm mutual insurers, Title 33, ch. 4.

80-2-201. Powers and duties of board of hail insurance. The board of hail insurance provided for in 2-15-3003:

(1) shall hold meetings when necessary and essential for the proper conduct of its business;

(2) is hereby authorized, directed, and empowered to make rules as it may from time to time find practical, necessary, and beneficial for the administration of this part;

(3) shall prescribe blank forms for all purposes necessary, proper, and incidental to the effective operation and enforcement of this part; and

(4) shall use any appropriate means of communication to inform Montana producers of the purposes, scope, and benefits of this part in furnishing protection against loss by hail at the actual cost of the risk to all taxpayers who may elect to become subject to the provisions of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 17, Ex. L. 1918; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 350, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 350, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 58, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 140, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 468, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1501(part); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 691, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: At end of (1), after "business" deleted "at the state capitol in the office of the director of agriculture, who is secretary of the board"; in (4), at beginning substituted "shall use any appropriate means of communication to inform Montana producers of the purposes, scope, and benefits of this part" for "shall prescribe a special form outlining the purposes, scope, and benefits of this part", and at end, deleted ", the form to be submitted by the agent of the department of revenue in each county at the time in which the regular assessments of property are made by the agents to each farmer in each county in the state engaged in growing of crops subject to injury or destruction by hail. Each such farmer taxpayer shall signify on such forms whether he desires to become subject to the provisions of this part or not."

80-2-202. Compensation of chairman and officers. (1) The appointed members of the board of hail insurance shall receive a per diem of $25 for each day they are engaged in the transaction of official business.

(2) All board members and employees shall be allowed expenses as provided in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503.

(3) All other public officials specified in this chapter shall perform the duties relative to hail insurance without other compensation than that allowed by law.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 183, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 363, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 363, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 188, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 237, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 93, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 343, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1519.**

80-2-203. Participation in program — tax. (1) Any taxpayers or associations of taxpayers engaged in the growing of crops other than specified herein or other agricultural or horticultural products subject to injury or destruction by hail may, by their individual or joint election filed with and approved by the board of hail insurance, accept the provisions of this part and elect to become subject thereto, and in such event such risks may be classified by the board and suitable levies imposed as may be agreed upon by the board and such taxpayers, whereupon such taxpayers shall be entitled to the benefits and protection afforded by the insurance provisions of this part.

(2) Every farmer taxpayer who signifies his desire to become subject to the provisions of this part shall file in the office of the county assessor the properly filled out form not later than August 15 and shall be chargeable with the tax hereinafter provided for on lands growing crops subject to injury or destruction by hail and shall share in the protection and benefits under the hail insurance provisions of this part. Such application for hail insurance shall be in full force and effect at noon the day following the acceptance of the same by the county assessor.

(3) This part shall not be so construed as to empower anyone except the actual owner of the land to make such land subject to the hail tax provided in this part.

History: **(1)En. Sec. 11, Ch. 169, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 362, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 362, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 82-1518, R.C.M. 1947; (2), (3)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch.**

17, Ex. L. 1918; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 350, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 350, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 58, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 140, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 468, L. 1977; Sec. 82-1501, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1501(3), 82-1518.

Cross-References

Crop lien — when created — assessment, 80-2-226.

80-2-204. Duty of agent of the department of revenue — election of benefits of law. It shall be the duty of the agent of the department of revenue in each county in the state upon request to explain to each taxpayer engaged in the growing of crops subject to injury or destruction by hail the provisions of this part and the protection afforded thereby and to issue insurance policies, on the forms provided for such purpose, if such taxpayer desires to become subject to this part and liable for the tax levies provided hereby and thereby eligible to the benefits and protection of this part. Each such taxpayer who elects to become subject to this part shall be liable for the taxes levied for hail insurance and shall participate in the benefits and protection afforded by this part, provided that the owners of lands worked by others under lease or contract shall elect if such lands shall be subject to the tax levies herein provided for and the crops grown thereon protected for hail insurance, or the lessee of such land may tender payment of the tax levied for hail insurance to protect his crops, in cash, to the officer authorized to receive same, whereupon such crops shall become eligible to the benefits and protection afforded by this part for hail insurance.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 169, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 356, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 356, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 391, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1512; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 691, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Near beginning of first sentence before "to explain", substituted "upon request" for ", at the time in which the annual assessment of property is made,"; and near middle of first sentence after "afforded thereby and to", substituted "issue insurance policies" for "request each such taxpayer to certify".

80-2-205. What crops subject to provisions of law. The crops grown on the lands of all taxpayers who shall elect to become subject to this part shall be insured under the provisions of this part for the acreage and the kind of crop for which taxes for hail insurance will have been levied, which insurance shall be provided for, determined, and adjusted and paid for as provided by this part.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 169, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 357, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 357, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1513.

80-2-206. Cash payment. When an applicant for hail insurance tenders cash for the same to the county assessor, he shall be allowed a discount of 4%. His hail insurance shall be issued upon said cash payment less the 4% mentioned. The charge for the insurance shall be based on the maximum rates shown on the application for hail insurance. If the current rates are reduced later, the board of hail insurance shall arrange for the proper refund to the insured. All cash received by the assessor shall be promptly turned over to the county treasurer who will furnish the insured with a current receipt and place the money in the hail insurance fund.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 350.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1503(2).

Cross-References

Release of lien, 80-2-230.

80-2-207. Delinquent taxes — application by delinquent — crop lien. (1) No owner of land who has more than 1 year's delinquent taxes on his land shall be allowed hail insurance under the provisions of this part, unless his application is accompanied by a cash payment for the amount that would be due on said application in the event of a maximum levy for that year.

(2) Any grain grower unable to secure state hail insurance under the provisions of this part on account of delinquent taxes or for other reasons may make application to the county assessor of his respective county and said county assessor is hereby authorized to receive and accept such applications where the applicant furnishes a sufficient crop lien subject only to a seed lien, provided that such crop lien shall be accepted only under such rules and requirements as may be prescribed by the board of hail insurance and provided that the board may cancel any hail insurance accepted in violation of said rules and requirements. Upon receipt of said application, the county assessor shall make record thereof and shall file the original in the office of the clerk and recorder of said county. He shall also cause an assessment for the proper amount to be made on the assessment rolls in the same manner provided for in the case of other special levies or assessments.

(3) No tenant who has delinquent hail insurance which was secured by a crop lien only and not secured by real estate shall be allowed another policy in any succeeding year until he pays his delinquent account or accounts or until he pays cash for the current hail insurance.

(4) If any tenant becomes delinquent for his hail insurance after having failed to apply for relief as provided by the board under 80-2-229, he may apply to the board for a reduction. If his reasons for requesting a reduction are approved by the board, the board may reduce his charge to not less than one-half the original amount charged.

History: (1) thru (3)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 350.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1943; Sec. 82-1503, R.C.M. 1947; (4)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 34, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 354, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 354, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 37, L. 1943; Sec. 82-1509, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1503(1), (3), 82-1509(part).

Cross-References

Agricultural liens — threshers' liens, 71-3-124; Title 71, ch. 3, part 8.

Agricultural liens — farm laborers' liens, Title 71, ch. 3, part 4.

Agricultural liens — crop liens for seed and grain and liens for hail insurance, Title 71, ch. 3, part 7.

Agricultural liens — agisters' liens and liens for service, Title 71, ch. 3, part 12.

Financial obligations — obligations on "seed loans" — County Treasurers' lists, 15-16-701.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered necessary household property not subject to execution, 25-13-611.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered property necessary to carry on trade or profession and not subject to execution, 25-13-612.

Financial obligations — perfection of security interests in farm equipment, 30-9-302, 30-9-307, 30-9-401.

Hail insurance secured by crop lien only, 80-2-227.

Payment of losses, 80-2-244.

Taxation provisions — tax exemption provisions, 15-6-201, 15-6-206, 15-6-207.

Taxation provisions — greenbelt appraisal — valuation of land as agricultural, Title 15, ch. 7, part 2.

Taxation provisions — individual income tax exceptions for farmers, ranchers, and stockmen, 15-30-241.

Taxation provisions — corporate license tax exemption for agricultural organizations, 15-31-102.

Taxation provisions — gasoline license and special fuels use taxes, Title 15, ch. 70, parts 2 and 3.

80-2-208. Maximum insurance. When the reserve fund is determined actuarially sound, as provided in 80-2-228, the board may write not more than $24 insurance on each acre of grain which is on nonirrigated land and not more than $48 per acre on irrigated land. When more than one party desires hail insurance on the same crop, each party is entitled to the share of the maximum provided per acre as represented by his interest in the crop. Either party may insure his share in the crop for any amount up to and including the maximum per acre if the others waive their right to insure.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 350.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1502.

80-2-209. Reinsurance. Because of the unusual or unexpected variation in the severity of damage to grain crops which occur from year to year and in order to enable the hail insurance board to spread the effect of these variations more evenly over all years, the board is hereby authorized to negotiate for and to secure reinsurance of a part of the risk in any year when the need of such reinsurance appears advisable to the board. The board is hereby authorized to use moneys from hail insurance levies for the purchase of such reinsurance whenever it appears to the board that such reinsurance is necessary and advisable.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 37, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 147, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1505.

80-2-210 through 80-2-220 reserved.

80-2-221. Tax for hail insurance. (1) A tax is hereby authorized and directed to be levied on all lands in this state growing crops subject to injury or destruction by hail, the owners of which have elected to become subject to the provisions of this part.

(2) The board of hail insurance shall annually estimate, as accurately as possible, the amount required to pay all losses, interest on warrants, and costs of administration and shall recommend a levy to be made on each kind of land respectively, subject to the provisions of this part, to the department of revenue. The rates recommended to apply on the lands of owners shall be applied in the same proportions to the crops of those insured on a personal assessment basis.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(1); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 20, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 691, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Deleted former (3) and (4), which read: "(3) It is hereby provided, however, that such tax may not exceed in any one year $2.40 per acre on lands sown to grain crops on nonirrigated lands, $4.80 per acre on irrigated lands, or $2.40 per acre on lands producing hay crops.

(4) If the tax required to pay the estimated losses, interest on warrants, and costs of administration is less than $1.20 per acre on lands sown to grain crops on nonirrigated lands and $2.40 per acre on irrigated lands and a proportionate amount on lands sown to hay crops, the board of hail insurance must recommend a tax levy sufficient to raise the full amount thereof."

80-2-222. Board to establish amount of levy — disposition of funds. (1) The board of hail insurance may, when it considers it advisable, establish as many districts as it considers advisable and may maintain maximum rates in various parts of the state, which rates shall be commensurate with the risk incurred as nearly as it can determine from past experiences or from any records available.

(2) Notice of the various rates established for any year shall be plainly printed on the application for hail insurance, and the rates for the year shall be determined and levied by the board of hail insurance for each of the various districts as established, in such proportions as will in its judgment be fair and equitable.

(3) In making the levy provided in this section and 80-2-223, the board of hail insurance shall provide for:

(a) the payment of all expenses of administration, together with all interest owed or to be owing on registered warrants;

(b) that portion of the losses incurred during the current year which are not paid from funds drawn from the reserve;

(c) the maintenance of the reserve, a part or all of which may be used in any one year for the purpose of paying the costs of administration, interest on the warrants, and losses as the same shall be settled and adjusted by the board, including the losses sustained in any prior year or years under the hail insurance law that have not been paid.

(4) If at the end of any hail insurance season the board determines and finds that more funds are accumulating from the current year's levies than were estimated when the levy was made and are in excess of the need for the payment of losses and expenses and maintenance of the reserve, the board may, at its discretion, refund the excess to the farmers insured for the year, on a pro rata or percentage basis.

(5) The board of hail insurance may direct the board of investments to invest funds from the expendable trust fund pursuant to the provisions of the unified investment program for state funds. The income from such investments shall be credited to the board of hail insurance account in the expendable trust fund.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; Sec. 82-1506, R.C.M. 1947; (3) thru (5)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 34, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 352, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 8, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 352, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 20, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 73, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 16, L. 1977; Sec. 82-1507, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(4), (5), 82-1507(1), (2), (7); amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 691, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 281, in (5), substituted "expendable trust fund" for "agency fund" in two places.

Chapter 691 made the following changes: in (1), deleted former last sentence, which read: "The highest of these rates shall be the same as the maximum established herein and the lowest may not be less than $1.20 per acre on lands sown to grain crops and a proportionate amount on lands sown to hay crops."; in (2) before "the rates for the year shall be determined", deleted "in any year when the requirements of the hail insurance law as herein provided do not require a levy of the maximum rates as established, then"; and near end of (3)(c) after "hail insurance law", deleted "during or subsequent to the year 1919".

Cross-References

Payment for losses from hailstorms, 80-2-244.

Taxation provisions — tax exemption provisions, 15-6-201, 15-6-206, 15-6-207.

Taxation provisions — greenbelt appraisal — valuation of land as agricultural, Title 15, ch. 7, part 2.

Taxation provisions — individual income tax exceptions for farmers, ranchers, and stockmen, 15-30-241.

Taxation provisions — corporate license tax exemption for agricultural organizations, 15-31-102.

Taxation provisions — gasoline license and special fuels use taxes, Title 15, ch. 70, parts 2 and 3.

80-2-223. Levy by department of revenue. The department of revenue shall prescribe such levies annually to be made against lands growing crops subject to injury or destruction by hail which are subject to this part in accordance with the recommendation of the board of hail insurance.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(part).

80-2-224. Assessment — notice — when payable. Notice of such assessment shall be mailed by the county treasurer to each person insured in the same manner and at the same time as notices of property taxes due. The assessment shall be payable at the office of the county treasurer of each respective county.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(part); amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 691, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In first sentence, substituted "in the same manner and at the same time as notices of property taxes due" for "in the same manner as are all other notices of taxes due".

80-2-225. Real estate lien — creation. Such tax levies are chargeable to the lands of each taxpayer, respectively, who elects to become subject to this part and shall be extended on the tax roll and collected by the officers charged with such duties in the manner and form as are other property taxes and if not paid shall be a lien on the lands against which the same are levied as are other property taxes. The lien may in no way affect mortgages that are of record on March 14, 1917. The lien of any mortgage filed subsequent to March 14, 1917, shall be subsequent to any lien for hail insurance hereafter levied thereon.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(part).

80-2-226. Crop lien — when created — assessment. (1) In addition to the lien created in 80-2-225 on the land of the insured, the levy for such hail insurance shall constitute a lien on the crops insured with the exception that the crop lien may not apply to owners of unencumbered land or to the land or crops of those who pay cash for hail insurance. The applications of these persons may not be filed with the county clerk and recorded as provided for in 80-2-207. The crop lien shall be included in all applications for hail insurance, with the above exceptions, and shall be enforced as provided in 80-2-230 and 80-2-231 against all insured except those owning unencumbered land or those who have paid cash for hail insurance.

(2) All applicants securing hail insurance on crop liens as heretofore provided shall be subject to the same charges per acre as provided herein to be made on land.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(part).**

Cross-References

Participation in hail insurance program — tax, 80-2-203.

80-2-227. Hail insurance secured by crop lien only. When any hail insurance issued under this part is secured by a crop lien only said crop lien is hereby declared a first lien on the insured crop, except only any crop lien which may have been given to secure the purchase price for the seed which was bought and used to plant and produce the insured grain.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 37, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1504.**

Cross-References

Delinquent taxes — application by delinquent — crop lien, 80-2-207.

80-2-228. Reserve fund. (1) Each year when the hail board makes its annual levy for the payment of current losses, expenses of administration, and for an addition to the reserve if conditions permit, it may not increase the levy enough in any year so that such addition to the reserve will exceed 5% of the maximum risk written for that year.

(2) The board may engage the services of a qualified actuary to conduct an actuarial valuation of the reserve. This valuation shall include the actuary's determination of the amount of reserve necessary to absorb all reasonably anticipated catastrophic losses. This amount shall be the maximum permissible reserve fund for the next year.

(3) The reserve hereby created shall be deposited in an expendable trust fund, and is statutorily appropriated as provided in 17-7-502 to the board for the purpose of paying costs of administration, interest, and losses of the program.

(4) The board may not draw on the reserve for any purpose unless the amount required for the payment of losses for the current year, including interest on warrants and costs of administration, exceeds the amount of the estimate made by the board for the current year pursuant to 80-2-221.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 34, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 352, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 8, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 352, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 20, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 73, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 16, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1507(3) thru (6); amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 691, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 703, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3) substituted present language for "The reserve hereby created shall be deposited in an expendable trust fund, and the board is hereby granted the power to draw from its moneys in the fund such amounts as it considers necessary for the purpose of paying costs of administration, interest, and losses".

1983 Amendments: Chapter 281, in (3), substituted "an expendable trust fund" for "the agency fund".

Chapter 691 made the following changes: deleted former (2), which read: "The reserve fund may not exceed $4 million prior to January 1, 1976. On January 1, 1976, and thereafter, the maximum permissible reserve fund shall be established as set forth in subsection (3) of this section."; and at beginning of (4) before "The board" deleted "Whenever there are no unpaid losses for prior years and whenever in any one year the cost of administration, interest, and losses for the current year is less than the sum of 60 cents per acre on nonirrigated grains and a proportionate amount on irrigated grains and other crops,"; and at end of (4) after "by the board" inserted "for the current year pursuant to 80-2-221".

80-2-229. Withdrawal of crop in case of destruction through other means. When any crop insured under this part shall have been destroyed by any other cause than hail, the applicant may, by furnishing the proof required by the board of hail insurance, cause the crop to be withdrawn from the regular levy of the board for the current year. Such proof shall be submitted to the board of hail insurance in accordance with its rules. Said rules shall be plainly printed on the applications and policies issued by the department. They shall provide that the cost for such withdrawn insurance shall be varied as nearly as practical according to the time the insurance is in force and according to the risk carried.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 353, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 353, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1508.

80-2-230. Collection of levies — release of lien. (1) The county treasurer in each county in the state shall collect all levies made under this part in the same manner as other property taxes are collected and shall keep all moneys collected by him or for him for hail insurance in a separate fund to be known as the hail insurance fund and remit the same to the state treasurer in the same manner as provided by law for the remittance of other moneys due to the state. All county treasurers shall use due diligence in making the collections of the levies provided herein. Also the board may furnish assistance needed at any time in making collections or may take over the collection of any levy at any time, depositing any collections therefrom with the treasurer of the county where the levy therefor was made.

(2) All insurance levies, whether levied against land or in the form of special assessments secured by crop liens, shall be payable in full and not in semiannual payments on or before November 30 of each year in which such levies are made.

(3) Whenever the amount due on any hail insurance secured by a crop lien is paid, the treasurer shall promptly endorse on the lien on file in the office of the county clerk and recorder the amount paid thereon with the date of payment and such endorsement shall be a satisfaction and release of such lien.

History: (1), (3)En. Sec, 3, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 34, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 354, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 354, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 37, L. 1943; Sec. 82-1509, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; Sec. 82-1506, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(part), 82-1509(part).

Cross-References

Cash payment — discount, 80-2-206.

80-2-231. Foreclosure of lien. If the person receiving hail insurance secured by a crop lien fails to pay said insurance to the county treasurer by December 1 of the year in which the crop so insured is grown, the county treasurer shall on that day or as soon as possible thereafter deliver to the sheriff of said county a full, true, and correct copy of the lien on file in the office of the clerk and recorder and such sheriff must immediately demand from the person or persons signing such lien payment of the amount due thereon and, if the same is not paid to the sheriff upon such demand being made, the sheriff must forthwith seize and sell in the manner provided by law for the sale of personal property under execution a sufficient amount of grain belonging to such person to pay the amount due for hail insurance together with interest and costs and expenses of seizure and sale.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 354.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 33, L. 1949; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1510.

Cross-References

Hail insurance — lien on crop, 71-3-711.

80-2-232. State treasurer's duty — warrants — transfers to county and state general fund. (1) The state treasurer shall receive all moneys paid to him under this part and shall place same to the credit of the expendable trust fund. All moneys collected by the board shall be deposited in the expendable trust fund, and all losses shall be paid from that fund. All other costs are administrative expenses and shall be paid from the board's expendable trust fund. If registered warrants be presented and there be no money to pay the same, such warrants shall be registered and thereafter bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum until called for payment by the state treasurer.

(2) Upon warrants drawn by order of the board, the state treasurer shall pay out of the board's expendable trust fund to the county treasurer of each county where state hail insurance coverage is in force 2% of the gross annual levies made and collected in such county under this part for the use of the county as the board of county commissioners may determine.

(3) Upon authorization from the board of hail insurance, the state treasurer shall transfer out of the board's expendable trust fund to the general fund of the state of Montana 1.5% of the gross annual levies made and collected in the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 183, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 355, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 355, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 189, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 75, Ch. 147, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1511; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 691, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 281 made the following changes: in (1), at end of first sentence, substituted "expendable trust fund" for "agency fund" and deleted "and may from time to time transfer to the earmarked revenue fund such sums as the board of hail insurance may deem necessary and proper to pay the expenses of administration"; in second sentence substituted first "expendable trust fund" for "agency fund" and second "expendable trust fund" for "account in the earmarked revenue fund", and deleted last sentence, which read: "If at any time more funds are in the earmarked revenue fund than the board estimates are needed for administrative expenses, the state treasurer may on the order of the board transfer such funds back to the agency fund as the board may direct."; and in (2) and (3), substituted "expendable trust fund" for "account in the agency fund".

Chapter 691, near middle of (2), changed "1%" to "2%"; and near end of (3), changed "2%" to "1.5%".

80-2-233 through 80-2-240 reserved.

80-2-241. Report of losses. All losses by hail to crops insured under this part shall be reported within 14 days thereafter by the owner of such crops, his agent or attorney, to the board of hail insurance, which shall require the claimant to make a statement of the losses sustained, the cause thereof, and such other information as the board may require on the forms to be provided for such purpose. If a loss is reported more than 14 days after it occurs, the board shall charge the claimant for all costs incurred in making the adjustment.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 169, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 358, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 358, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1514; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 691, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Near beginning of section, substituted "14 days" for "3 days"; and inserted last sentence.

80-2-242. Appraisers — appointment — qualifications — duties. (1) The department of agriculture shall as soon as practicable each year retain a sufficient number of appraisers to appraise all losses by hail incurred under this part in the various counties. The persons so appointed shall be actively engaged in farming or shall have had practical experience in farming.

(2) The board may call on one or more of the duly appointed appraisers for the adjustment of each and every loss, and the said appraisers shall promptly report their findings to the board according to the rules provided by the board.

(3) No appraiser who shall be a relative, attorney, agent, employee, or creditor or in any manner interested by lien, mortgage, or otherwise in the crop injured or destroyed shall assist in adjusting any such loss.

(4) The board may send any duly appointed appraiser or appraisers into any county as the occasion may require.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 359, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 359, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 79, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1515; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 691, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), near beginning changed "board of hail insurance" to "department of agriculture", and at end deleted "and shall be selected from names submitted by regularly organized farmers societies in the various counties. If the recommendations are not made as provided above, then the board shall select the appraisers from men actively engaged in farming or men who have had practical experience in farming as heretofore provided."; in (4) after "the board may", deleted "in case of emergency appoint more than three appraisers in any county. Also it may"; and made minor changes in phraseology.

80-2-243. Disputed appraisal. (1) In case the party that has sustained the loss is dissatisfied with and refuses to accept the adjustment made by the official appraiser, then he shall have the right to appeal to the board of hail insurance. He shall make such appeal by registered or certified mail within 10 days after receiving the adjustment offer of the board in writing. Also the board may require the posting of a cash bond of $25 with the request for reappraisal of the first adjustment. In cases where the board requires the posting of the $25 bond, the board may retain it if no increase is allowed. If an increase is obtained, the board will return the bond to the claimant.

(2) In case the adjuster who makes the second appraisal fails to secure an agreement, the claimant may at his option submit the matter to arbitration

as herein provided or sue the board in the district court of the county where the loss occurred, within 90 days from the date of receipt of written notice of the second appraisal. Such actions shall be trials de novo and the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure shall apply. Where any claimant demands arbitration, he shall, if required by the board, furnish a cash bond to the board in the sum of $50 which shall accompany his application. If there is not sufficient allowance made to any claimant after arbitration to cover the cost of arbitration without the use of the $50 bond, then the board may use a part or all of said cash bond. In cases where the claimant secures an increase, the bond shall be promptly returned to the claimant. If the claimant elects to submit the matter to arbitration, he shall then appoint one disinterested person as appraiser and the official appraiser shall appoint another person as appraiser and the two shall select a third disinterested person and the three shall then proceed to adjust the loss in the same manner as specified in 80-2-242. The judgment of the majority shall be the judgment of said appraisers and shall be binding upon both parties as the final determination of said loss.

(3) (a) If the insured does not recover a greater sum than allowed by the official appraiser in the first instance, he shall pay the expenses of the three appraisers and their witnesses in making said adjustment, but if he is awarded a larger sum, then the same shall be paid by the board.

(b) If the insured shall be required to pay the expenses of such reappraisement as above provided, the board is hereby authorized to deduct the amount of such expenses from the amount allowed said insured before making settlement for said loss.

(4) The board shall examine all reports of appraisers and verify the same and adjust all losses and for such purposes may order hearings, subpoena witnesses, conduct examinations, and do all things necessary to secure a fair and impartial appraisement of losses by hail.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 34, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 360, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 360, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 170, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1516; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 691, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In third and fourth sentences of (1), increased bond from $10 to $25; and in third and fourth sentences of (2), increased bond from $25 to $50.

80-2-244. Payment of losses. (1) The board of hail insurance shall, as soon as practicable after the loss has been sustained, arrange for the payment of the loss in the following manner. From the amount of the loss as adjusted for each claimant, the board shall deduct the amount the claimant then owes as delinquent hail insurance tax and the maximum amount assessed as hail insurance tax for the current year.

(2) The board shall on or before November 1 order payment for the amount so deducted, which payment shall be remitted to the county treasurer of the county in which the tax was assessed. The board shall then order payment for the balance of the adjustment to be sent to the claimant, provided that in no case may the payment for loss exceed $24 per acre for grain crops on nonirrigated lands, $48 per acre on irrigated lands. No claimant may receive payment for any loss incurred where the loss does not equal or exceed 5% of the total value of the crop insured. If the losses in any year exceed the

current levy plus the reserve, if any, then the payment of all losses shall be prorated, share and share alike, among all grain growers having loss claims adjusted and approved, and the unpaid balance of the losses shall be paid out of the reserve without interest in such order as the board directs, when in the judgment of the board there are sufficient moneys to provide for the payment of the same and other items payable out of the reserve. In any year the board may by resolution authorize its chairman and secretary to borrow as needed from any person, bank, or corporation such sum or sums of money as the board may consider necessary for the purpose of paying all warrants as issued.

(3) For any moneys borrowed under the provisions of this part, the board shall cause warrants to be drawn. The warrants shall bear interest at not to exceed 6% a year, and the warrants and the interest thereon shall be paid out of funds from the state hail insurance program as they are collected from the various counties in the state. The board may not at any time borrow a total sum greater than the amount of levies as made for taxes for the current year together with such delinquent taxes as remain unpaid on the books of the county treasurer.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 361, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 8, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 361, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 77, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1517; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 691, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: At end of (1), deleted "and shall make settlement within 40 days from the time loss is sustained by paying, either by registered warrant or otherwise if funds are immediately available, 50% of the total loss as agreed upon, less the maximum rate of assessment. The balance shall be paid at the expiration of the hail season."; and at end of second sentence of (2) after "irrigated lands", deleted ", and $24 per acre on hay crops".

Cross-References

Effect of delinquent taxes, 80-2-207.
Disposition of hail insurance funds, 80-2-222.

80-2-245. Benefits exempt from execution. All money or benefits received from hail insurance are exempt from execution, are not liable to attachment, and may not be seized, taken, or appropriated by any local process to pay any debt or liability of the insured unless the amount is assigned and then for no more than the amount of the claim intended to be secured by the assignment, with lawful interest.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 363.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1520; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

CHAPTER 3

HORTICULTURE
STANDARDS, STORAGE, AND MERCHANDISING

Part 1 — Standard Grades and Brands

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80-3-101. Definitions.
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80-3-104. Department to establish standard grades — notice required.

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80-3-107. Grade of agricultural products to be stated in advertisements.
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(Repealed. Sec. 75, Ch. 539, L. 1983.
See Title 80, ch. 4, parts 4 through 7.)

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80-3-610. Rules for enforcement of part.
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80-3-612. Disposition of license fees.
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Part 7 — Itinerant Merchants

80-3-701. Definitions.
80-3-702. Exemptions — affidavit.
80-3-703. License required.
80-3-704. Application for license — fee.
80-3-705. Surety bond.
80-3-706. License — issuance, form, and display.
80-3-707. License nontransferable.
80-3-708. Revocation of license.
80-3-709. Administrative rules.
80-3-710. Offending vehicle to be kept in custody.
80-3-711. Disposition of license fees.
80-3-712. Construction.
80-3-713. Penalty.

Chapter Cross-References

Agricultural liens — threshers' liens, 71-3-124; Title 71, ch. 3, part 8.

Agricultural liens — farm laborers' liens, Title 71, ch. 3, part 4.

Agricultural liens — crop liens for seed and grain and liens for hail insurance, Title 71, ch. 3, part 7.

Agricultural liens — agisters' liens and liens for service, Title 71, ch. 3, part 12.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exemption of farm implements from certain identification requirements, 61-3-431, 69-12-408.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — motor vehicle license exemption for tractor drivers, 61-5-104, 61-8-101.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exceptions to equipment requirements, 61-9-109, 61-9-215, 61-9-406, 61-10-102, 61-10-122, 61-10-123.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — slow-moving vehicles — equipment requirements, 61-9-415.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — special fees for certain farm vehicles, 61-10-206.

City to weigh and inspect grain and hay, 7-21-4203.

Cooperative agricultural associations, Title 35, ch. 16.

Cooperative agricultural marketing, Title 35, ch. 17.

Department of Agriculture and special levies created, Art. XII, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Financial obligations — obligations on "seed loans" — County Treasurers' lists, 15-16-701.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered necessary household property not subject to execution, 25-13-611.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered property necessary to carry on trade or profession and not subject to execution, 25-13-612.

Financial obligations — perfection of security interests in farm equipment, 30-9-302, 30-9-307, 30-9-401.

Free fare for caretaker of vegetables and fruit shipped by railroad, 69-11-208.

Grain and commodity storage and transportation, Title 69, ch. 14, part 9.

Land use — Realty Transfer Act — exceptions for agricultural lands, 15-7-307.

Land use — assessment rates for agricultural lands, 15-8-111.

Land use — relocation of power lines upon installation of agricultural improvements — sprinkler irrigation systems, Title 69, ch. 4, part 4.

Land use — relocation of farm persons displaced when land condemned, Title 70, ch. 31, part 1.

Land use — land use planning boards, Title 76, ch. 1.

Land use — local regulation of subdivisions — agriculture-related provisions, 76-3-207, 76-3-401, 76-3-608.

Land use — state lands classification, Title 77, ch. 1, part 4.

Land use — conflicting or harmonious leasing of state lands for mining and agricultural purposes, 77-3-104, 77-3-120, 77-3-207.

Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 50, ch. 31, part 1; 50-31-202.

Public markets, Title 7, ch. 21, part 33.

Sale of agricultural goods by state institutions, Title 53, ch. 1, part 3.

Suitable railroad cars to be furnished for grain or other bulk commodity shipments, 69-14-921.

Taxation provisions — tax exemption provisions, 15-6-201, 15-6-206, 15-6-207.

Taxation provisions — greenbelt appraisal — valuation of land as agricultural, Title 15, ch. 7, part 2.

Taxation provisions — individual income tax exceptions for farmers, ranchers, and stockmen, 15-30-241.

Taxation provisions — corporate license tax exemption for agricultural organizations, 15-31-102.

Taxation provisions — gasoline license and special fuels use taxes, Title 15, ch. 70, parts 2 and 3.

Transportation of agricultural products by farmers and ranchers exempt from motor carrier law, 69-12-102.

Warehouse receipts and other shipping documents, Title 30, ch. 7.

Weight and measure of berries and small fruits, 30-12-408.

Part 1

Standard Grades and Brands

80-3-101. Definitions. (1) Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(a) "Container" or "package" means cloth or fiber sack, barrel, box, crate, carton, hamper, or basket customarily used for the shipment of Montana farm products and other farm products.

(b) "Montana farm products" means all products of the farm grown commercially in Montana or elsewhere and intended for table use such as potatoes, cherries, and dry beans.

(c) "Other farm products" means all farm products which are not normally grown commercially in Montana such as grapefruit and oranges.

(d) "Person" as used herein shall mean any grower, dealer, shipper, society, association, organization, corporation, or their agents or representatives.

(2) The terms defined in subsections (1)(b) and (1)(c) do not include livestock and its byproducts, poultry and its products, apiary products, dairy products, grain, or apples.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1402.**

Cross-References

U.C.C. — classification of goods — "farm products", 30-9-109.

80-3-102. Purpose. The intent and purpose of this part is to regulate the sale of Montana farm products and other farm products for table use intended for interstate or intrastate commerce when such is made by the grower, dealer, distributor, or any other person either by wholesale or retail or in any other manner; provided, however, that the provisions of this part shall not apply to the grower in the sale of the Montana farm products and other farm products grown by himself or to small retail packages.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.9, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 79, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1409.**

80-3-103. Standard grades for farm products. The standard grades for Montana farm products and other farm products shall be limited to the United States grades covering the same products and shall conform in all respects and be identical with the latest standards established by the United States secretary of agriculture for the various commodities and, thus conforming, shall be accepted as the legal standards for the state of Montana. The United States commercial grade is a standard grade in this state.

History: **Ap. p. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 79, L. 1969; Sec. 3-1401, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 4, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 30, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-1404, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1401, 3-1404(6).**

80-3-104. Department to establish standard grades — notice required. (1) The department of agriculture shall establish United States standard grades on potatoes, dry beans, and cherries and shall, as soon as any Montana farm product or other farm product reaches a volume rendering it of market importance, establish United States grades on that product.

(2) The grades become effective 30 days after publication in the Montana administrative register. The department shall publish notice of the establishment of the standards two times in at least three papers of general circulation within the state.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 75, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1403.**

80-3-105. Grading and branding of products required — labeling of culls. (1) A person may not pack for sale, expose for sale, sell, transport, deliver, consign, or possess for sale, transport, delivery, or consignment in interstate or intrastate commerce Montana farm products and other farm products prepared for market which are not graded and branded to meet the requirement of the grade declared. The grade declared shall conform to the provisions of this part.

(2) Other farm products, which includes products arriving or found in Montana in containers not graded and branded, must meet the requirements of United States No. 1 grade or better. Those products which do not grade United States No. 1 or better must be labeled or tagged with proper grade according to Montana inspection.

(3) Montana farm products and other farm products not conforming to established grades may be sold if labeled, tagged, or branded in the same manner as graded products, except that in place of specifying the grade, the word "culls" or "unclassified" shall be used. All products branded "unclassified" must contain at least 50% of products which would grade United States No. 2 or better.

(4) Montana farm products and other farm products for seed purposes may be sold when graded under rules approved by the department of agriculture and plainly labeled, tagged, or branded "for seed purposes".

(5) Oranges labeled "choice" shall meet the requirements of the United States No. 2 grade or better for oranges.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 30, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1404(1) thru (5), (7).**

Cross-References

Exclusion of warranties as to disease-free livestock, 30-2-316.

80-3-106. Unlawful to sell or transport products unless labeled, tagged, or branded — use of tags. (1) It is unlawful for any person, firm, association, organization, or corporation or agent, representative, or assistant to any person, firm, association, organization, or corporation to expose for sale or sell, transport, deliver, consign, or have in possession Montana farm products and other farm products prepared for market unless each container has been legibly and conspicuously tagged, branded, labeled, or stenciled before being moved from the premises of the person responsible for the grading and packing, to indicate the name of the grade, when applicable, together with the true net contents expressed in weight.

(2) When tags are used, United States No. 1 grade shall be declared on a white tag and United States No. 2 grade shall be declared on a red tag. Bulk shipments shall be accompanied by two cards not less than 4 x 6 inches in size placed on the inside of the car near each door. Likewise cards in size herein described shall be prominently placed on all bulk shipments made by truck or other conveyance. Upon each card shall appear the name and address of the consignor, the name of the grade, if applicable, the name of the loading station, the date of loading, and the name and address of the consignee, if known. It shall be conclusive evidence that the farm products are considered for sale when the containers are packed for delivery or transit, are exposed for sale, are in process of delivery or transit, or are located at a depot, station,

boat dock, or any place where farm products or other products are held for storage or for immediate or future sale or transit.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1405.

Cross-References

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exemption of farm implements from certain identification requirements, 61-3-431, 69-12-408.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — motor vehicle license exemption for tractor drivers, 61-5-104, 61-8-101.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exceptions to equipment requirements, 61-9-109, 61-9-215, 61-9-406, 61-10-102, 61-10-122, 61-10-123.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — slow-moving vehicles — equipment requirements, 61-9-415.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — special fees for certain farm vehicles, 61-10-206.

80-3-107. Grade of agricultural products to be stated in advertisements. All advertised prices on agricultural products on which grades have been established by law in this state, whether in newspapers, circulars, bills, placards, signs, or in any other manner, shall in addition to the price quoted show the true grade of the product as provided by law. Price tags exhibited in a place of business upon exposed products shall not be considered advertising under the provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3633.11, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1411.

80-3-108. Inspection of condition of products in storage or transit. Montana farm products and other farm products held in storage or in transit which at the time of inspection show deterioration or decay but otherwise conform to the grade shall be inspected as to condition and not as to grade.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1406.

80-3-109. Entry and inspection by department. The department may enter upon premises where Montana farm products and other farm products are graded, packed, or stored to inspect them as to grade, pack, and condition.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.7, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 77, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1407.

80-3-110. Rules for enforcement — fees. The department may adopt rules necessary for the enforcement of this part. The department may adopt rules to establish fees for inspection under this part.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 78, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 155, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1408; amd. Sec. 187, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "part" for "[act]" in two places.

80-3-111. Violations — penalties. (1) A person who violates this part by not grading Montana farm products and other farm products or by not tagging or branding containers or by removing or altering any tag or brand placed upon or attached to any container, unless ordered to do so by the department, is guilty of a misdemeanor. He shall be fined not less than $10 or more than $100 or imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days or more than 3 months or both fined and imprisoned.

(2) Any person, firm, or corporation failing to comply with 80-3-107 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10 or more than $25.

History: (1)En. Sec. 10, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.10, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-1410, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 46, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3633.12, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-1412, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1410, 3-1412.

Part 2

Apples — Inspection, Grading, and Packing

80-3-201. Inspection of apples packed for sale. (1) The department of agriculture shall inspect all apples packed for sale or shipment under this part.

(2) The department may:

(a) certify to the grade and pack of apples packed for sale or shipped under this part and charge the owner, packer, or shipper a fee fixed by the department for these services;

(b) adopt rules regarding inspection and certification of apples under this part.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3630, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3630, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-1305, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3401 by Sec. 70, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3401.

80-3-202. Grades of apples. (1) The standard grades of apples for the state of Montana shall be:

(a) "extra fancy or first grade", which shall consist of apples of one variety which are mature, handpicked, clean, well formed, sound, free from bruises, limb rubs, spray burns, sunburn, russeting, drought spot, hail marks, visible water core, broken skin, apple scab, stings, and from diseases and insect injury, except that slight blemishes shall be permitted in this grade;

(b) "fancy or second grade", which shall consist of apples of one variety which are mature, handpicked, clean, fairly well formed, sound, free from visible water core, broken skin, and from damage caused by bruises, limb rub, spray burns, sunburn, russeting, drought spot, hail marks, apple scabs, diseases and insect injury;

(c) "C grade", which shall consist of apples of one variety which are mature, handpicked, clean, not badly misshapen, sound, free from broken skin and from serious damage caused by bruises, limb rub, russeting, drought spot, hail marks, apple scab, diseases, and insect injury and must have 15% of color requirements characteristic of the variety. The word "choice" must not be used in connection with this grade.

(d) "cull grade", which shall consist of apples free from infection or disease or serious damage but which do not meet the requirements of "extra fancy or first grade", "fancy or second grade", or "C grade". Such apples shall be marked "culls" in block letters not less than 1 inch in height on both ends of the box.

(e) "combination grade". When "extra fancy or first grade" and "fancy or second grade" apples are packed together, the boxes must be marked "combination extra fancy or first grade and fancy or second grade". This combination grade must contain at least 25% of apples which belong to the higher grade in the combination.

(f) "hail grade", which shall meet all requirements of "extra fancy" and "fancy grade" except for hail marks. Such hail marks must not materially deform or disfigure the fruit or affect more than one-tenth of the surface in the aggregate where skin has not been broken. Unhealed hail marks shall not be permitted and not more than an aggregate area of one-half inch shall be allowed for well-healed hail marks where the skin has been broken.

(g) "orchard-run grade", which shall consist of apples of one variety, which are mature, handpicked, clean, sound, free from infection or disease or serious damage, and must have 15% color requirements characteristic of the variety and shall be marked "orchard-run grade" in block letters not less than 1 inch in height on both ends of the box.

(2) No apples smaller than 2 ¼ inches in diameter shall be permitted in any grade. Small apples which are under size requirements as prescribed may be shipped if marked "small" in block letters not less than 1 inch in height on both ends of the box, provided such apples are free from insect pests and diseases.

(3) In order to provide for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, a tolerance of 10% for a total of all defects from the standard of the grade shall be allowed.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 138, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 1, L. 1933; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4265.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 127, L. 1971; Sec. 90-201, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3402 by Sec. 172, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3402.

80-3-203. Marking of apple containers. Any box, barrel, crate, or carton used in packing apples for sale shall be marked or branded in plain, legible letters on one end with:

(1) the name of grower, person, or firm responsible for pack and the locality where grown or packed;

(2) the name of the variety;

(3) the grade contained therein, which must comply with the provisions of this part;

(4) the approximate number of apples contained therein or the net weight of contents.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 138, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 4265.2, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 90-202, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-3403 by Sec. 172, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3403.

80-3-204. Designation of grade of bulk apples. Apples shipped or sold in bulk shall have two cards at least 10 by 12 inches in size attached to the doors of the car or on each side of the truck in which they are moved. The cards shall designate grade of the apples contained in the car or truck as specified in 80-3-202 and shall be in legible printed letters at least 2 inches in height.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 138, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 39, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4265.3, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 90-203, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3404 by Sec. 171, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3404.

80-3-205. Standard size of apple box. There is hereby created and established a standard size for apple boxes for the state of Montana. The standard size of an apple box shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts: depth of end, 10 ½ inches; width of end, 11 ½ inches; length of box, 18 inches inside measurements; and representing as nearly as possible 2,173 ½ cubic inches.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 138, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 4265.4, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 90-204, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-3405 by Sec. 172, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3405.**

80-3-206. Short boxes to be marked. Any box in which apples shall be packed and offered for sale that contains less than the required number of cubic inches, as prescribed in 80-3-205, shall be plainly marked on one side and one end with the words "short box", or with the words or figures showing the practical relation which the actual capacity of the box bears to the capacity required by 80-3-205. The marking required by this paragraph shall be in block letters of not less than one-half inch in size.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 138, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 4265.5, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 90-205, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-3406 by Sec. 172, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3406.**

80-3-207. Penalty for violation. No person, firm, company, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale or shipment within or without the state of Montana apples branded or packed in containers in violation of the provisions of this part. Any person, firm, company, or corporation who shall knowingly sell apples or offer apples for sale or shipment within or without the state of Montana in violation of the provisions of this part shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than $10 or more than $50.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 138, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 39, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4265.6, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 90-206, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-3407 by Sec. 172, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3407.**

Parts 3 and 4 reserved

Part 5

Bean Storage
(Repealed. Sec. 75, Ch. 539, L. 1983. See Title 80, ch. 4, parts 4 through 7.)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

80-3-501. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.55, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-702; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-3-502. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.56, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-703.

80-3-503. En. Sec. 4, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.57, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-704; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 300, L. 1979.

80-3-504. En. Sec. 5, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.58, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-705.

80-3-505. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.59, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-706.

80-3-506. En. Sec. 7, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.60, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-707.

80-3-507. En. Sec. 8, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.61, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-708.

80-3-508. En. Secs. 9, 13, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Secs. 3592.62, 3592.66, R.C.M. 1935; amd.

Secs. 37, 40, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-709, 3-713; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-3-509. En. Sec. 10, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.63, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-710.

80-3-510. En. Sec. 11, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.64, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-711.

80-3-511. En. Sec. 12, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.65, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-712.

80-3-512. En. Sec. 14, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.67, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-714.

80-3-513. En. Sec. 15, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.68, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-715; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

Part 6

Produce Wholesalers

80-3-601. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Dealer at wholesale" means a person who buys to sell at wholesale or contracts to buy to sell at wholesale or who handles at wholesale on account of or as agent for another.

(2) "Person" means an individual, group of persons, exchange, firm, partnership, corporation, or association.

(3) "Produce" means the natural products of the farm and includes but is not limited to natural products of the orchard, vineyard, garden, and apiary, raw and manufactured (except grains, dairy products, livestock, poultry, and poultry products), when handled for the purpose of resale. The term "produce" does not include seed potatoes.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.3, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3403, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3301 by Sec. 160, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3301; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 406, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added "The term "produce" does not include seed potatoes" at the end of (3).

80-3-602. Produce wholesaler's license — exemptions. A person may not engage in or purport to be engaged in the business of a dealer at wholesale unless he is licensed by the department of agriculture. This part does not apply to a farmer or gardener selling his own products and who shall when called upon to do so by the department furnish a sworn statement that the goods handled by him were actually grown by him. Employees of the department may for the purpose of this section administer the oath. Also, this part does not apply to a trucker operating for hire under a license issued by the public service commission and not buying or selling produce to a dealer at retail or to a consumer or group of consumers cooperatively obtaining produce for their own use only and not for resale.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 164, L. 1933; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 173, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 2443.2, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3402, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3302 by Sec. 159, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3302.

80-3-603. Application for license — bond — expiration date. (1) Licenses to engage in the business of a dealer at wholesale in this state shall be issued by the department to reputable persons who apply for a license and pay the prescribed fee.

(2) The application shall be in writing, accompanied by the prescribed fee, and under oath. It shall state:

(a) the place where the applicant intends to carry on the business for which the license is desired;

(b) the estimated amount of business to be done monthly;

(c) the full names of the persons constituting the firm, if the applicant is a partnership;

(d) the names of the officers and the place of incorporation, if the applicant is a corporation; and

(e) a financial statement showing in a general way the value and character of the assets and the amount of liabilities of the applicant.

(3) Before issuing a license, the department shall require the applicant to file with it a bond to the state in an amount to be fixed by the department based on the monthly business to be transacted by the applicant. The bond may not be for less than $1,000. The department may require, under penalty of revoking the license, additional bond if the business transacted warrants an increase. The bond shall cover all wholesale produce business transacted in this state. The bond shall be executed by the applicant as principal and a surety company authorized to do business in the state as surety. The form of the bond shall be fixed by the department, conditioned upon:

(a) faithful performance of his duties as a dealer at wholesale;

(b) observance of all laws relating to the business of a dealer at wholesale;

(c) payment, when due, of the purchase price of produce purchased by him;

(d) the prompt reporting of sales as required by law to all persons consigning produce to the dealer as licensee for sale on commission; and

(e) the prompt payment to persons entitled to the proceeds of the sales less lawful charges, disbursements, and commissions.

(4) All licenses expire December 31 of each year. The license or a certified copy of the license shall be kept posted in the office of the licensee at each place in this state where he transacts business. The fee for each license is $100 and for each certified copy of a license, $1. If a truck is the place of business, the license fee for the first truck is $100 and for each additional truck, $50.

(5) A separate license is required for each place of business. Each truck used for assembling and distributing produce, other than from a permanently established place of business through which all business of sales and accounts is handled, is a separate place of business and must be licensed.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 164, L. 1933; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 173, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 2443.4, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3404, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3303 by Sec. 161, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3303(1) thru (4), (6).

80-3-604. Schedule of commissions and charges to be filed. The applicant shall file with the department a schedule of his commissions and charges for services in connection with produce handling on account of or as agent for another.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 164, L. 1933; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 173, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 2443.4, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3404, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3303 by Sec. 161, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3303(5).

80-3-605. Investigation of applicant — hearings — grant or denial of license. The department shall examine each application and investigate the applicant and his business, business rating, character, and reputation. If from the examination and investigation the department determines that the applicant is in the matter of his business, business rating, character, and reputation not properly qualified to engage in business as a dealer, it shall refuse to grant a license and shall deny the application and notify the applicant in writing of its decision. An applicant whose application is denied by the department may, within 10 days after the mailing of notice of rejection, petition the department for a hearing. The department shall afford the applicant an opportunity for a hearing on a date not less than 10 or more than 20 days after the receipt of the petition. A person who has objected to the licensing of the applicant shall be given at least 10 days' notice of the hearing by mail. After the hearing, the department shall grant or deny the application.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.5, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3405, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3304 by Sec. 162, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3304.**

80-3-606. Records to be kept — contents. (1) Every dealer in produce shall keep a complete record of all produce handled by him. The record shall include:

(a) the name and address of the producer or shipper;
(b) the date of receipt of each consignment;
(c) the kind and quantity of produce received;
(d) the agreed purchase price or commission charged;
(e) date of sale;
(f) price at which sold;
(g) the name of the person, firm, or corporation to whom sold;
(h) an itemized statement of charges to be paid by the producer in connection with the sale.

(2) The record shall be open for confidential inspection by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.6, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3406, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3305 by Sec. 163, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3305.**

80-3-607. Inspection and report concerning produce. When a dealer at wholesale, to whom produce has been shipped, is consigned for sale on a commission basis, or is on consignment or has been shipped under any circumstances in which the title to the produce remains with the shipper, has received the produce, he shall within a reasonable time make a written report to the shipper. The report shall include the exact time of arrival and the quantity and quality of the produce. If the produce is received in a decayed or damaged condition noticeable upon arrival, the dealer shall have the common carrier or the department make proper record certifying the condition. The dealer shall notify the consignor promptly so that the consignor can take further action to verify the report.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.7, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3407, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3306 by Sec. 164, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3306.**

80-3-608. Enforcement — hearings. (1) The department upon its own motion may or, upon verified complaint against any dealer or any person, firm, exchange, association, or corporation assuming or attempting to act as such, shall make all investigations it considers necessary. The department shall have at all times free and unimpeded access to all buildings, yards, warehouses, storage, and transportation or any other facilities or places in which any produce is kept, stored, handled, or transported. If the department, upon investigation, believes that a dealer is not acting in accordance with this part or if a verified complaint is filed against any dealer, the department shall have personal service made on the dealer or shall mail by registered mail a complaint or a copy of the verified complaint against the dealer. If dealer fails to make informal adjustment or settlement of the charges to the satisfaction of the department, the department shall give notice of the time and place of a formal hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be given at least 20 days before the hearing and the hearing shall be held in the city or town in which the transaction complained of is alleged to have occurred.

(2) At the hearing, copies of records, inspection certificates, certified reports, and all papers on file in the office of the department are prima facie evidence of the matters contained in them.

(3) After the hearing, the department shall dismiss the charges, suspend the license of the dealer for a specified period, revoke the licenses, or make any other appropriate order considered just and proper. The order shall specify its effective date and any order other than one suspending or revoking a license shall automatically suspend the license until the order is complied with.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.8, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3408, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3307 by Sec. 165, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3307.

80-3-609. Effect of appeal to district court. If the revocation of the license of a produce dealer is appealed to a district court, the license remains in force until the final determination by the court. A license may not be refused during the time or on account of the pendency of any review proceedings.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.10, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3410, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3308 by Sec. 166, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3308.

80-3-610. Rules for enforcement of part. The department shall adopt rules for carrying out and enforcing this part.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.13, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3413, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3309 by Sec. 167, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3309.

80-3-611. Cooperation with similar agencies. The department shall cooperate with the United States department of agriculture and with other federal authorities and with the state and municipal authorities of this and other states and shall perform those other acts necessary in carrying out this part.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.14, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3414, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3310 by Sec. 168, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3310.

80-3-612. Disposition of license fees. All license fees received by the department under this part shall be paid into the state treasury and deposited in the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.15, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3415, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3311 by Sec. 169, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 155, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3311.

80-3-613. Violation — penalty. A person who violates this part, fails to comply with rules adopted under this part, or fails to obey an order of the department made under this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $500, imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both fined and imprisoned. The fine shall be paid into the state treasury and deposited as provided in 80-3-612.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 164, L. 1933; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 173, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 2443.16, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3416, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3312 by Sec. 170, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1974, 3-3312.

Part 7

Itinerant Merchants

Part Cross-References

Licensing of itinerant vendors, Title 7, ch. 21, part 23.

Licensing of transient retail merchants, Title 7, ch. 21, part 24.

Licensing of hucksters, Title 7, ch. 21, part 25.

Licensing of weighing devices, 30-12-203.

Inspection and testing of weights and measures, 30-12-205.

80-3-701. Definitions. For the purpose of this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Itinerant merchant" means a person who buys, offers to buy, sells, or offers to sell in this state, at wholesale or retail, any produce as defined by 80-3-601, who does not hold a license under the provisions of part 6 of this chapter and transports the produce in this state by use of a motor vehicle or by any other method of transportation, except as otherwise provided, or who has not secured a permit of exemption. The term "itinerant merchant" does not include the following:

(a) a person using a motor vehicle owned by him, whether operated by him or his agent, for the transportation of produce produced by him on owned or leased premises when the entire course of the transportation extends not more than 150 miles from his residence, whether the residence is within or outside this state;

(b) a person handling produce grown by him who has secured from the department of agriculture, before offering the produce for sale, a permit of exemption. The permit shall be issued by the department upon application and payment of a fee of $1. The applicant must first be able to satisfactorily show that he will sell or offer for sale only produce of his own production. The permit shall allow only the sale of produce of his own production and is forfeited if the holder sells or offers to sell any produce not of his own production.

(c) a person transporting property owned by him in a motor vehicle owned by him, whether operated by him or his agent, when the transportation is incident to a business conducted by him at an established place of business operated by him, either within or outside this state, and when the property is being transported to or from an established place of business operated by him in this state;

(d) a person transporting property for his own consumption or use and not for sale.

(2) "Established place of business" means a permanent warehouse, building, or structure in which a permanent business is carried on in good faith

and not for the purpose of evading this part and in which stocks of the property being transported are produced, stored, or kept in quantities reasonably adequate for and usually carried for the requirements of the business and which is recognized, licensed, and taxed as a permanent business at the place. The term does not mean residences, tents, temporary stands or other temporary quarters, a railway car, or permanent quarters occupied under a temporary arrangement.

History: (1)Ap. p. Sec. 1, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3001, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3201 by Sec. 144, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 155, L. 1975; Sec. 3-3201, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 3, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3003, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3203 by Sec. 146, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-3203, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3002, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3202 by Sec. 145, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-3202, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3201, 3-3202, 3-3203.

80-3-702. Exemptions — affidavit. No person is exempt from this part unless he or the driver of the motor vehicle upon which his property is being transported, upon the request of a peace officer or person charged with the enforcement of this part, executes an affidavit containing those facts the department requires and delivers the affidavit to the peace officer or person. The affidavit must clearly show that the person claiming the exemption is entitled to one or more of the exemptions provided in this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3004, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3204 by Sec. 147, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3204.

80-3-703. License required. A person may not engage in business as an itinerant merchant without obtaining a license from the department.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3005, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3205 by Sec. 148, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3205.

80-3-704. Application for license — fee. (1) An application for a license to engage in business as an itinerant merchant shall be made to the department upon forms prepared by it.

(2) A separate application and license is required for each motor vehicle to be operated. The application shall contain those facts the department requires. The fee for each license is $100 for the calendar year in which it is issued, and each license expires December 31 of the calendar year in which issued. The proper fee shall accompany the application. The application shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3006, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3206 by Sec. 149, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3206.

80-3-705. Surety bond. A license may not be issued until the applicant has filed a surety bond issued by a company authorized to do business in the state. The bond must first be approved by the department and shall be for not less than $1,000. The bond shall be in a form prescribed by the department and shall be conditioned upon the delivery of honest weights, measures, or grades; accurate representation as to quality or class of produce; the actual payment of checks, drafts, or other obligations delivered by the itinerant merchant in exchange for the purchase of produce; and the payment of all other obligations incurred by him.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3007, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3207 by Sec. 150, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3207.

80-3-706. License — issuance, form, and display. Upon approval of the application and bond and upon compliance with this part, the department shall issue the applicant an itinerant merchant's license in a form prescribed by the department. The license shall at all times be carried by the driver of the motor vehicle described and is at all times subject to inspection by any person.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3008, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3208 by Sec. 151, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3208.

80-3-707. License nontransferable. A license issued under this part may not be sold or transferred, and a license may not be transferred from one vehicle to another without the written consent of the department.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3009, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3209 by Sec. 152, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3209.

80-3-708. Revocation of license. After a hearing the department may revoke a license issued under this part for failure to comply with any law.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3010, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3210 by Sec. 153, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3210.

80-3-709. Administrative rules. The department shall adopt and enforce necessary and proper rules for the administration of this part.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3011, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3211 by Sec. 154, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3211.

80-3-710. Offending vehicle to be kept in custody. A motor vehicle operated in violation of this part shall be kept in the custody of a law enforcement officer or person authorized to enforce this part and may not be operated except under its authority and solely for the purpose of taking it to the nearest convenient place of custody until this part has been complied with.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3012, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3212 by Sec. 155, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3212.

80-3-711. Disposition of license fees. All license fees received under this part by the department shall be deposited with the state treasurer and shall be used to defray the cost of administration and enforcement of this part.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3013, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3213 by Sec. 156, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3213.

80-3-712. Construction. Nothing in this part repeals or amends any statute delegating authority to any county or municipal corporation to license, tax, or regulate peddlers or itinerant merchants. This part does not repeal or amend any of the provisions of part 2 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3014, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3214 by Sec. 157, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3214.

80-3-713. Penalty. A person violating this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $200.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3015, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3215 by Sec. 158, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3215.

CHAPTER 4

GRAIN STANDARDS, STORAGE, AND MERCHANDISING

Part 1 — Grain Standards

**(Repealed. Sec. 75, Ch. 539, L. 1983.
See Title 80, ch. 4, parts 4 through 7.)**

Part 2 — Grain Merchandising and Storage

**(Repealed. Sec. 75, Ch. 539, L. 1983.
See Title 80, ch. 4, parts 4 through 7.)**

Part 3 — Commercial Mustard—Standards and Merchandising

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80-4-301. Standard classes of mustard seed — grade requirements.
80-4-302. Definitions and specifications.
80-4-303. Basis of determination.
80-4-304. Weights per bushel.
80-4-305. Moisture.
80-4-306. Weevily mustard seed.
80-4-307. Administration.
80-4-308. Penalty.
80-4-309 and 80-4-310 reserved.
80-4-311. Repealed.
80-4-312. Repealed.
80-4-313. Repealed.

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80-4-421. License suspension and revocation — renewal.
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Part 5 — Warehousemen of Agricultural Commodities

80-4-501. License necessary to operate public warehouse.
80-4-502. Licenses to warehouseman — issuance — renewal — conditions precedent.

80-4-503. Fees of department.
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80-4-505. Amount of bond — cancellation.
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80-4-507 through 80-4-520 reserved.
80-4-521. Duties of warehouseman — content of records.
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80-4-524. Discrimination in charge by warehouseman prohibited.
80-4-525. Scale weight tickets — form — issuance.
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80-4-527. Warehouse receipt — issuance.
80-4-528. Penalty for unlawful issue of warehouse receipts.
80-4-529. Partial withdrawal of agricultural commodities — adjustment or substitution of receipt — duties of warehouseman.
80-4-530. Shipment of stored grain to a terminal grain warehouse outside the state.
80-4-531. Duty to deliver stored agricultural commodities — damages.
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Part 7 — Grain Inspection and Grading

80-4-701. Official grain inspectors, samplers, and weighers — designation of seasonal inspection points — assignment of inspectors.
80-4-702. Qualifications of official grain inspectors, samplers, and weighers.
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80-4-710. Protein test available on all grain delivered to grain warehouses — manner of making test — procedure — fee — penalty.
80-4-711 through 80-4-720 reserved.
80-4-721. Fees for inspection, testing, and weighing grain — disposition — investment.
80-4-722. Records of inspection.
80-4-723. Appeals to department — hearing and order.
80-4-724. Coloration of grain treated with injurious or toxic substances.
80-4-725. Sale or offering for sale of treated product prohibited.
80-4-726. Copies of grades and rules to be furnished and displayed by warehousemen.
80-4-727. Dispute as to grade or dockage — laboratory test to be made.

Chapter Cross-References

Agricultural liens — threshers' liens, 71-3-124; Title 71, ch. 3, part 8.

Agricultural liens — farm laborers' liens, Title 71, ch. 3, part 4.

Agricultural liens — crop liens for seed and grain and liens for hail insurance, Title 71, ch. 3, part 7.

Agricultural liens — agisters' liens and liens for service, Title 71, ch. 3, part 12.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exemption of farm implements from certain identification requirements, 61-3-431, 69-12-408.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — motor vehicle license exemption for tractor drivers, 61-5-104, 61-8-101.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exceptions to equipment requirements, 61-9-109, 61-9-215, 61-9-406, 61-10-102, 61-10-122, 61-10-123.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — slow-moving vehicles — equipment requirements, 61-9-415.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — special fees for certain farm vehicles, 61-10-206.

City to weigh and inspect grain and hay, 7-21-4203.

Cooperative agricultural associations, Title 35, ch. 16.

Cooperative agricultural marketing, Title 35, ch. 17.

Department of Agriculture and special levies created, Art. XII, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Financial obligations — obligations on "seed loans" — County Treasurers' lists, 15-16-701.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered necessary household property not subject to execution, 25-13-611.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered property necessary to carry on trade or profession and not subject to execution, 25-13-612.

Financial obligations — perfection of security interests in farm equipment, 30-9-302, 30-9-307, 30-9-401.

Free fare for caretaker of vegetables and fruit shipped by railroad, 69-11-208.

Grain and commodity storage and transportation, Title 69, ch. 14, part 9.

Land use — Realty Transfer Act — exceptions for agricultural lands, 15-7-307.

Land use — assessment rates for agricultural lands, 15-8-111.

Land use — relocation of power lines upon installation of agricultural improvements — sprinkler irrigation systems, Title 69, ch. 4, part 4.

Land use — relocation of farm persons displaced when land condemned, Title 70, ch. 31, part 1.

Land use — land use planning boards, Title 76, ch. 1.

Land use — local regulation of subdivisions — agriculture-related provisions, 76-3-207, 76-3-401, 76-3-608.

Land use — state lands classification, Title 77, ch. 1, part 4.

Land use — conflicting or harmonious leasing of state lands for mining and agricultural purposes, 77-3-104, 77-3-120, 77-3-207.

Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 50, ch. 31, part 1; 50-31-202.

Montana Wheat Research and Marketing Committee, 2-15-3002.

Public markets, Title 7, ch. 21, part 33.

Sale of agricultural goods by state institutions, Title 53, ch. 1, part 3.

Suitable railroad cars to be furnished for grain or other bulk commodity shipments, 69-14-921.

Taxation provisions — tax exemption provisions, 15-6-201, 15-6-206, 15-6-207.

Taxation provisions — greenbelt appraisal — valuation of land as agricultural, Title 15, ch. 7, part 2.

Taxation provisions — individual income tax exceptions for farmers, ranchers, and stockmen, 15-30-241.

Taxation provisions — corporate license tax exemption for agricultural organizations, 15-31-102.

Taxation provisions — gasoline license and special fuels use taxes, Title 15, ch. 70, parts 2 and 3.

Transportation of agricultural products by farmers and ranchers exempt from motor carrier law, 69-12-102.

Warehouse receipts and other shipping documents, Title 30, ch. 7.

Weight and measure of berries and small fruits, 30-12-408.

Part 1

Grain Standards
(Repealed. Sec. 75, Ch. 539, L. 1983. See Title 80, ch. 4, parts 4 through 7.)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

80-4-101. En. Sec. 20, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3574, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3574, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 224, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-201(1) thru (3).

80-4-102. (1)En. Sec. 22, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3576, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3576, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 7, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 177, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 13, L. 1977; Sec. 3-205, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 26, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-211, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-205(part), 3-211.

80-4-103. En. Sec. 22, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3576, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3576, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 7, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 177, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-205(part).

80-4-104. En. Sec. 36, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3592, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3592, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-232(4).

80-4-105. En. Sec. 24, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3578, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3578, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-207.

80-4-106. (1)En. Sec. 23, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3577, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3577, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-206, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 29, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3583, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3583, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-215, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-206, 3-215; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-4-107 through 80-4-110. Reserved.

80-4-111. En. Sec. 26, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-209.

80-4-112. En. Sec. 26, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-210.

80-4-113. En. Sec. 34, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3590, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3590, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-230.

80-4-114. En. Sec. 35, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3591, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3591, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-231.

80-4-115. En. Sec. 36, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3592, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3592, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-232(1) thru (3).

80-4-116. En. 3-232.1 by Sec. 28, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-232.1.

80-4-117. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 160, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.42, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 379, L. 1973; Sec. 3-512, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-232.2 by Sec. 30, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-232.2.

80-4-118. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 160, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.43, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-513, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-232.3 by Sec. 31, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-232.3.

80-4-119. (1), (2)En. Sec. 27, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3581, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 154, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3581, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-213, R.C.M. 1947; (3) thru (5)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 203, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 70, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 16, L. 1977; Sec. 3-233, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-213, 3-233.

80-4-120. En. Sec. 28, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3582, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3582, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 7, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 3-214.

80-4-121. En. Sec. 30, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3584, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3584, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-216.

80-4-122. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1957; Sec. 94-35-270, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-234 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-234.

80-4-123. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 9, L. 1957; Sec. 94-35-271, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-235 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-235.

80-4-124. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 80, L. 1959; Sec. 94-35-271.1, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-236 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-236.

80-4-125. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 80, L. 1959; Sec. 94-35-271.2, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-237 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-237.

80-4-126. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 80, L. 1959; Sec. 94-35-271.3, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-238 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-238.

Part 2

Grain Merchandising and Storage (Repealed. Sec. 75, Ch. 539, L. 1983. See Title 80, ch. 4, parts 4 through 7.)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

80-4-201. (1), (4), (8)En. Sec. 20, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3574, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3574, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 224, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1977; Sec. 3-201, R.C.M. 1947; (2), (3), (5) thru (7)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 43, L. 1977; Sec. 3-228.1, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-201(4) thru (6), 3-228.1(part).

80-4-202. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 39, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 43, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.2.

80-4-203. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 39, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 359, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.3.

80-4-204. En. Sec. 4, Ch. 39, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.4.

80-4-205. En. Sec. 5, Ch. 39, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.5.

80-4-206. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 39, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.6.

80-4-207. En. Sec. 7, Ch. 39, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.7.

80-4-208. En. 3-228.8 by Sec. 1, Ch. 86, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.8.

80-4-209. En. Sec. 33, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3589, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 41, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3589, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 224, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 43, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-227.

80-4-210 through 80-4-220. Reserved.

80-4-221. En. Sec. 26, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-212.

80-4-222. En. Sec. 25, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3579, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3579, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 6, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 302, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-208.

80-4-223. En. Sec. 25, Ch. 209, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3585, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3585, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-217.

80-4-224. En. Sec. 26, Ch. 209, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 31, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3586, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3586, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-218.

80-4-225. En. Sec. 28, Ch. 209, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3587, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3587, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-219.

80-4-226. En. Sec. 32, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-220.

80-4-227. En. Sec. 32, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-221.

80-4-228. En. Sec. 32, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-222.

80-4-229. En. Sec. 32, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-223.

80-4-230. En. Sec. 32, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-224.

80-4-231. En. Sec. 3588-A, R.C.M. 1921, by Sec. 4, Ch. 41, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3588.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-225(part).

80-4-232. En. Sec. 3588-A, R.C.M. 1921, by Sec. 4, Ch. 41, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3588.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-225(part).

80-4-233. En. Sec. 3588-B, R.C.M. 1921, by Sec. 4, Ch. 41, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3588.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-101, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 3-226.

80-4-234. En. Sec. 3589-A, R.C.M. 1921, by Sec. 6, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3589.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-229.

Part 3

Commercial Mustard — Standards and Merchandising

80-4-301. Standard classes of mustard seed — grade requirements. (1) The standard classes of mustard seed for the state of Montana shall be as follows:

(a) fancy—cultivated tame yellow mustard seed;
(b) class 1—cultivated tame yellow mustard seed;
(c) class 2—cultivated tame brown mustard seed;
(d) class 3—cultivated tame Montana oriental mustard seed;
(e) class 4—mixed cultivated tame mustard seed.

(2) Classes 1, 2, and 3 shall contain not more than 5% of other classes. Class 4 shall be any mixture of cultivated tame mustard seed having an admixture of other classes in excess of 5% and shall be graded according to the predominating class in the mixture.

(3) Grade requirements for cultivated tame mustard seed (percentage figures determined after the removal of dockage):

	GRADE NUMBER			
	Fancy	1	2	3
Sound cultivated mustard not less than	99%	98 ½%	97%	95%
Damaged kernels				
heat-damaged	0	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Total	1%	1 ½%	3 %	5 %
Other classes				
wild mustard	0	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Total	0	0.5%	2.0%	5.0%
Foreign material other than dockage				
Cockle seed	0	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Weed seed	0	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
Total	0	1 %	1 ½%	2 %

Sample: Sample grade shall include mustard seed which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades, No. 1 to No. 3, inclusive, or which has any objectionable foreign odor or is sour, heating, hot, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality or contains small, inseparable stones or cinders.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 170, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1901.

Cross-References

Exclusion of warranties as to disease-free seed, 30-2-316.

80-4-302. Definitions and specifications. The following definitions and specifications are hereby adopted and made legal:

(1) "Damaged seeds" include all seeds and pieces of seeds of mustard seed which are completely covered with mold, very green, sprouted, frosted, badly ground damaged, badly weather damaged, or otherwise distinctly damaged.

(2) "Heat damaged seeds" include seeds and pieces of seeds of mustard seed which have been distinctly discolored by external heat or as a result of heating caused by fermentation.

(3) "Dockage" includes sand, dirt, weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, mustard seed other than tame mustard, and any other foreign material which can be removed readily from the mustard by the use of appropriate sieves, cleaning devices, or other practical means suited to separate the foreign material present. The term also includes undeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces

of mustard seeds removed in properly separating the foreign material which cannot be recovered by properly rescreening or recleaning. The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage. When less than ½ of 1% it shall be disregarded. The percentage of dockage so determined and stated shall be added to the grade designation. Dockage is to be calculated in gradients of ½ of 1%, that is to say, 0% to 0.4% will be designated as no dockage, 0.5% to 0.9% will be designated as ½ of 1% dockage, 1% to 1.4% will be designated as 1% dockage, 1.5% to 1.9% will be designated as 1.5% dockage, and so on.

(4) "Foreign material other than dockage" includes all matter other than tame cultivated mustard seed which is not separated in the proper determination of dockage. However, rapeseed, common wild mustards, and other seeds that blend with class 2 and class 3 mustard seed and thus are not readily identified and the total of which is not in excess of 2.5% shall not be considered foreign material and shall not be considered in grading such classes of mustard seed.

(5) Percentages, except in the case of moisture, shall be percentages ascertained by weight.

(6) Percentage of moisture shall be that ascertained by use of the equipment and procedure prescribed by the department.

(7) Percentage of dockage shall be that ascertained by use of the equipment and procedure prescribed by the department.

(8) The test weight per bushel shall be the weight per winchester bushel as determined by the testing apparatus and the method of use thereof prescribed by the department or as determined by any device and method which give equivalent results in the determination of test weight per bushel.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1902(1) thru (4), (6) thru (9).

80-4-303. Basis of determination. (1) Each determination of dockage, temperature, moisture, odor, and content of live weevil or other insects injurious to stored mustard seed shall be upon the basis of the seed as a whole.

(2) Determination of the percentage of damage, heat damage, sound cultivated mustard seed, and foreign material and determinations of all other factors not otherwise provided for shall be on the basis of a portion cut from the original sample and separated by handpicking.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1902(5), (10).

80-4-304. Weights per bushel. (1) Legal test weights per bushel are the weight per winchester bushel as determined by the testing apparatus and the method of use thereof prescribed by the department or as determined by any device and method which give equivalent results in the determination of test weight per bushel.

(2) Weight per bushel for tame yellow mustard seed shall be:

Fancy	56 lbs.
No. 1	54 lbs.
No. 2	52 lbs.
No. 3	50 lbs.

(3) Weight per bushel for tame brown and tame Montana oriental mustard seed shall be:

No. 1	52 lbs.
No. 2	51 lbs.
No. 3	50 lbs.

(4) All seeds weighing less than the above per bushel shall be graded as sample weight, provided that the percentage of damage, heat damage, sound cultivated mustard seed, and foreign material and determination of all other factors not otherwise provided for shall be on the basis of a portion cut from the original sample and separated by hand picking.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 170, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1903.

80-4-305. Moisture. The mustard seed in grades 1 to 3, inclusive, shall contain not more than 11% moisture. "Tough" mustard seed shall be all mustard seed containing more than 11% moisture and shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such seed if it were not tough, and there shall be added to and made a part of the grade designation the word "tough".

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 35, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1904.

Cross-References

Exclusion of warranties as to disease-free seed, 30-2-316.

80-4-306. Weevily mustard seed. Weevily mustard seed shall be mustard seed which is infested with live weevil or other insects injurious to stored grain. Weevily mustard seed shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such mustard seed if it were not weevily, and there shall be added and made a part of the grade designation the word "weevily".

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 35, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1905.

Cross-References

Exclusion of warranties as to disease-free seed, 30-2-316.

80-4-307. Administration. The department shall administer and enforce 80-4-301 through 80-4-307. The department may adopt necessary rules to administer and enforce 80-4-301 through 80-4-307. The department shall fix the fees for inspection and weighing of mustard seed, and the fees are a lien upon the mustard seed until paid. The fees shall be collected by the department. The department shall deposit the fees with the state treasurer who shall deposit them in the state special revenue fund. All operating expenses of 80-4-301 through 80-4-307 shall be paid from those fees.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 35, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 100, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1906; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

80-4-308. Penalty. Anyone violating any of the terms of 80-4-301 through 80-4-307 shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $100.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 35, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1907.

80-4-309 and 80-4-310 reserved.

80-4-311. Repealed. Sec. 75, Ch. 539, L. 1983. (See Title 80, ch. 4, parts 4 through 7.)

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 64, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 101, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1908.

80-4-312. Repealed. Sec. 75, Ch. 539, L. 1983. (See Title 80, ch. 4, parts 4 through 7.)

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 64, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 102, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1909.

80-4-313. Repealed. Sec. 75, Ch. 539, L. 1983. (See Title 80, ch. 4, parts 4 through 7.)

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 64, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1912.

Part 4

Agricultural Commodities Generally

80-4-401. Short title. Parts 4 through 7 of this chapter may be cited as the "Agricultural Warehouse, Commodity Dealer, and Grain Standards Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-402. Definitions. As used in parts 4 through 7 of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agent" means any person who contracts for or solicits any agricultural commodities from a producer or warehouseman or negotiates the consignment or purchase of any agricultural commodity on behalf of any commodity dealer.

(2) "Agricultural commodity" means any grain, beans, safflower, sunflower seeds, tame mustards, rapeseed, flaxseed, leguminous seed, or other small seed, and other agricultural commodities designated by rule of the department.

(3) "Bond" means the bond required to be filed by part 5 or 6 of this chapter and includes any equivalent established by department rule, as provided in 80-4-504 and 80-4-604.

(4) "Commodity dealer" means any person who engages in a business involving or, as part of his business, participates in buying, exchanging, negotiating, or soliciting the sale, resale, exchange, or transfer of any agricultural commodity in the state of Montana. The term does not include:

(a) a person engaged solely in storing, shipping, or handling agricultural commodities for hire;

(b) a person who buys agricultural commodities from a licensed commodity dealer or who does not purchase more than $30,000 worth of agricultural commodities from producers during a licensing year;

(c) a person who is the producer of agricultural commodities that he actually plants, nurtures, and harvests; or

(d) a person whose trading in agricultural commodities is limited to trading in commodity futures on a recognized futures exchange.

(5) "Credit sale contract" means a contract for the sale of an agricultural commodity when the sale price is to be paid at a date after delivery of the agricultural commodity to the buyer and includes but is not limited to those contracts commonly referred to as deferred payment contracts, deferred pricing contracts, or price-later contracts.

(6) "Department" means the department of agriculture provided for in 2-15-3001.

(7) "Depositor" means any person who deposits an agricultural commodity in a warehouse for storage, processing, handling, or shipment or who is the owner or legal holder of an outstanding warehouse receipt or who is lawfully entitled to possession of the agricultural commodity.

(8) "Director" means the director of the department of agriculture.

(9) "Grain" means all grains for which standards have been established under the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 71 through 87) and all other agricultural commodities, such as mustard, oil seed crops, or other crops which may be designated by rule of the department.

(10) "Grain Standards Act" means the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 71 through 87) as that act reads on July 1, 1983.

(11) "Inspector" means any person so designated by the director to assist in the administration of parts 4 through 6 of this chapter. The term includes warehouse auditors or examiners.

(12) "Official grain inspectors" means any official personnel who perform or supervise the performance of official inspection services and certify the results thereof, including the grade of the grain.

(13) "Official grain samplers" or "samplers" means any official personnel who perform or supervise the performance of official sampling services and certify the results thereof.

(14) "Official grain standards" means the standards of quality and condition of grain that establish the grades defined by the Grain Standards Act.

(15) "Official grain weighers" means any official personnel who perform or supervise the performance of class X or class Y weighing services and certify the results thereof, including the weight of the grain.

(16) "Person" means any individual, firm, association, corporation, partnership, or any other form of business enterprise.

(17) "Producer" means the owner, tenant, or operator of land in this state who has an interest in and receives all or part of the proceeds from the sale of agricultural commodities produced on that land.

(18) "Public warehouse" or "warehouse" means any elevator, mill, warehouse, subterminal grain warehouse, public warehouse, or other structure or facility in which, for compensation, agricultural commodities are received for storage, handling, processing, or shipment. The term includes facilities which commingle commodities belonging to different lots of agricultural commodities.

(19) "Receipt" means a warehouse receipt.

(20) "Scale weight ticket" means a load slip or other evidence of delivery, other than a receipt, given to a depositor by a warehouseman licensed under the provisions of part 5 of this chapter upon initial delivery of the agricultural commodity to the warehouse.

(21) "Station" means a warehouse located more than 3 miles from the central office of the warehouse.

(22) "Subterminal warehouse" means any warehouse at which an intermediate function is performed in which agricultural commodities are customarily received from dealers or producers and where the commodities are accumulated prior to shipment.

(23) "Terminal grain warehouse" means any warehouse authorized by a grain exchange to receive or disburse grain on consignment as presented by the rules and regulations of a grain exchange.

(24) "Warehouseman" means a person operating or controlling a public warehouse.

(25) "Warehouse receipt" means every receipt, whether negotiable or nonnegotiable, issued under part 5 of this chapter by a warehouseman, except scale weight tickets.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 539, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 578, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapter 55 in (4)(b) substituted "a person who buys agricultural commodities from a licensed commodity dealer or who does not purchase more than $30,000 worth of agricultural commodities from producers during a licensing year" for "a person who buys or handles less than $10,000 worth of agricultural commodities in a licensing year".

Chapter 578 inserted (3).

80-4-403. Rules — adoption. The department shall adopt such rules as it determines necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of parts 4 through 7 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-404. Terms of licenses — renewals. Each license issued or renewed under parts 5 and 6 of this chapter shall be issued for a period to be prescribed by rule of the department.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-405. Maximum bond amount. The maximum amount of any public warehouseman bond may not exceed $1 million and the maximum amount of a commodity dealer bond may not exceed $1 million, except:

(1) any bonds compensating for net asset deficiencies prescribed in parts 5 and 6 of this chapter must be added to the maximum bond amount; and

(2) the maximum bond amount must be adjusted each year based upon the percentage increase or decrease in the annual average index of prices received by Montana farmers for food and feed grains as computed by the Montana crop and livestock reporting service.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-406. Appointment by nonresident licensee of agent to receive process. A nonresident applying for a license under this chapter shall file a written power of attorney, designating the secretary of state as his agent upon whom service of process may be had if legal action is brought against the nonresident. A nonresident who has a duly appointed resident agent upon whom legal process may be served as provided by law is not required to designate the secretary of state as his agent for service of process. The department must be furnished a copy of the designation of the resident agent, which copy shall be certified by the secretary of state.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-407. Reports to the department. Each person licensed under parts 5 and 6 of this chapter shall report to the department at intervals set by rule of the department on forms prepared by it. The reports must show the total weight of each kind of agricultural commodity received and shipped, the amount of outstanding warehouse receipts on that date, and a statement of the amount of agricultural commodities on hand to cover the outstanding warehouse receipts. The department may also, by rule, require special reports at any time.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-408. Examination of books. The department is authorized, through its officials, employees, or designated agents, to examine or copy all books, records, papers, and accounts of persons licensed under parts 5 and 6 of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-409. Confidentiality of records. All financial statements of warehousemen and commodity dealers required under the provisions of parts 5 and 6 of this chapter shall be kept confidential by the department and are not subject to disclosure except:

(1) upon written permission of the licensee;

(2) in actions or administrative proceedings commenced under the provisions of parts 4 through 6 of this chapter;

(3) when required by subpoena or court order;

(4) when disclosed to law enforcement agencies in connection with the investigation or prosecution of criminal offenses; or

(5) when released to a bonding company approved by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-410. Publication of reports. The department may publish the results of any investigation made. It may publish the names and addresses of persons licensed under parts 5 and 6 of this chapter, and it may also publish a list of all licenses terminated under parts 5 and 6 of this chapter and the causes therefor.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-411. Employment of assistants. The department is authorized to employ qualified persons not regularly in the service of the state for temporary assistance in carrying out the provisions of parts 4 through 7 of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-412 through 80-4-420 reserved.

80-4-421. License suspension and revocation — renewal. (1) The department may revoke, suspend, or modify a license when it has reasonable cause to believe that the licensee has committed any of the following acts, each of which is a violation of parts 5 and 6 of this chapter:

(a) failure to maintain all initial licensing requirements, including insurance, bonding, and net asset requirements. In determining compliance with net asset requirements, the department may consider the licensee's status under any prior or current bankruptcy proceedings, as well as any outstanding civil settlements or judgments.

(b) aiding or abetting another person in the violation of the licensure or any other provisions of parts 5 and 6 of this chapter;

(c) conviction of any criminal offense defined under Title 45;

(d) failure or refusal to allow inspection or maintain and provide records, reports, and other information required by the department;

(e) failure or refusal to post storage and other charges as filed with the department;

(f) failure or refusal to accept agricultural commodities for storage as required under 80-4-523;

(g) failure to comply with the warehouse receipt and scale weight ticket requirements of 80-4-525 and 80-4-527;

(h) failure of a warehouseman to maintain and deliver upon request sufficient agricultural commodities to cover outstanding warehouse receipts as required under 80-4-531;

(i) discrimination in charges by a warehouseman as provided in 80-4-524;

(j) failure to provide payment for any agricultural commodity; or

(k) violation of or failure or refusal to comply with any other provision of parts 4 through 6 of this chapter or rule adopted by the department.

(2) The department may refuse to issue or renew a license if the applicant or licensee:

(a) has a license as a warehouseman or commodity dealer that was previously or is currently suspended or revoked. In determining the sufficiency of cause hereunder, the department shall consider the nature and length of the action and any subsequent licensure or other evidence of rehabilitation.

(b) does not satisfy the bonding, insurance, or net asset requirements as specified in subsection (1)(a) or any other provisions required as a condition to licensing;

(c) has been convicted of a criminal offense and the denial or refusal is made after considering Title 37, chapter 1, part 2.

(3) The issuance of a license based on information provided by the applicant which the department subsequently determines incorrect must be considered void, and any conduct under that license is a violation.

(4) All proceedings brought under subsections (1) and (2) must be conducted under the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

(5) The department is authorized to issue summary revocations, suspensions, or denials without hearing pursuant to the procedures established in 2-4-631.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

80-4-422. Credit sale contracts. (1) A commodity dealer who purchases agricultural commodities by credit sale contract shall maintain books, records, and other documents as required by the department to establish compliance with the provisions of this section.

(2) In addition to other required information, a credit sale contract must contain or provide for all of the following:

(a) the seller's name and address;
(b) the conditions of delivery;
(c) the amount and kind of agricultural commodities delivered;
(d) the price per unit or basis of value; and
(e) the date payment is to be made.

(3) Title to all agricultural commodities sold by credit sale contract is in the purchaser as of the time the contract is executed unless the contract provides otherwise. The contract must be signed by both parties and executed in duplicate. One copy shall be retained by the commodity dealer, and one copy shall be delivered to the seller. Upon revocation, suspension, or termination of a warehouseman's license, the department may advance the payment date for all credit sale contracts to a date not later than 30 days following the effective date of the revocation, suspension, or termination. When not otherwise provided, the purchase price for all agricultural commodities shall be determined as of the effective date of revocation, suspension, or termination in accordance with all other provisions of the contract. However, if the business of the commodity dealer is sold to another licensed commodity dealer, credit sale contracts may be assigned to the purchasing commodity dealer.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-423. Delivery of agricultural commodities containing toxic chemicals to warehouse or to commodity dealer unlawful. It is unlawful for any person to deliver to any warehouse or commodity dealer an agricultural commodity in bulk if the commodity contains toxic chemicals and the person knew or upon the exercise of reasonable diligence should have known of the presence of the toxic chemicals in the commodity.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-424. Director's authority — investigative hearing. The director may upon his own motion, whenever he has reason to believe a violation has occurred or upon verified complaint of any person in writing, investigate the actions of any person and, if he finds probable cause, shall notify the person that he must appear for an investigative hearing before the director 20 days from receipt of written notice.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-425. Action on bond by persons injured. (1) A person injured by the breach of an obligation for which a bond is given to the department may take action against the bond in his own name to recover damages caused by the breach. The director shall then make demand upon the warehouseman or the commodity dealer and his surety for payment of damages. If the damages are not promptly paid, the director shall commence an action on the bond to enforce payment of damages.

(2) Liability of the surety upon the bond is limited to the amount of the bond. However, if two or more persons are injured by breach of the obligation for which the bond is given and the damages for violating the conditions of the bond exceed the specified amount of the bond, the recovery on the bond shall be prorated by the surety among all of those injured.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-426. Duty to prosecute. A county attorney who has appropriate jurisdiction and to whom any violation is reported shall cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted and prosecute without delay in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-427. Injunction. If a person without a license is found to have engaged in any business for which a license is required under parts 5 and 6 of this chapter, the court shall enjoin him from further business until he has been duly licensed. It is not necessary that the department show that an individual has been injured by the actions complained of in order to issue the injunction. The procedure for injunctive relief is the same as any other action for an injunction under Title 27. The injunction provided by this section is an additional remedy to the criminal penalty provided for in 80-4-429.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-428. Penalty for operating without a license — misrepresentation. (1) A person acting as a warehouseman or a commodity dealer without a license or in any way representing by action or words that he is a warehouseman or a commodity dealer when not so licensed violates the provisions of parts 5 and 6 of this chapter, is guilty of a felony, and is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or by a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(2) A person who issues or aids in the issuance of a fraudulent receipt for any commodity is guilty of a felony and is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or by a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(3) A person who knowingly submits false information to or who knowingly withholds information from the department when that information is required to be submitted is guilty of a felony.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-429. Penalty. (1) Except as otherwise provided, any person who violates any provision of parts 4 through 6 of this chapter or rules promulgated thereunder or who impedes, obstructs, hinders, or otherwise prevents or attempts to prevent the director or his duly authorized representative in the performance of his duty under parts 4 through 6 of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed 6 months or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

(2) A person who refuses to permit inspection of licensed premises, books, accounts, records, or other documents required by parts 4 through 7 of this chapter or who uses a scale weight ticket or credit sale contract that fails to satisfy the requirements of parts 4 through 7 of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-430. Director's enforcement action. Nothing in parts 4 through 7 of this chapter may be construed to require the director or his authorized representative to report for prosecution or for the institution of civil action a violation if he believes that the public interest will best be served by a suitable warning.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

Part 5

Warehousemen of Agricultural Commodities

80-4-501. License necessary to operate public warehouse. (1) No person may act as a warehouseman without first having obtained an annual license from the department. This requirement does not apply to operators of warehouses that are federally licensed under the United States Warehouse Act.

(2) If a warehouseman operates two or more warehouses in the same city or immediately adjacent thereto or in the same immediate area, in conjunction with each other and with the same work force, and one set of books and records is kept for all such warehouses and cash slips, scale weight tickets, warehouse receipts, and checks of one series are used for agricultural commodities stored therein, only one warehouseman's license is required for the operation of all such warehouses.

History: **En. Sec. 22, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-502. Licenses to warehouseman — issuance — renewal — conditions precedent. (1) The department is authorized to issue or renew, upon application, a license to any warehouseman for the conduct of a warehouse or warehouses in accordance with parts 5 and 6 of this chapter, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) Each applicant shall file and maintain satisfactory evidence of an effective policy of insurance issued by an insurance company authorized to do business in this state, insuring all agricultural commodities that are stored in the warehouse, including agricultural commodities owned by the warehouseman. The insurance shall insure the commodities for the full market value at the time of loss of such commodities against loss by fire, internal explosion, lightning, or tornado.

(b) Each warehouse must be found suitable for the proper storage of the particular agricultural commodity stored therein.

(c) A license fee must be submitted to the department as prescribed by 80-4-503.

(d) A current drawing of the warehouse, showing storage facilities and capacity of the warehouse, must be submitted to the department.

(e) A sufficient and valid bond must be filed and maintained as required by 80-4-504 and 80-4-505.

(f) The applicant has submitted to the department a current financial statement prepared by a licensed accountant according to generally accepted accounting principles, showing that the applicant has and does maintain current assets equal to or greater than current liabilities.

(g) The applicant must submit a sample warehouse receipt and subsequent revisions to the department for approval and filing.

(h) The applicant must have complied with the terms of this part and the rules prescribed thereunder.

(2) All documents required for renewal of a license must be received by the department prior to the expiration date of the warehouse license. An expired warehouse license may be reinstated by the department upon receipt of all required licensing documents and a penalty fee of $50 if the documents

are filed within 30 days from the date of expiration of the warehouse license. All license applications received after the 30-day penalty period must be considered original applications and an initial license fee must be assessed according to 80-4-503.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-503. Fees of department. (1) The department shall collect an annual warehouseman license fee, based on the number of warehouses owned by the warehouseman, according to the following schedule:

For each warehouse listed in the application:

Capacity in Hundredweight	Rate
0 to 25,000	$ 25
25,001 to 50,000	50
50,001 to 125,000	75
125,001 to 250,000	100
250,001 to 375,000	125
over 375,000	150

(2) The department shall collect a fee of $50 for each initial licensing inspection of a warehouse or station.

(3) The department shall collect a fee of $25 for each amendment of a license.

(4) The department shall collect a fee of $150 a day or fraction thereof for maintaining an employee of the department at a warehouse to supervise the correction of a deficiency.

(5) All fees must be deposited into the state treasury and credited to the general fund account.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-504. Bond of applicant for license — additional bond — additional obligations. (1) Each applicant for a warehouseman's license shall file a bond or its equivalent, as established by department rule, with the department. The bond must be in such form and must contain such terms and conditions as the department may prescribe by rule to carry out the purpose of this section and 80-4-505.

(2) The department may demand an additional bond if the nature or volume of the business conducted by the warehouseman warrants an increase.

(3) The warehouseman may give a single bond to cover all warehouses operated by him.

(4) Any changes in the capacity of a warehouse or installation of any new warehouse involving a change in the bond liability under 80-4-505 must be reported in writing to the director, and an appropriate bond must be filed prior to the operation thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 539, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 578, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In first sentence of (1) inserted "or its equivalent, as established by department rule".

80-4-505. Amount of bond — cancellation. (1) The amount of the bond to be furnished for each warehouse must be fixed at a rate of 20 cents per hundredweight for the first 500,000 hundredweight of licensed capacity; 15 cents per hundredweight for the next 500,000 hundredweight of licensed capacity; and 10 cents per hundredweight for all licensed capacity over 1 million hundredweight. The amount of the bond may not be less than $20,000 or more than the maximum prescribed in 80-4-405. The licensed capacity is the maximum number of hundredweight of agricultural commodities that the warehouse can accommodate.

(2) If a warehouseman is also operating as a commodity dealer, he shall also provide a bond as prescribed in 80-4-604.

(3) If there occurs a deficiency in net assets as required under 80-4-506, there shall be added to the amount of bond determined in accordance with subsection (1) an amount equal to that deficiency.

(4) Each warehouseman bond shall run continuously with the warehouseman license until canceled by the bonding company. The aggregate liability of the surety may in no event exceed the sum of the bond.

(5) A 60-day written notice must be given to the department by the bonding company before any bond is canceled; however, such cancellation does not terminate any liability of the surety incurred prior to the date of cancellation.

History: **En. Sec. 26, Ch. 539, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 578, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In second sentence of (4), after "aggregate" deleted "annual", deleted third sentence of (4) that read: "A continuous bond shall obligate a new penal sum with the commencement of each licensing year"; in (5) increased the notice period from 30 to 60 days and after "canceled" inserted remainder of subsection.

80-4-506. Net asset requirements. (1) Each licensee or applicant for a license shall maintain, above all exemptions and liabilities, total net assets liable for the payment of any indebtedness arising from the conduct of the warehouse or warehouses of at least 40 cents per hundredweight of all agricultural commodities that his warehouse or warehouses can accommodate.

(2) No person may be licensed as a warehouseman unless he has and maintains allowable net assets of at least $10,000.

(3) Assets must be valued at original cost less depreciation, except that upon written request filed with the department, the director may allow asset valuations in accordance with a competent appraisal.

(4) In determining total net assets, credit may be given for insurable property, such as buildings, machinery, equipment, and merchandise inventory, only to the extent that such property is protected by insurance against loss or damage by fire. The insurance must be in the form of lawful policies issued by one or more insurance companies authorized to do business and subject to service of process in suits brought in this state.

(5) If a warehouseman is licensed or applies for licenses to operate two or more warehouses, the maximum number of hundredweight which all such warehouses will accommodate must be considered in determining whether the warehouseman meets the net asset requirements specified in this section.

History: **En. Sec. 27, Ch. 539, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 578, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (3).

80-4-507 through 80-4-520 reserved.

80-4-521. Duties of warehouseman — content of records. (1) Each warehouseman shall maintain in a safe place current and complete records at all times with respect to all agricultural commodities stored, conditioned, handled, or shipped by him, including agricultural commodities owned by him. Such records must include but are not limited to a daily position record, showing the total quantity of each kind and class of agricultural commodity received and loaded out and the amount remaining in storage at the close of each business day and the warehouseman's total storage obligations for each kind and class of agricultural commodity at the close of each business day.

(2) Every warehouseman purchasing any agricultural commodity from a depositor thereof shall promptly make and keep for 5 years a correct record showing in detail the following information:

(a) the name and address of the depositor;
(b) the date purchased;
(c) the terms of the sale; and
(d) the quality and quantity purchased by the warehouseman and, where applicable, the dockage, tare, grade, size, and net weight.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-522. Schedule of charges — posting. (1) Before a license to conduct a warehouse is granted, the warehouseman shall file with the director a copy of the schedule of charges for storage and other services. The schedule must be posted in a conspicuous place in his warehouse.

(2) All charges made by any warehouseman for the handling and storage of agricultural commodities must be just and reasonable. However, the director may, upon the complaint of any person or upon his own motion, hold a public hearing and may declare any existing charges for handling or storage of any agricultural commodity to be unreasonable or unjust. After the hearing, the director shall determine and order what is a just and reasonable charge to be imposed or enforced in place of that found to be unreasonable or unjust.

(3) Failure to file and post scheduled charges for the current year will keep in full force the most recently posted and filed schedule rates.

(4) In all cases, the producers will receive the first 15 days of storage without charge.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-523. Required receipt of agricultural commodities according to capacity. A warehouseman shall receive for storage, conditioning, handling, or shipment without discrimination of any kind, so far as the capacity of his warehouse will permit, all agricultural commodities tendered him in the usual course of business in suitable condition for storage. However, a warehouseman may not be compelled to accept and hold agricultural commodities for storage in such quantities as to block his regular cash agricultural commodity business. A warehouseman may not be required to accept agricultural commodities for storage in excess of working capacity. However, his appointment of space may be modified by rule upon proof that such appointment operates to the disadvantage of either the public or the warehouseman.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

Cross-References
Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

80-4-524. Discrimination in charge by warehouseman prohibited. A warehouseman may not directly or indirectly, by a special charge, rebate, drawback, or other device, collect from any person a greater or lesser compensation for any service rendered in the storage, conditioning, handling, or shipment of agricultural commodities than he collects from any other person for a similar circumstance or condition. A warehouseman may not make or give any advantage to any person, company, or corporation or subject any person, company, or corporation to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage.

History: **En. Sec. 31, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-525. Scale weight tickets — form — issuance. (1) Scale weight tickets must be bound in books of convenient size and must be numbered consecutively. The original scale weight ticket must be delivered to the person from whom the agricultural commodities are received. One carbon copy of each scale weight ticket must remain as a permanent record.

(2) A scale weight ticket must be issued for each load of agricultural commodity received by the warehouseman.

(3) A scale weight ticket may not be issued or held in lieu of a warehouse receipt. The retention of scale weight tickets in lieu of warehouse receipts by the owner of the grain is at the owner's risk.

(4) There must be plainly printed across the face of such scale weight ticket issued by the warehouseman, in bold type, the words "THIS IS NOT A WAREHOUSE RECEIPT. IT MUST BE EXCHANGED FOR A WAREHOUSE RECEIPT IF GRAIN IS HELD IN STORAGE".

(5) There must be plainly printed across the face of a combination scale weight ticket and warehouse receipt issued by the warehouseman, in bold type, the words "COMBINATION SCALE WEIGHT TICKET AND WAREHOUSE RECEIPT".

(6) All scale weight tickets must be signed by the warehouseman or his agent.

(7) When scale weight tickets are exchanged for warehouse receipts, the scale weight tickets must be surrendered to the warehouseman.

(8) All scale weight tickets must be converted into cash or warehouse receipts on demand.

History: **En. Sec. 32, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-526. Warehouse receipts — written terms. (1) Warehouse receipts under this part must contain in written terms:

(a) a statement that the warehouse is operated under a license issued by the department;

(b) a statement showing whether it is an original, duplicate, triplicate, or other copy;

(c) a statement showing the name of the warehouse;

(d) a statement showing the name of the city or town where the warehouse is located;

(e) the date the warehouse receipt is issued;

(f) the number of the warehouse receipt. All receipts must be numbered consecutively.

(g) a statement that the grain is "received in store" from the person named;

(h) a statement of gross weight, dockage, and net weight and the sample report used for grade and protein analysis;

(i) a statement of encumbrances, such as cash or other advances;

(j) a statement that, upon the return of the receipt properly endorsed by the person to whom the order was issued and the payment of the proper charges for storing and handling, delivery will be made in accordance with this part;

(k) a statement that the grain is properly insured for the benefit of the owner; and

(l) the name of the manager or agent of the warehouse.

(2) The face of the warehouse receipt may also provide for other statements, such as:

(a) the scale weight ticket numbers or the assembly sheet number;

(b) the grade; and

(c) the protein certificate used.

(3) The back of the warehouse receipt may include printed statements, such as:

(a) delivery provisions;

(b) actual-delivery-of-grain provisions;

(c) bailment provisions;

(d) act-of-God provisions;

(e) nonnegotiable provisions; and

(f) endorsements and other statements pertinent to bookkeeping data whenever such statements do not conflict with any state or federal law pertaining to public warehousing or the grading or testing of grain.

(4) A copy of the warehouse receipt issued by the warehouseman must accompany each application for a warehouseman's license.

History: **En. Sec. 33, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-527. Warehouse receipt — issuance. (1) A warehouse receipt is a receipt issued by a licensed warehouseman on a form containing all the information required by 80-4-526.

(2) No warehouse receipt may be issued except for an agricultural commodity actually delivered to a warehouse for storage.

(3) All warehousemen are required to issue a warehouse receipt for each lot of agricultural commodity received for storage or make payment for the agricultural commodity.

(4) A warehouse receipt that does not in fact represent an agricultural commodity actually delivered into a warehouse for storage and the origin of which cannot be traced to the actual delivery of the grain represented:

(a) is not legal and is of no value;

(b) has no claim on the agricultural commodity stored in a warehouse; and

(c) has no claim on the warehouseman's bond.

(5) All agricultural commodities in a warehouse belong to the holder of outstanding warehouse receipts except those commodities that are in excess

of the total of all outstanding storage obligations. An outstanding warehouse receipt is a warehouse receipt that has not been returned and paid in full on the basis of grade, quality, and quantity by the warehouseman issuing it.

(6) If for convenience the holder of two or more warehouse receipts covering like agricultural commodities wishes to combine them, the new receipt so issued must state the fact that it was issued in lieu of existing receipts. An assembly or recapitulation statement must be made whenever receipts are so combined, and the number or other identification of the statement must be referenced on the new combined receipt. The assembly sheet must be kept on file in the warehouse office. Each canceled receipt must have stamped across its face "Canceled by No. __" (showing the number of the new combination receipt).

(7) A warehouseman who is a grower and conducts such an enterprise may receive his own grain and issue warehouse receipts for agricultural commodities, in the same manner and without discrimination, as though the warehouse and growing enterprises were of separate ownership. However, the warehouseman shall report to the department all warehouse receipts issued to himself as a grower.

(8) When warehouse receipts are prepared on duplicate or triplicate forms, the original copy is the warehouse receipt and must be given to the person storing the agricultural commodity covered by such receipt. The other copies shall have plainly printed across the face the words "duplicate", "triplicate", or "nonnegotiable".

(9) Each warehouse receipt issued must show the amount of cash or value of any merchandise the warehouseman has advanced on the agricultural commodity represented by the receipt, but such notation may not be construed as fixing the date of sale of such grain.

(10) All warehouse receipts must be numbered consecutively as issued by each warehouseman.

History: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-528. Penalty for unlawful issue of warehouse receipts. A person violating any of the provisions of 80-4-527 or a designated employee knowingly permitting any agricultural commodity to be delivered contrary to the provisions of 80-4-527 is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as provided in 80-4-429.

History: En. Sec. 35, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-529. Partial withdrawal of agricultural commodities — adjustment or substitution of receipt — duties of warehouseman. When partial withdrawal of his agricultural commodity is made by a depositor, the warehouseman shall make an appropriate notation thereof on the depositor's warehouse receipt or claim or shall cancel and replace it with a warehouse receipt showing the amount of the depositor's agricultural commodity remaining in the warehouse. The warehouseman is liable for the redelivery of all agricultural commodities specified on all outstanding warehouse receipts.

History: En. Sec. 36, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-530. Shipment of stored grain to a terminal grain warehouse outside the state. (1) Warehouse receipts or signed agreements from the owners of grain, on a form approved by the department and in an amount equal to the number of bushels the warehouseman has in a terminal grain warehouse outside the state, are required for all grain shipped out of state by a warehouseman.

(2) Warehouse receipts covering grain in terminal grain warehouses outside the state must have the words "Owner waives redelivery at point of origin of grain represented by this receipt" printed or stamped on the back.

(3) Waivers or agreements to accept terminal warehouse receipts must be signed in triplicate by the owner of the grain or his agent and by a duly authorized representative of the warehouse, with:

(a) the original to be mailed to the department;

(b) the duplicate copy to be retained by the warehouseman; and

(c) the triplicate copy to be given to the holder of the warehouse receipt.

(4) All grain must be held in bonded and approved terminal warehouses, fully insured for the benefit of the holder of Montana warehouse receipts.

(5) No grain held in terminal warehouses is subject to any lien, mortgage, or encumbrance.

History: En. Sec. 37, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-531. Duty to deliver stored agricultural commodities — damages. (1) The duty of the warehouseman to deliver agricultural commodities stored is governed by this part. Upon the return of a properly endorsed warehouse receipt to the warehouseman and upon payment or tender of all advances and legal charges, agricultural commodities of the grade and quantity named therein must be delivered to the holder of the warehouse receipt.

(2) A warehouseman's duty to deliver any agricultural commodity is fulfilled if delivery is made pursuant to the contract with the depositor as rapidly as it can be done by ordinary diligence. When delivery is made within 48 hours from date of demand or as agreed upon in writing by all parties concerned, the delivery complies with the provisions of this section. An extension of the delivery period may be granted by the department upon written request.

(3) All redeliveries must be made at the warehouse or station where the agricultural commodity was received unless otherwise agreed.

(4) At the option of the depositor, the warehouseman shall deliver the agricultural commodity at a terminal or, if mutually agreed, shall pay to the depositor the equivalent market value of the agricultural commodity on that date, less any freight and storage charges to the terminal and less other charges which may be allowed by the department.

(5) In addition to other penalties provided, a warehouseman failing to deliver agricultural commodities within the time provided in this section is subject to suit by the person entitled to delivery of the agricultural commodities and may be ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction to pay actual damages or liquidated damages of ½ of 1% of the value for each day's delay.

History: En. Sec. 38, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-532. Delivery of grain from different warehouse. (1) Any warehouseman owning or operating more than one warehouse in this state may deliver grain from one warehouse in settlement of warehouse receipts issued for grain stored in another warehouse when grain for storage has been presented at any warehouse in excess of its available storage capacity.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) confers upon the warehouseman a right to make delivery of grain of substantially lower value than that delivered for storage, though of the same technical grade, in settlement of warehouse receipts.

(3) The warehouseman shall at all times keep on hand in bonded warehouses grain of sufficient quality and quantity to settle all outstanding warehouse receipts.

(4) Freight and other charges must be determined at the point of receipt.

History: En. Sec. 39, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-533. Loss of receipts — conditions of reissue. While an original warehouse receipt is outstanding and uncanceled by the issuing warehouseman, no other or further receipt may be issued for the agricultural commodity or any part of it covered thereby. However, if a warehouse receipt is lost or destroyed, a new receipt may be issued upon giving satisfactory security in compliance with rules adopted by the department. The new receipt must contain the same terms and conditions and must bear on its face the number and date of the receipt in lieu of which it is issued.

History: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-534. Cancellation of insurance — suspension of license. Upon cancellation of any policy of insurance required by 80-4-502 and 80-4-506, the insurance company involved shall give 30 days' advance notice to the department by certified mail, return receipt requested, of cancellation of the policy. If the policy is canceled, the department shall immediately suspend the license of such uninsured warehouseman without a hearing, pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act. The suspension may not be removed until satisfactory evidence of the existence of an effective policy of insurance complying with the requirements of 80-4-502 and 80-4-506 has been submitted to the department or until further order by the department or a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 41, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-535. Date of termination of storage contracts evidenced by warehouse receipts. All storage contracts on grain in store in warehouses, as evidenced by a warehouse receipt, must terminate on the last day of the license period as prescribed by rule.

History: En. Sec. 42, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-536. Termination of storage contract — sale of agricultural commodities for charges — notice required. (1) Storage of agricultural commodities may be terminated by the depositor at any time by the payment or tender of all legal charges and the surrender of the warehouse receipt, together with a demand for delivery of the agricultural commodities or a notice to the warehouseman to sell the commodities.

(2) In the absence of a demand for delivery, order to sell, or mutual agreement for the renewal of the storage contract entered into prior to the expiration of the storage contract, the warehouseman shall, upon the expiration of the storage contract, sell so much of the stored agricultural commodities at

the local market price at the close of business on that day as is sufficient to pay the accrued storage charges. He shall then issue new warehouse receipts for the balance of the agricultural commodity to the depositor upon the depositor's surrender of the original warehouse receipts. The warehouseman shall notify all warehouse receipt holders of the provisions of this section 30 days prior to the end of the storage period.

History: **En. Sec. 43, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-537. Examination of stored agricultural commodities. A department inspector may examine at any reasonable time during ordinary business hours any stored agricultural commodity and all parts of any warehouse, provided the warehouse or the agricultural commodities stored therein are not endangered by such inspections. Every warehouseman or his agent shall furnish safe and reasonable access to facilities for such examination.

History: **En. Sec. 44, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-538. Warehouse shortage — remedies. (1) Whenever it appears, after an investigation, that a warehouseman does not have in his possession sufficient agricultural commodities to cover the outstanding warehouse receipts, scale weight tickets, or other evidence of storage liability issued or assumed by him or when a warehouseman refuses to submit his books, papers, or property to lawful inspection, the department may give notice to the warehouseman to comply with the following requirements:

(a) to cover such shortage;

(b) to give an additional bond as requested by the department; or

(c) to submit to such inspection as the department considers necessary.

(2) If the warehouseman fails to comply with the terms of such notice within 24 hours from the date of issuance of the notice or within such further time as the department may allow, the department may petition the district court in the county where the licensee's principal place of business is located, as shown by the license application, for an order:

(a) authorizing the department to seize and take possession of any or all agricultural commodities in the warehouse or warehouses owned, operated, or controlled by the warehouseman and of all books, papers, and property of all kinds used in connection with the conduct or the operation of the warehouse business and any materials that pertain in any way to that business; and

(b) enjoining the warehouseman from interfering with the department in the discharge of its duties as required by this part.

(3) Upon taking possession, the department shall give written notice of its action to the surety on the bond of the warehouseman and may notify the holders of record, as shown by the warehouseman's record, of all warehouse receipts or scale weight tickets issued for agricultural commodities to present their warehouse receipts or other evidence of deposits for inspection or to account for the same. The department may thereupon cause an audit to be made of the affairs of the warehouse, including but not limited to the agricultural commodities of which there is an apparent shortage, to determine the amount of shortage and, if possible, to compute the shortage as to each depositor as shown by the warehouseman's records. The department shall notify the warehouseman and the surety on his bond of the amount of the

shortage and notify each affected depositor by sending notices to the depositor's last-known address as shown by the records of the warehouseman.

(4) The department shall retain possession of the agricultural commodities in the warehouse or warehouses and the books, papers, and property of the warehouseman until such time as:

(a) the warehouseman or the surety on the bond has satisfied the claims of all holders of warehouse receipts or other evidence of deposits;

(b) the surety on the bond has satisfied all such claims pro rata, if the shortage exceeds the amount of the bond; or

(c) the department is ordered by the court to surrender possession.

(5) If during or after the audit provided for in this section or at any other time the department has evidence that the warehouseman is insolvent or is unable to satisfy the claims of all holders of warehouse receipts or other evidence of deposits, the department may petition the district court for the appointment of the department to operate or liquidate the business of the warehouse.

(6) At any time within 10 days after the department takes possession of any agricultural commodities or the books, papers, or property of any warehouse, the warehouseman may serve notice on the department to appear in the district court of the county in which the warehouse is located, at a time to be fixed by the court, and show cause why the agricultural commodities, books, papers, and other property should not be restored to his possession.

(7) All necessary expenses incurred by the department in carrying out the provisions of this section may be recovered in a separate civil action brought by the department in district court or recovered at the same time and as part of the seizure action filed under subsection (2)(a).

(8) As a part of the expenses so incurred, the department is authorized to include the cost of adequate liability insurance necessary to protect the department, its officers, and others engaged in carrying out this section.

(9) The department shall set by rule the time limits for:

(a) notification of its action on the surety bond of a warehouseman;

(b) the holders of warehouse receipts or scale weight tickets to provide to the department such evidence of deposit; and

(c) satisfaction of the claims of all holders of warehouse receipts or other evidence of deposits.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-539. Inspection by the department. (1) The department may investigate any warehouseman who has applied for or who had previously been issued a license and may inspect his warehouse for purposes of determining compliance with this part and rules of the department.

(2) The department may investigate any warehouseman or inspect any warehouse that it has reasonable cause to believe is operating in violation of this part and rules of the department.

History: En. Sec. 46, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

Part 6

Agricultural Commodity Dealers

80-4-601. Commodity dealer license requirements — financial responsibility. (1) A person may not engage in the business of a commodity dealer in this state without first having obtained a license issued by the department.

(2) An application for a license to engage in business as a commodity dealer must be filed with the department and must be on a form prescribed by the department.

(3) A license application must include the following:

(a) the name of the applicant;

(b) the names of the officers and directors if the applicant is a corporation;

(c) the names of the partners if the applicant is a partnership;

(d) the location of the principal places of business;

(e) a sufficient and valid bond as specified in 80-4-604;

(f) the number and description of trucks or tractor-trailer units owned or leased by the applicant that will be used in the transportation of agricultural commodities purchased pursuant to the provisions of this part;

(g) a complete financial statement prepared by a licensed accountant according to generally accepted accounting principles, setting forth the applicant's assets, liabilities, and net worth. The commodity dealer shall have and maintain current assets equal to or greater than current liabilities. Assets must be shown at original cost less depreciation, except that upon written request filed with the department, the director may allow asset valuations in accordance with a competent appraisal. In determining total net assets, credit may be given for insurable property, such as buildings, machinery, equipment, and merchandise inventory, only to the extent that such property is protected by insurance against loss or damage by fire. The insurance must be in the form of lawful policies issued by one or more insurance companies authorized to do business and subject to service of process in suits brought in this state.

(h) any other reasonable information the department finds necessary to carry out the provisions and purpose of this part.

(4) In order to receive and retain a commodity dealer's license, a commodity dealer shall have and maintain net assets of at least $50,000 or maintain a bond in the amount of $2,000 for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of net assets deficiency. However, a minimum of $10,000 net assets is required by a commodity dealer to qualify for a license. A bond submitted for purposes of this subsection is in addition to any bond otherwise required under this part.

(5) The department shall adopt rules relating to the form and time of filing of financial statements. The department may require additional information or verification regarding the financial resources of the applicant and the applicant's ability to pay producers for agricultural commodities purchased from them.

History: **En. Sec. 47, Ch. 539, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 578, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3)(g) combined third and former fourth sentences substituting "except that upon" for "Upon", and inserted last two sentences.

80-4-602. License fees. (1) The department shall collect an annual fee for each commodity dealer license according to the following schedule:

Hundredweight (Previous license year cwt volume or estimated yearly cwt)	Rate (per facility)
0 to 25,000	$ 25
25,001 to 50,000	50
50,001 to 125,000	75
125,001 to 250,000	100
250,001 to 375,000	125
over 375,000	150

(2) Each applicant shall also pay a fee of $25 for each truck operated by it in the operation of its business as a commodity dealer.

(3) All fees collected under this section must be placed in the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 48, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-603. License issuance — renewal — expiration. (1) The department shall issue a license when the applicant has filed the application and complied with the terms and conditions of this part and the rules of the department.

(2) A commodity dealer's license may be renewed annually by submitting all required licensing documents.

(3) A commodity dealer's license that has expired may be reinstated by the department upon receipt of all licensing documents required and a penalty fee in the amount of $50 if the document is filed within 30 days from the date of expiration of the commodity dealer's license. At no time during the 30-day period or thereafter may the person act as a commodity dealer. All license applications received after the 30-day penalty period must be considered original applications.

(4) A commodity dealer's license is not transferable.

(5) Any partnership with a partner or any corporation that has an officer, director, or majority stockholder owning at least 10% of issued stock who has had a license revoked under this part or the United States Warehouse Act is subject to the provisions of 80-4-421.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-604. Bonding requirement amounts — cancellation. (1) An applicant for a license to operate as a commodity dealer shall, before a license may be issued, file with the department a surety bond or its equivalent, as established by department rule, payable to the state. The aggregate annual liability of the surety may not exceed the sum of the bond.

(2) Unless set by department rule, the bond for a commodity dealer may not exceed 2% of the value of the agricultural commodities purchased by the commodity dealer from the producer during the previous 12-month period. The bond for all new applicants is 2% of the estimated value of all agricultural commodities to be purchased during the coming 12-month period. The department may by rule require a greater percentage in each instance. The minimum amount of bond required by any commodity dealer is $20,000, and the maximum is prescribed in 80-4-405.

(3) A surety shall notify the commodity dealer and the department by certified mail at least 60 days prior to the cancellation of the bond. The liability

of the surety covers purchases made by the commodity dealer during the time the bond is in force. A commodity dealer's bond filed with the department is continuous until canceled by the surety upon 60 days' notice; however, such cancellation does not terminate any liability of the surety incurred prior to the date of cancellation.

History: **En. Sec. 50, Ch. 539, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 578, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1), in first sentence, after "bond", inserted "or its equivalent, as established by department rule" and deleted last sentence that read: "A continuous bond shall obligate a new penal sum with the commencement of each licensing year"; in first sentence of (2), after "producer", deleted "or warehouseman"; in (3) increased notice period from 30 to 60 days in two places and at end of last sentence after "notice", inserted remainder of subsection.

80-4-605. Posting of license. The commodity dealer's license must be posted in a conspicuous location at his place of business. A duplicate commodity dealer's license must be posted at each location at which records are maintained for transactions of the commodity dealer and also within each truck operated by him in the state.

History: **En. Sec. 51, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-606. Inspection of premises, books, and records. The department may at any reasonable time inspect the premises and records of any commodity dealer used in the conduct of his business. A commodity dealer shall, upon request of the director, furnish to the department at any reasonable time and place all books, accounts, records, and papers relating to agricultural commodity transactions within the state. If there exists good cause to believe that a person is doing business as a commodity dealer without a license, the department may inspect the books, papers, and records of the person that pertain to agricultural commodity purchases.

History: **En. Sec. 52, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-607. Insufficient checks — prohibition. No person engaged in business as a commodity dealer may draw or deliver any check, draft, or order for payment of money upon any bank for the purchase of agricultural commodities when at the time of drawing or delivery the maker or drawer does not have sufficient funds or has failed to arrange for credit with the bank or depository for payment in full upon presentation of the check, draft, or order for payment of money. The word "credit" as used in this section means an arrangement or understanding with the bank or depository for payment of the check, draft, or order.

History: **En. Sec. 53, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-608. Payment of purchase price — definitions. (1) A person required to be licensed as a commodity dealer shall pay 90% of the purchase price to the owner or his agent for agricultural commodities upon delivery and demand by the owner or agent and the remaining 10% not later than 30 days after delivery by the owner or agent unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the parties.

(2) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Delivery" means the transfer by the seller of title to and possession of agricultural commodities to the commodity dealer or to another person in accordance with the agreement between the seller and the commodity dealer.

(b) "Payment" means the actual payment or tender of payment of the agreed purchase price by the commodity dealer to the seller.

History: En. Sec. 54, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

Part 7

Grain Inspection and Grading

80-4-701. Official grain inspectors, samplers, and weighers — designation of seasonal inspection points — assignment of inspectors. (1) The department shall provide inspectors, samplers, and weighers to enforce this part. At all inspection points designated by the department, the department shall provide sufficient official grain inspectors, samplers, and weighers to inspect and weigh all grain subject to state inspection.

(2) The department may, during the grain-marketing season, appoint inspectors to visit the grain-growing districts to investigate the grading, dockage, and weighing of grain and to enforce the rules of the department.

(3) Expenditures for the inspection and weighing at the points designated by the department may not exceed total fee receipts at those points.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-702. Qualifications of official grain inspectors, samplers, and weighers. Official grain inspectors, samplers, and weighers must be qualified in accordance with the Grain Standards Act. Official grain inspectors, samplers, and weighers may not be directly or indirectly interested in the handling, sorting, shipping, purchasing, or selling of grain or grain commodities.

History: En. Sec. 56, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-703. Penalty for misconduct. (1) Any official grain inspector, sampler, or weigher guilty of neglect of duty or who knowingly or carelessly inspects, samples, or weighs grain improperly or who directly or indirectly accepts any money or other consideration for neglect of duty or improper performance of duty is guilty of official misconduct and is punishable as provided in 45-7-401.

(2) Any person who improperly influences or attempts to improperly influence any official grain inspector, sampler, or weigher in the performance of his duties is guilty of bribery and is punishable as provided in 45-7-101.

(3) Upon conviction of an offense described in subsection (1), an officer must be removed by the department pursuant to procedures established by department rule.

History: En. Sec. 57, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-704. Establishment of standard grain grades. (1) The department shall by rule establish standard grades to apply to all grain bought or handled by warehouses in this state. The department shall adopt as state grade standards all grades for grain established by the United States department of agriculture.

(2) Grain standards adopted by the department do not apply to grain contracted for before the effective date of the adoption of such standards.

History: En. Sec. 58, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Exclusion of warranties as to disease-free seed, 30-2-316.

80-4-705. Rules governing dockage — sample inspection. The department shall adopt rules governing the dockage on inferior grades, which shall apply in all executory contracts entered into after their adoption. If the price or amount to be paid depends on terminal weight or grade, the rules shall control the dockage insofar as dockage affects the price to be paid. The department shall also provide for sample inspection of grain, adopt rules governing sample inspection, and provide that the sample inspection, when made, is final.

History: En. Sec. 59, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-706. Special inspection of grain. (1) If grain is sold based on Montana grade and is to be shipped from places not provided with state inspection, the buyer, seller, or person making the delivery may have it inspected by notifying an inspector, who shall have the grain inspected. After inspection, the inspector shall issue, on request of the buyer, seller, or person delivering the grain, an inspector's certificate showing the grade of the grain. The person calling for the inspection shall pay a reasonable fee fixed by department rule.

(2) Grain that is shipped to points in this state where no inspection is maintained may be inspected on request of either the buyer or seller, and a certificate may be issued showing the grade of the grain. The charge for the service shall at least equal the entire cost of providing it and shall be paid by the party calling for the inspection.

History: En. Sec. 60, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-707. Sampling grain. Samples may be drawn from all grain shipped to warehouses and from all grain inspected or weighed. The samples are the property of the state, subject to disposition by the department under rules adopted by the department.

History: En. Sec. 61, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-708. Examination of grain cars at destination. (1) An official grain inspector, sampler, or weigher, before opening the doors of a car containing grain upon its arrival at any of the places designated by the department for inspection, shall first ascertain the condition of the car and determine whether any leakages have occurred while the car was in transit, determine whether the doors were properly secured and sealed at the point of shipment, and make a record of those facts in all cases, giving seal numbers.

(2) After examinations have been made, the official grain inspector, sampler, or weigher shall securely close and reseal the opened doors, using the special seal of the department.

(3) A record must be kept by the official grain inspectors, samplers, or weighers of all original seals broken, the number of seals, and the date when broken. An official grain inspector, sampler, or weigher shall break the seal, weigh, and superintend the loading of all cars of grain subject to inspection.

Any other person who breaks the seal or officially weighs the cars of grain is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: **En. Sec. 62, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-709. Protein testing laboratory. (1) The department shall maintain an official protein testing laboratory so designated by the Grain Standards Act.

(2) No other laboratory may officially certify the grade or protein content of grain unless the laboratory is licensed by the department under rules adopted by the department.

(3) The department shall by rule determine the standards of analysis controlling all other official protein testing laboratories in this state.

(4) The department may by rule determine the form of protein certificates issued by it.

History: **En. Sec. 63, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-710. Protein test available on all grain delivered to grain warehouses — manner of making test — procedure — fee — penalty. (1) Each warehouseman shall take samples from each load of grain delivered to his warehouse and preserve the sample in a moistureproof container with the owner's name on it. A 1-pint portion of the composite sample may be submitted to the department, and the balance must be held in the owner's container.

(2) If either the warehouseman or owner is dissatisfied with the results of the protein tests, he may appeal to the department. In case of an appeal, a 1-pint portion of the remainder of the owner's sample must be submitted to the department with a statement of facts of the appeal. A final test, in duplicate, must be made by the department. The department's certificate of the test is final and binding upon both parties in establishing the basis of the price paid by the warehouseman.

(3) A fee established by the department commensurate with the cost of each protein test must be deducted and paid at the time of final settlement.

(4) Upon written request of the owner, an official protein test must be made.

(5) Each warehouseman shall post in a conspicuous place a placard indicating that producers may request, in writing, an official grade and protein certificate. The department shall issue the placard.

(6) A person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: **En. Sec. 64, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-711 through 80-4-720 reserved.

80-4-721. Fees for inspection, testing, and weighing grain — disposition — investment. (1) The department shall by rule fix the fees for inspection, testing, and weighing of grain.

(2) Those fees or proceeds are a lien upon the grain until paid.

(3) All fees and other charges fixed by rule, including fees for the inspection, grading, weighing, and protein testing of grain, shall reflect as nearly as possible the actual cost of the services.

(4) All those fees and charges must be paid to the department and deposited with the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall place all money in the

state special revenue fund. Fees deposited in the state special revenue fund may be used to pay approved claims for expenses incurred in inspecting, grading, weighing, and protein testing of grain.

(5) The department may direct the board of investments to invest funds from the state special revenue fund pursuant to the provisions of the unified investment program for state funds. The income from such investments must be credited to the proper department account in the state special revenue fund.

History: En. Sec. 65, Ch. 539, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (4) and (5), substituted "state special revenue fund" for "earmarked revenue fund" in four places.

80-4-722. Records of inspection. (1) The official grain inspectors, samplers, and weighers have exclusive control at places provided for state inspection of the weighing and grading of grain to be inspected. Suitable books and records must be kept in which must be entered an accurate record of every carload or truckload of grain inspected or weighed by them. The records must show for each car or truck:

(a) the number or other designation of the car or truck;

(b) the net weight of the grain;

(c) the kind of grain and its grade and, if graded below standard No. 1 grade, the reason for such grade.

(2) For each carload or truckload of grain, the official grain inspector shall give a certificate of inspection, showing the kind and grade of the grain, the reason for all grades below No. 1, and the amount to be allowed for dockage, if any. For each carload or truckload weighed, the weigher shall give a weight certificate showing the true weight thereof and containing a statement on the condition of the car or truck and evidences of leakage or damage, if any.

(3) The inspection and weight certificates must be made available to the warehouse loading or unloading the grain, the shipper or his agent, and the railroad company or other carrier by which the grain was shipped or carried.

(4) Official grain inspectors and weighers shall also keep an accurate record of all appeals and decisions and a complete record of every official act, which books and records must be open to inspection by any party of interest.

History: En. Sec. 66, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

80-4-723. Appeals to department — hearing and order. (1) If an owner, consignee, shipper of grain, or warehouseman disagrees with the grade given by the department, he may appeal to the department from the decision within 5 days from the date of certificate by giving notice of appeal. A fee must be charged if the appeal supports the original grade. The notice of appeal may be given by letter stating that the party appeals from the decision of the official grain inspector and specifying the initials and numbers of the cars in which the grain was contained when inspected and graded.

(2) The appellant shall also file with the department a list containing the name and address of each party interested in the subject matter. The department, upon receiving the notice and list of interested parties, shall immediately notify the interested parties of the time and place designated by it for

a hearing under the Montana Administrative Procedure Act. At the hearing, which must be 5 days from the date of receiving the notice, the department shall inquire into the reasonableness and correctness of the original grading. After the hearing, the department shall affirm or modify the grade as justified by the facts and evidence.

History: **En. Sec. 67, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

80-4-724. Coloration of grain treated with injurious or toxic substances. Any grain treated with any injurious or toxic substance or chemical must at the same time be colored or dyed a color contrasting with the natural color of the grain so that the treated grain is readily identifiable as having been treated with an injurious or toxic substance or chemical.

History: **En. Sec. 68, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-725. Sale or offering for sale of treated product prohibited. No person may sell or offer for sale grain that has been treated with any injurious or toxic substance or chemical unless the grain has been colored or dyed a color contrasting with the natural color of the grain. Section 80-4-724 and this section do not apply to the treatment of grain solely for the killing of insects which might be present therein. A person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: **En. Sec. 69, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-726. Copies of grades and rules to be furnished and displayed by warehousemen. (1) The department shall, immediately after the adoption of rules establishing grades fixing dockage, supply all warehousemen with a copy of the grades and rules. A warehouseman shall keep a copy on file in a convenient place in each warehouse. If an office is maintained in connection with the warehouse, a copy of the grades and rules shall be kept on file in the office. A placard notice must be posted in a conspicuous place in every warehouse and office, reading "A copy of Montana grades and rules is on file here for information of interested parties".

(2) A warehouseman shall exhibit a copy of the grades and rules to any interested party at any warehouse or office and permit the interested party to examine the copy.

History: **En. Sec. 70, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

80-4-727. Dispute as to grade or dockage — laboratory test to be made. If a disagreement arises between the party receiving and the party delivering the grain at any warehouse in this state as to the proper grade or dockage of grain in accordance with standards at terminal points, an agreed average sample of at least 1 quart of the grain in dispute may be taken by the interested parties and forwarded to the department in a suitable container, marked for identification by the interested parties, mail or express charges prepaid, with the names and addresses of the parties affixed thereto. The department shall examine the grain and determine the appropriate grade and dockage under the inspection rules. The findings of the inspection are binding upon both parties, subject to appeal as provided in 80-4-723. If the grain in question is damp, musty, or otherwise out of condition, this fact, with any other necessary information, must accompany the sample.

History: En. Sec. 71, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

CHAPTER 5

AGRICULTURAL SEED

Part 1 — Seed Labeling

Section
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Part 2 — Seed Dealers, Processors, and Warehousemen

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80-5-202. Licensing — issuance — application — fee — bonding — insurance.
80-5-203. Dealer's license — exception — fee — application — violation.
80-5-204. Screenings — restrictions on movements.
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80-5-206. Rules — promulgated by department.
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80-5-208. Deposit of funds.

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80-5-301. Application of sections.
80-5-302. Rules by Montana state university — certification agencies.
80-5-303. Certification work on self-supporting basis.
80-5-304. Withholding certification.
80-5-305. Unlawful use of certification — penalty.

Chapter Cross-References

Agricultural liens — threshers' liens, 71-3-124; Title 71, ch. 3, part 8.

Agricultural liens — farm laborers' liens, Title 71, ch. 3, part 4.

Agricultural liens — crop liens for seed and grain and liens for hail insurance, Title 71, ch. 3, part 7.

Agricultural liens — agisters' liens and liens for service, Title 71, ch. 3, part 12.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exemption of farm implements from certain identification requirements, 61-3-431, 69-12-408.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — motor vehicle license exemption for tractor drivers, 61-5-104, 61-8-101.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exceptions to equipment requirements, 61-9-109, 61-9-215, 61-9-406, 61-10-102, 61-10-122, 61-10-123.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — slow-moving vehicles — equipment requirements, 61-9-415.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — special fees for certain farm vehicles, 61-10-206.

Department of Agriculture and special levies created, Art. XII, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Financial obligations — obligations on "seed loans" — County Treasurers' lists, 15-16-701.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered necessary household property not subject to execution, 25-13-611.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered property necessary to carry on trade or profession and not subject to execution, 25-13-612.

Financial obligations — perfection of security interests in farm equipment, 30-9-302, 30-9-307, 30-9-401.

Land use — Realty Transfer Act — exceptions for agricultural lands, 15-7-307.

Land use — assessment rates for agricultural lands, 15-8-111.

Land use — relocation of power lines upon installation of agricultural improvements — sprinkler irrigation systems, Title 69, ch. 4, part 4.

Land use — relocation of farm persons displaced when land condemned, Title 70, ch. 31, part 1.

Land use — land use planning boards, Title 76, ch. 1.

Land use — local regulation of subdivisions — agriculture-related provisions, 76-3-207, 76-3-401, 76-3-608.

Land use — state lands classification, Title 77, ch. 1, part 4.

Land use — conflicting or harmonious leasing of state lands for mining and agricultural purposes, 77-3-104, 77-3-120, 77-3-207.

Taxation provisions — tax exemption provisions, 15-6-201, 15-6-206, 15-6-207.

Taxation provisions — greenbelt appraisal — valuation of land as agricultural, Title 15, ch. 7, part 2.

Taxation provisions — individual income tax exceptions for farmers, ranchers, and stockmen, 15-30-241.

Taxation provisions — corporate license tax exemption for agricultural organizations, 15-31-102.

Taxation provisions — gasoline license and special fuels use taxes, Title 15, ch. 70, parts 2 and 3.

Part 1

Seed Labeling

80-5-101. Definitions. Terms used in this part and not otherwise identified are hereby defined:

(1) Agricultural seeds are the seeds of grass, forage, cereal, and fiber crops and any other kinds of seeds commonly recognized within this state as agricultural seeds and include lawn seeds and mixtures of seeds.

(2) Vegetable seeds include the seeds of those crops that are or may be grown in gardens or on truck farms and are or may be sold generally under the name of vegetable seeds.

(3) Flower seeds include seeds of herbaceous plants grown for their blooms, ornamental foliage, or other ornamental parts and are commonly known and sold under the name of flower seeds in this state.

(4) Indigenous seeds include the seeds of those plants that are naturally adapted to an area where the intended use is for revegetation of disturbed sites. These species include grasses, forbs, shrubs, and legumes.

(5) (a) The term "weed seeds" includes the seeds or bulblets of all plants generally recognized as weeds within this state and includes noxious weed seeds.

(b) Noxious weed seeds are divided into two groups defined as follows:

(i) "Prohibited noxious weed seeds" are the seeds of perennial and other serious weeds that not only reproduce by seed but also may spread by underground roots, stems, and other reproductive parts and which, when well established, are highly destructive and difficult to control in this state by ordinary good cultural practice. Prohibited noxious weed seeds include the seeds of:

Canada thistle	(Cirsium arvense)
leafy spurge	(Euphorbia esula)
hoary cress	(Cardaria draba)
quackgrass	(Agropyron repens)

Russian knapweed	(Centaurea repens)
perennial sowthistle	(Sonchus arvensis)
field bindweed	(Convolvulus arvensis)
dalmatian toadflax	(Linaria dalmatica)
halogeton	(Halogeton glomeratus)
medusa-head wildrye	(Elymus caput-medusae)
creeping bellflower	(Campanula rapunculoides)
yellow toadflax	(Linaria vulgaris)

(ii) "Restricted noxious weed seeds" are the seeds of weeds that are very objectionable in fields, lawns, and gardens of this state but can be controlled by good cultural practices. Restricted noxious weed seeds include the seeds of:

dodder	(Cuscuta spp.)
blue lettuce	(Lactuca pulchella)
St.-Johnswort	(Hypericum perforatum)
oxeye daisy	(Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)
spotted knapweed	(Centaurea maculosa)
hoary alyssum	(Berteroa incana)
wild oats	(Avena fatua)
buckhorn plantain	(Plantago lanceolata)
chickweed	(Stellaria spp.)
curly dock	(Rumex crispus)

(6) The term "hybrid" applied to kinds of varieties of seed means the first generation seed of a cross produced by controlling the pollination and by combining:

(a) two or more inbred lines;

(b) one inbred or a single cross with an open pollinated variety; or

(c) two or more selected clones, seed lines, varieties, or species.

(7) "Controlling the pollination" means to use a method hybridization which will produce pure seed which is at least 75% hybrid seed. Hybrid designations shall be treated as variety names.

(8) The terms "approximate percentage" and "approximate number" mean the percentage or number with the variations above or below as allowed according to the tolerance limits defined in the "rules for seed testing" adopted by the association of official seed analysts.

(9) The term "percentage of germination" means the percentage of seeds which show normal sprouts as evidence of vitality when the seeds are subjected to the proper moisture and temperature conditions with proper aeration for the customary length of time for each specific kind of seed, as specified in the "rules for seed testing" adopted by the association of official seed analysts.

(10) The term "percentage viability" refers to the percentage of live seed capable of producing a normal seedling under optimum growing conditions, after all forms of dormancy have been overcome, if present.

(11) The term "name of state in which the seed was grown" means any of the several states of the United States or the foreign country.

(12) The term "labeling" means to affix, before offering the seed for sale, in a conspicuous place on the exterior of the container a written or printed label, in the English language, giving the required information.

(13) The term "other crop seeds" means any agricultural, vegetable, or flower seeds other than the seed or the mixture of seeds under consideration.

(14) The term "sell" includes "offer for sale", "expose for sale", "have in possession for sale", "exchange", "barter", or "trade". It also includes agricultural seeds that are furnished to growers for the production of a crop on contract.

(15) The term "certifying agency" means:

(a) an agency authorized under the laws of a state, territory, or possession to officially certify seed and which has standards and procedures to assure the genetic purity and identity of the seed certified; or

(b) an agency of a foreign country determined by the department to adhere to procedures and standards for seed certification comparable to those adhered to generally by seed certifying agencies under subsection (15)(a) of this section.

(16) The term "protected variety" means a variety for which a certificate has been issued by the U.S. plant variety protection office or for which an application for protection has been filed granting the owner or his authorized agent exclusive rights in the sale and distribution of the variety.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 361, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 390, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-802.1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 464, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (4), (10), and (12); and made minor changes in phraseology throughout section.

80-5-102. Labeling of agricultural seeds. Any person offering for sale a package, parcel, or lot of agricultural seeds, as defined in 80-5-101, that contains 1 pound or more of agricultural seeds, whether in package or in bulk, must have affixed to it a label specifying:

(1) a lot number or other distinguishing mark;

(2) kind. The name of each kind of seed present in excess of 5% shall be shown on the label and need not be accompanied by the word "kind". When two or more kinds of seed are named on the label, the name of each kind shall be accompanied by the percentage of each. When only one kind of seed is present in excess of 5% and no variety name or type designation is shown, the percentage of that kind may be shown as "pure seed" and such percentage shall apply to seed of the kind named.

(3) variety, as follows:

(a) the following kinds of agricultural seeds shall be labeled to show the variety name or the words "variety not stated":

alfalfa
barley
bean, field
beet, field
brome, smooth
clover, crimson
clover, red
clover, white
corn, field
corn, pop
fescue, tall
flax
oat
pea, field
rye
safflower
sorghum
sorghum-sudan hybrid
soybean
sudan grass
sunflower
trefoil, birdsfoot
wheat, common
wheat, durum

millet, foxtail

(b) if the name of the variety is given, the name may be associated with the name of the kind with or without the words "kind and variety". The percentage in this case may be shown as "pure seed" and shall apply only to seed of the variety named. If separate percentages for the kind and the variety or hybrid are shown, the name of the kind and the name of the variety or the term "hybrid" shall be clearly associated with the respective percentages. When two or more varieties are present in excess of 5% and are named on the label, the name of each variety shall be accompanied by the percentage of each.

(4) that the seed is hybrid, if any one kind or kind and variety of seed present in excess of 5% is "hybrid" seed. The percentage that is hybrid shall be at least 95% of the percentage of pure seed shown unless the percentage of pure seed which is hybrid seed is shown separately. If two or more kinds or varieties are present in excess of 5% and are named on the label, each that is hybrid shall be designated as "hybrid" on the label. No one kind or variety of seed may be labeled as "hybrid" if the pure seed contains less than 75% hybrid seed. Any one kind or kind and variety that has pure seed which is less than 95% but more than 75% hybrid seed as a result of incompletely controlled pollination in a cross shall be labeled to show:

(a) the percentage of pure seed that is hybrid seed; or

(b) a statement such as "Contains from 75% to 95% hybrid seed";

(5) state or country of origin, if known, of alfalfa, red clover, white clover, native range grasses, and field corn other than hybrid. If the origin is unknown, the fact shall be stated.

(6) the approximate percentage of germination of agricultural seed, together with the date of test of germination. In all cases where hard seeds remain at the end of the germination test, the percentage of actual germination and the percentage of hard seeds shall be stated separately, with the provision that any portion or all of the percentage of hard seeds may be added to the percentage of germination and stated as "total germination and hard seed".

(7) the approximate percentage by weight of pure seed, meaning the freedom of agricultural seeds from inert matter and from other seeds;

(8) the approximate percentage by weight of sand, dirt, broken seeds, sticks, chaff, and other inert matter combined in agricultural seeds;

(9) the approximate total percentage by weight of weed seeds;

(10) the approximate percentage by weight of other crop seeds in agricultural seeds;

(11) the name and approximate number of each kind or species of restricted noxious weed seeds occurring per pound of agricultural, vegetable, or flower seeds;

(12) the full name and address of the seedsman, importer, dealer or agent, or other person, firm, or corporation selling the agricultural seed;

(13) in the case of mixtures of agricultural seeds which contain two or more kinds of seed in excess of 5% by weight of each, when sold as mixtures:

(a) name of mixture;

(b) name and approximate percentage by weight of each kind of agricultural seed present in the mixture in excess of 5% by weight of the total mixture;

(c) approximate percentage by weight of broken seeds and other inert matter in the mixture of agricultural seeds;

(d) approximate percentage by weight of weed seeds as defined in 80-5-101;

(e) approximate percentage by weight of other crop seeds in the mixture of agricultural seeds;

(f) name and approximate number of each kind or species of restricted noxious weed seeds occurring per pound of mixtures of agricultural seeds, subject, however, to restrictions as specified in 80-5-105;

(g) approximate percentage of germination of each kind of agricultural seed present in the mixture in excess of 5% by weight, together with the month and year the seed was tested. In all cases where hard seeds remain at the end of the germination test, the percentage of actual germination and the percentage of hard seeds shall be stated separately, with the provision that any portion or all of the hard seed may be added to the percentage of germination and stated as "total germination and hard seed".

(h) full name and address of the vendor of the mixture.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 361, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 390, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-802.2(1); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 464, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In lead-in, substituted "Any person offering for sale a" for "The owner, vendor, or person in possession of any" and substituted "must have affixed to it a label" for "shall, before offering the seeds for sale, affix in a conspicuous place on the exterior of the container a written or printed label in the English language in legible type or copy containing a statement".

80-5-103. Exchange of seed between labelers. When seed is exchanged or transferred from one seed labeler to another, it shall be accompanied by a shipping document which clearly shows the kind(s) of seed and quantity of each kind. Each container in a lot shall carry appropriate lot number designation and shall be accompanied by mechanical analysis for each lot so involved.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 361, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 390, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-802.2(2).

80-5-104. Labeling of vegetable, flower, and indigenous seeds. (1) Vegetable and flower seeds in packets and in larger containers shall be labeled with the required information as follows:

(a) each container of 1 pound or less:

(i) the commonly accepted name of the kind or the kind and variety of the seed;

(ii) the name and address of the person who labeled the seed or who sells the seed within this state;

(iii) the name and number per pound of each kind of restricted noxious weed seeds as prescribed in 80-5-105;

(iv) in the case of seed which has a percentage of germination less than the standard prescribed in the Federal Seed Act:

(A) the percentage of germination;

(B) the percentage of hard seed, if more than 1%;

(C) the month and year the test to determine the data required by this section was completed;

(D) the words "below standard germination" in not less than 8-point boldface type;

(b) each container of more than 1 pound:

(i) the name of the kind and variety of the contents;

(ii) the lot numbers or other lot identification;

(iii) the name and number per pound of each kind of restricted noxious weed seeds as prescribed in 80-5-105;

(iv) the percentage of germination and whether the percentage of germination meets or exceeds the standard established in the Federal Seed Act;

(v) the percentage of hard seed, if more than 1%;

(vi) the month and year the test to determine the data required by this section was completed;

(vii) the name and address of the person who labeled the seed or who sells the seed within this state.

(2) Indigenous seeds, as defined in 80-5-101, in amounts of 1 pound or more, whether in package or bulk, must be labeled with the following information:

(a) the statement "Labeled only for reclamation purposes";

(b) lot number or other distinguishing mark;

(c) the common name, genus, species, and subspecies when applicable, including the name of each kind of seed present in excess of 5%. When two or more kinds of seed are named on the label, the label shall specify the percentage of each. When only one kind of seed is present in excess of 5% and no variety name or type designation is shown, the percentage must apply to seed of the kind named. If the name of the variety is given, the name may be associated with the name of the kind. The percentage in this case may be shown as "pure seed" and must apply only to seed of the variety named.

(d) state or country of origin, if known. If the origin is unknown, that fact shall be stated.

(e) the approximate percentage of viable seed, together with the date of test. When labeling mixtures, the percentage viability of each kind shall be stated.

(f) the approximate percentage by weight of pure seed, meaning the freedom of seed from inert matter and from other seeds;

(g) the approximate percentage by weight of sand, dirt, broken seeds, sticks, chaff, and other inert matter;

(h) the approximate total percentage by weight of other seeds;

(i) the name and approximate number of each kind of species of restricted noxious weed seeds occurring per pound of seed;

(j) the full name and address of the person, firm, or corporation selling the seed.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 361, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 3-802.3; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 464, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (2).

80-5-105. Prohibitions. A person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association may not sell or transport for use in planting in this state any agricultural, vegetable, or flower seed that:

(1) contains prohibited noxious weed seeds;

(2) contains restricted noxious weed seeds in excess of the maximum numbers per pound as follows:

Common name	Species	Number of seeds per pound
dodder	(Cuscuta spp.)	18
blue lettuce	(Lactuca pulchella)	27
St.-Johnswort	(Hypericum perforatum)	27
oxeye daisy	(Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)	90
spotted knapweed	(Centaurea maculosa)	18
hoary alyssum	(Berteroa incana)	9
wild oats	(Avena fatua)	45
buckhorn plantain	(Plantago lanceolata)	90
chickweed	(Stellaria spp.)	9
curly dock	(Rumex crispus)	45

(3) contains in excess of 2% or more of weed seed;

(4) is offered or exposed for sale more than 12 calendar months from the last day of the month in which the germination test was completed. This 12-month limitation does not apply when seed is packaged in hermetically sealed containers within 12 months after harvest. The container must be conspicuously labeled in not less than 8-point type to indicate that:

(a) the container is hermetically sealed;

(b) the seed has been preconditioned as to moisture content;

(c) the germination test is valid for a period not to exceed 18 months from the date of the germination test for seeds offered for sale on a wholesale basis and for a period not to exceed 36 months for seeds offered for sale at retail;

(d) the germination of vegetable seed at the time of packaging was equal to or above standards prescribed in the Federal Seed Act of August 1939, 7 U.S.C. 1551 through 1610, amended October 15, 1967, with subsequent revisions;

(5) is represented in any manner to be for lawn seeding purposes, unless it contains at least 50% pure seed of fine-textured perennial species which shall be specified by rules under this part. However, grass mixtures which do not contain 50% pure seed of fine-textured perennial grasses may be sold. When these grass mixtures are contained in packages of 25 pounds or less, they shall carry the statements: "Not recommended for a fine-textured perennial turf. Satisfactory for a temporary ground cover or where coarse grass is not objectionable." A definition of fine-textured varieties to be adopted in the rules is as follows:

(a) bluegrasses—all varieties except Canada bluegrass (Poa compressa), annual bluegrass (Poa annua), and rough bluegrass (Poa trivialis);

(b) chewings red fescue and all improved varieties;

(c) creeping red fescue and all improved varieties;

(d) bentgrass—all varieties;

(e) fine-textured ryegrasses;

(6) is labeled, advertised, or otherwise represented as being certified seed of any class thereof unless:

(a) it has been determined by a seed certifying agency that such seed conforms to standards of purity and identity as to kind, species (and subspecies, if appropriate), or variety; and

(b) the seed bears an official label issued for such seed by a seed certifying agency certifying that the seed is of a specified class and a specified kind, species (and subspecies, if appropriate), or variety;

(7) is labeled with a variety name for which a U.S. certificate of plant variety protection has been issued or applied for under the provisions of the Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321, et. seq.) without the authority of the owner of the variety or is labeled with a variety name but not certified by an official seed certifying agency when it is a variety for which the certificate or application for "protection" specifies sale only as a class of certified seed, provided that seed from a certified lot may be labeled as to variety name when used in a mixture by or with approval of the owner of the variety.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 361, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 390, L. 1973; Sec. 3-820, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-802.4 by Sec. 45, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-802.4.

80-5-106. Revision of classifications — hearing — order. The department may, with the written approval of the director of the agricultural experiment station recorded before or within 10 days after a public hearing, revise the groups and classifications of noxious weed seeds provided in this part to prevent or diminish the distribution and occurrence of noxious weed seeds in this state. Notice of the hearing shall be published by the department, at least 30 days before the day set for the hearing, in three newspapers of general circulation in the state and shall be mailed to all associations of seed dealers in the state who are organized on a statewide basis. A revision or modification made as a result of the hearing shall be adopted by a written order of the department, shall be countersigned "approved" by the director of the agricultural experiment station, and shall plainly state the revisions or modifications and any qualifications, exceptions, or conditions pertaining to the revisions or modifications.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 361, L. 1969; Sec. 3-821, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-802.5 by Sec. 46, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-802.5.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

80-5-107. Exemptions. Agricultural seeds or mixtures of same shall be exempt from the provisions of this part:

(1) when possessed, exposed for sale, or sold for food purposes only;

(2) when sold to merchants or dealers to be conditioned before being sold or offered for sale for seeding purposes;

(3) when in store for the purpose of conditioning or not possessed, sold, or offered for sale for seeding purposes within the state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 12, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3595, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3595, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 88, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 361, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 3-803; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 464, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2), changed "recleaned" to "conditioned"; and in (3), changed "recleaning" to "conditioning".

80-5-108. Inspection by grain and seed laboratory — reports. The grain and seed laboratory of the agricultural experiment station shall inspect, analyze, and test seeds sold or offered or exposed for sale in this state at a time and place and to the extent the director of the agricultural experiment station and the department determine. The laboratory shall report to the department all violations as they appear. It shall also annually before September 1 make a report to the department of all tests made and the results, which may be published by the department. The laboratory and the department shall have free access at all reasonable hours to all premises or structures to make examination of any seeds or any other premises of a warehouse, elevator, or railway company. Upon tendering payment at the current value, the department may take any sample of seeds.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 12, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3597, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3597, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 88, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 155, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-805(1).**

Cross-References

Rules for enforcement of interstate embargo, including inspection provisions, 80-7-702.

80-5-109. Testing of submitted samples. The grain and seed laboratory shall analyze any seed samples taken from seed lots offered for sale in the state and submitted by the department.

History: **En. 3-806.1 by Sec. 4, Ch. 390, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-806.1.**

80-5-110. Laboratory testing of samples — fees. Any citizen of this state may request the grain and seed laboratory to examine, analyze, and test samples of seed upon payment of the fee and compliance with rules governing the submission of seed samples for such service. Samples of seed analyzed and tested shall be charged for at rates determined jointly by the department and the director of the grain and seed laboratory. All fees collected by the grain and seed laboratory shall be used to defray the expenses incurred by the laboratory under 80-5-101 through 80-5-113.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 12, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3599, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3599, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 192, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 88, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 155, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 390, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-807.**

80-5-111. Certificate of test presumptive evidence. The certificate of the grain and seed laboratory, giving results of any examinations, analyses, or tests of any seed samples made under the authority of the department, is presumptive evidence of the correctness of the facts stated in it.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 12, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3600, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3600, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 88, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 390, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-808.**

80-5-112. Enforcement — rules. The department shall administer and enforce 80-5-101 through 80-5-113. For that purpose, the department may adopt rules. The department may issue and enforce a written or printed "stop sale" order to the owner or custodian of any lot of agricultural seed which the department finds in violation of 80-5-101 through 80-5-113. The order shall prohibit further sale of the seed until the department has evidence that the law has been complied with. The seed may not be confiscated or destroyed. Upon proper correction, by reconditioning, labeling, or otherwise, and when, in the judgment of the department, the requirements of 80-5-101 through 80-5-113 have been met, the stop sale order shall be lifted and the seed may be sold. The department shall adopt all necessary rules relating to the agricultural experiment station's duties under 80-5-101 through 80-5-113.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 12, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3597, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3597, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 88, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 155, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-805(2); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 464, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In next to last sentence, changed "reprocessing" to "reconditioning".

80-5-113. Penalty. Any person, firm, or corporation which sells or offers or exposes for sale or distribution in the state any agricultural seeds for seeding purposes without complying with the requirements of 80-5-101 through 80-5-113 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $300 plus costs of such prosecution and upon conviction of the second or any subsequent offense shall be fined not less than $500 or more than $1,000 plus costs of such prosecution.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 12, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3596, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 110, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3596, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 88, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 390, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-804.**

Part 2

Seed Dealers, Processors, and Warehousemen

80-5-201. Definitions. When used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agricultural seed" means the seeds of grass, forage, cereal, and fiber crops and any other kinds of seeds commonly recognized within this state as agricultural seeds and includes lawn seeds and mixtures of seeds.

(2) "Bin-run seed sales from one farmer to another farmer" means buyer beware.

(3) "Montana certified seed grower" means a member of an authorized Montana seed certifying agency who has consented to produce seed under the rules for certified classes of seed, with respect to the maintenance of genetic purity and variety identity, set forth by the certifying agency.

(4) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, or association.

(5) "Screening" means chaff, sterile florets, immature seed, weed seed, inert matter, and any other materials removed from seed by any kind of cleaning or conditioning.

(6) "Seed dealer" means any person who offers for sale, sells, or barters agricultural seeds to the ultimate consumer.

(7) "Seed labeler" means any person affixing labels to agricultural seeds with his name and address listed as required in 80-5-102 when such seed is distributed in Montana.

(8) "Seed conditioning plant" means any place of business that repackages, conditions, blends, treats, or otherwise manipulates agricultural seeds.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 442, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-310(2) thru (12); amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 464, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 72, Ch. 539, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 464, in (5), changed "processing" to "conditioning"; and in (8), changed "processing" to "conditioning" and "cleans" to "conditions".

Chapter 539 deleted former (5), (7), and (11), which read: "(5) Public agricultural seed warehouse means any warehouse or structure in which agricultural seed is received from the public for storage, assembling, or cleaning."

"(7) Seed buyer means any person engaged in the business of buying agricultural seed for shipment, cleaning, processing, or resale and who does not own, control, or operate a public agricultural seed warehouse. Any individual employed by a seed buyer is not included in this term."

"(11) Seed warehouseman means any person owning, controlling, or operating a public agricultural seed warehouse."

80-5-202. Licensing — issuance — application — fee — bonding — insurance. (1) All seed conditioning plants and seed labelers shall obtain a license from the department before doing business in this state; however, a Montana certified seed grower, when conditioning or labeling certified seed from his own production, is not required to be licensed under this part. Bin-run seed sales from one farmer to another are exempt from this part.

(2) All licenses are issued on a fiscal-year basis and expire on June 30 of each year.

(3) Application for license is made in a manner and on forms provided by the department. A nonresident shall file a written power of attorney designating the secretary of state as his agent, and the power of attorney shall be so prepared and in such form as to render effective the jurisdiction of the courts of the state of Montana over the nonresident applicant. A nonresident who has a duly appointed resident agent upon whom process may be served as provided by law is not required to designate the secretary of state as his agent. The department shall be furnished with a certified copy of the designation of the secretary of state or of a resident agent.

(4) The department may establish by rule minimum standards for equipment and handling procedures for facilities to be licensed and may carry out inspections during normal business hours to determine that these standards are being adhered to.

(5) Each license shall cost no more than $50 a year. The department may by rule establish license fees which bear a reasonable relationship to the cost of administering this part.

(6) Failure on the part of a licensee to comply with the rules issued under the authority of this section is sufficient cause for cancellation of a license by the department, provided the licensee is given a reasonable opportunity to correct inadvertent and nonrecurring deficiencies.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 442, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-311; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 20, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 464, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 73, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 464, twice in (1), changed "processing" to "conditioning"; and in first sentence of (1), changed "section" to "part".

Chapter 539 made the following changes: near beginning of (1), deleted "seed buyers, and public agricultural seed warehouses" before "shall obtain"; in (2) deleted "A license may cover any or as many as all four activities: processing plant, seed labeler, seed buyer, and public agricultural seed warehouse"; and deleted (7), which read: "The department may by rule establish bonding and insurance requirements for each class of license."

80-5-203. Dealer's license — exception — fee — application — violation. (1) No person may distribute seed without obtaining a dealer's license from the department for each place of business. No license is required of a person who distributes seeds only in sealed packages of less than 10 pounds, packed by a licensed seed labeler and bearing his name and address.

Each dealer's license shall cost no more than $20 a year and expires on June 30 of each year. The department may by rule establish license fees which bear a reasonable relationship to the cost of administering this part.

(2) Application for a dealer's license shall be made in a manner and on forms provided by the department. Such forms shall require among other things the name of a person domiciled in this state authorized to receive and accept service or legal notices of all kinds.

(3) Violation of provisions of this section or the distribution of agricultural seeds not legally labeled constitutes adequate grounds for canceling a license or denying a license to a dealer.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 442, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-313; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 464, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 539, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 464, in (1), deleted last sentence, which read: "Any licensed processing plant, seed labeler, seed buyer, or public agricultural seed warehouse may obtain a dealer's license without additional fee."

Chapter 539, in former last sentence of (1), deleted reference to "seed buyer, or public agricultural seed warehouse".

80-5-204. Screenings — restrictions on movements. All screenings whether from seed conditioning plants or other sources represent both a valuable and potentially hazardous product. Their movements are restricted as follows:

(1) The viability of prohibited noxious weed seed as defined in 80-5-101 shall be destroyed before screenings are utilized in feed or in any other way in which they may propagate their kind. However, if these screenings are sold for feed, it shall be the responsibility of the feed buyer to haul under a tarp cover or other tight container until the provisions of this part are met.

(2) The department has authority to issue rules to restrict or exempt from restriction the holding and movement of screenings when the public interest is served by so doing.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 442, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-312; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 464, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In lead-in, changed "processing" to "conditioning".

80-5-205. Violations. The following acts caused within the state of Montana are prohibited:

(1) the failure or refusal to obtain a license as required in 80-5-202 and 80-5-203;

(2) the misbranding or mislabeling of agricultural seeds;

(3) the violation or failure to comply with rules issued under the authority of this part.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 442, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-314.

80-5-206. Rules — promulgated by department. The department is authorized to promulgate necessary rules as authorized by this part. All rules are to be promulgated in accordance with procedures as set forth in the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 442, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-315; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

Cross-References

"Department" defined, 80-1-101.

80-5-207. Violation — cancellation of license — enforcement proceedings. (1) The department may cancel any license issued by it when the provisions of this part have been violated by the holder of the license.

(2) Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this part or rules promulgated under the authority of this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $300 for the first violation and not less than $500 or more than $1,000 for each subsequent violation.

(3) Nothing in this part shall be construed as requiring the department or its representatives to report violations of this part when it believes that the public interest will be best served by a suitable notice of warning.

(4) It is the duty of each county attorney to whom any violation is reported to cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted and prosecuted in a court of competent jurisdiction without delay.

(5) The department is authorized to apply for and the court to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this part or any rule promulgated under this part notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. An injunction is issued without bond.

(6) Any person adversely affected by an act, order, or ruling made pursuant to the provisions of this part may within 30 days bring action in the district court of the county or any county where the alleged violation occurred for trial of the issues bearing upon such act.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 442, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-316.

80-5-208. Deposit of funds. All money collected under the provisions of this part shall be deposited to the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 442, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-317.

Cross-References

State treasury fund structure, 17-2-102.

Part 3

Certification

Part Cross-References

Exclusion of warranties as to disease-free seed, 30-2-316.

80-5-301. Application of sections. A person, firm, association, or corporation which issues, uses, or circulates any certificate, advertisement, tag, seal, poster, letterhead, marking, circular, or written or printed representation or description pertaining to seeds or plant parts intended for propagation or sale or sold or offered for sale in which the words "Montana state certified", "state certified", "Montana certified", or similar words or phrases are used or employed is subject to 80-5-301 through 80-5-305.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 11, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-809.

80-5-302. Rules by Montana state university — certification agencies. Every person, firm, association, or corporation subject to the provisions of 80-5-301 through 80-5-305 shall observe, perform, or comply with all rules and standards for seed certification established or specified by Montana state university, hereafter referred to as the university, as to what crops grown or to be grown in Montana shall be eligible for certification hereunder, as to the conduct of such certification, either by said university directly or by agents or agencies authorized by it for the purpose, and as to standards, requirements, and forms of and for certification hereunder; provided, however, that not more than one such agent or agency for certification shall be designated for any one specified crop. No certification within the provisions of 80-5-301 through 80-5-305 shall be made or authorized except by or through said university.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 11, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 390, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-810.

80-5-303. Certification work on self-supporting basis. Certification work, whether conducted by said university or by an agency designated by it, shall be on a self-supporting basis and not for financial profit.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 11, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 390, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-811.

80-5-304. Withholding certification. The said university or its designated agency or agencies may withhold certification from any grower of seeds or plant parts who is engaged in or attempting to engage in any dishonest practices for the purpose of evading the provisions of 80-5-301 through 80-5-305, including standards and rules laid down by the said university or its designated agency or agencies to cover certification.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 11, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 390, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-813.

80-5-305. Unlawful use of certification — penalty. A person, firm, association, or corporation may not issue, make, use, or circulate any document purporting to be or represented as a seed or plant part certification certificate, represent seeds or plant parts as certified, or use the terms "Montana state certified", "state certified", "Montana certified", or similar words or phrases, without the authority and approval of the university. A person, firm, association, or corporation who violates 80-5-301 through 80-5-305 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $500 for each offense.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 11, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 390, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-814.

CHAPTER 6

APICULTURE

Part 1 — Registration—Apis Bees

Section
80-6-101. Definitions.
80-6-102. Registration.
80-6-103. Changing locations — enlarging or selling apiaries.
80-6-104. Apiaries — termination of rights — abandonment.
80-6-105. Registration fees.
80-6-106 through 80-6-110 reserved.
80-6-111. General apiary registrations.
80-6-112. Pollination apiary registrations.
80-6-113. Landowner apiary registrations.
80-6-114. Hobbyist apiary registrations.

80-6-115. Restrictions on apiary locations.

Part 2 — Inspection and Certification—Apis Bees

80-6-201. Apiaries — powers and duties of the department.
80-6-202. Inspection of bees or used beekeeping equipment transported interstate.
80-6-203. Importation of bees in combless packages.

Part 3 — General Provisions—Apis Bees

80-6-301. Orders effective until reversed or modified by court.
80-6-302. Disposition of fees.
80-6-303. Penalty.

Parts 4 through 10 reserved

Part 11 — Alfalfa Leaf-Cutting Bees

80-6-1101. Short title.
80-6-1102. Definitions.
80-6-1103. Department responsibilities — adoption of rules.
80-6-1104. Duties of committee.
80-6-1105. Alfalfa leaf-cutting bees — inspection — certification — fees.
80-6-1106. Bee laboratory authorized.
80-6-1107. Restrictions on importing bees and equipment.
80-6-1108. Restrictions on the rearing, moving, and trapping of bees.
80-6-1109. Fees to be set by rule — self-supporting program — enterprise fund established.
80-6-1110. Violation — penalty.

Chapter Cross-References

Agricultural liens — threshers' liens, 71-3-124; Title 71, ch. 3, part 8.

Agricultural liens — farm laborers' liens, Title 71, ch. 3, part 4.

Agricultural liens — crop liens for seed and grain and liens for hail insurance, Title 71, ch. 3, part 7.

Agricultural liens — agisters' liens and liens for service, Title 71, ch. 3, part 12.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exemption of farm implements from certain identification requirements, 61-3-431, 69-12-408.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — motor vehicle license exemption for tractor drivers, 61-5-104, 61-8-101.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exceptions to equipment requirements, 61-9-109, 61-9-215, 61-9-406, 61-10-102, 61-10-122, 61-10-123.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — slow-moving vehicles — equipment requirements, 61-9-415.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — special fees for certain farm vehicles, 61-10-206.

Department of Agriculture and special levies created, Art. XII, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Financial obligations — obligations on "seed loans" — County Treasurers' lists, 15-16-701.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered necessary household property not subject to execution, 25-13-611.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered property necessary to carry on trade or profession and not subject to execution, 25-13-612.

Financial obligations — perfection of security interests in farm equipment, 30-9-302, 30-9-307, 30-9-401.

Land use — Realty Transfer Act — exceptions for agricultural lands, 15-7-307.

Land use — assessment rates for agricultural lands, 15-8-111.

Land use — relocation of power lines upon installation of agricultural improvements — sprinkler irrigation systems, Title 69, ch. 4, part 4.

Land use — relocation of farm persons displaced when land condemned, Title 70, ch. 31, part 1.

Land use — land use planning boards, Title 76, ch. 1.

Land use — local regulation of subdivisions — agriculture-related provisions, 76-3-207, 76-3-401, 76-3-608.

Land use — state lands classification, Title 77, ch. 1, part 4.

Land use — conflicting or harmonious leasing of state lands for mining and agricultural purposes, 77-3-104, 77-3-120, 77-3-207.

Taxation provisions — tax exemption provisions, 15-6-201, 15-6-206, 15-6-207.

Taxation provisions — greenbelt appraisal — valuation of land as agricultural, Title 15, ch. 7, part 2.

Taxation provisions — individual income tax exceptions for farmers, ranchers, and stockmen, 15-30-241.

Taxation provisions — corporate license tax exemption for agricultural organizations, 15-31-102.

Taxation provisions — gasoline license and special fuels use taxes, Title 15, ch. 70, parts 2 and 3.

Part 1

Registration — Apis Bees

80-6-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Apiary" means a place where one or more colonies of bees are kept or one or more hives containing honeycombs or bee combs are kept.

(2) "Bee diseases" means American or European foulbrood, sacbrood, bee paralysis, or other disease or abnormal condition of egg, larval, pupal, or adult stages of bees.

(3) "Bees" means any stage of the bees in the genus Apis.

(4) "Colony" means the hive and all equipment used in connection with the hive.

(5) "Department" means the department of agriculture, provided for in 2-15-3001.

(6) "Equipment" means hives, supers, frames, veils, gloves, or any apparatus, tools, machines, or other devices used in the handling and manipulation of bees, honey, wax, and hives and includes containers of honey and wax which may be used in an apiary or in transporting bees and their products and apiary supplies.

(7) "Family unit" means two or more persons living together or residing in the same dwelling, house, or other place of residence.

(8) "General apiary" means any apiary other than a pollination apiary, landowner apiary, or hobbyist apiary.

(9) "Hive" means a frame hive, box hive, box, barrel, log gum, skep, or other receptacle or container or a part of a container, natural or artificial, which may be used as a domicile for bees.

(10) "Hobbyist apiary" means an apiary owned by a hobbyist beekeeper.

(11) "Hobbyist beekeeper" means a person who owns a total of no more than five hives.

(12) "Landowner" means the person who has the actual use and exclusive possession of the land upon which a landowner apiary is to be registered. However, a person leasing or renting land for the primary purpose of locating or establishing an apiary thereon is not considered a landowner.

(13) "Landowner apiary" means an apiary owned by a landowner as defined in this section.

(14) "Persons" means individuals, associations, partnerships, or corporations.

(15) "Pollination apiary" means an apiary operated for pollination of a commercial seed, fruit, or other commercial agricultural product as provided in 80-6-112.

(16) "Queen apiary" means an apiary or premises in which queen bees are reared or kept for sale or gift.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-805, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3101 by Sec. 128, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3101; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 125, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted definitions of department, family unit, general apiary, hobbyist apiary, hobbyist beekeeper, landowner, landowner apiary, and pollination apiary.

80-6-102. Registration. (1) A person who owns or possesses an apiary in the state shall, before April 1 each year, register the apiary. There are four classes of apiary registration. The conditions under which the department may issue certificates of registration for each class are specified in 80-6-111 through 80-6-115.

(2) Applications shall be made to the department for registration application blanks.

(3) Registration application blanks shall be furnished by the department. The applicant shall provide the following information:

(a) a statement of the name and place of residence;

(b) the number of colonies of bees, hives, and equipment in the apiary;

(c) the location of the apiary, setting forth specifically the location by sectional division to the nearest quarter section, and the township and range and, if within the corporate limits of a town or city, the number of the lot and block in the town or city;

(d) the name of the owner, renter, or occupant of the land on which the apiary is located and, when the application is for a new apiary being registered for the first time, the application must also show that the owner, renter, or occupant of the land has consented to the apiary being located on his land;

(e) the date when the apiary was first established;

(f) the class of apiary registration for which application is being made; and

(g) other information the department may require under rules adopted by it for the protection, safety, and welfare of the public and the beekeeping industry.

(4) Upon receipt of the application and payment of the fees prescribed, the department may issue a certificate of registration for an apiary, setting forth the name of the owner, the specific location, the number of colonies of bees or size of the apiary authorized under the registration, and the class of apiary authorized by the registration.

(5) In issuing certificates of registration for apiaries, if there is a conflict between applicants with respect to location, the department shall give preference to the applicant having the oldest continuous registered apiary.

(6) Certificates of registration may not be issued for new apiaries which are within such close proximity to established registered apiaries that there is or may be danger of spread of disease or that the proximity will or may interfere with the proper feeding and honey flow of established apiaries.

(7) Before registering new apiaries, the department shall give at least 10 days' notice by certified mail to all registered apiarists likely to be affected

by the proposed new apiary so that any party affected may file written protests with the department against registering the new apiary. If a written protest is filed, the department may require a hearing. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be given all parties interested by certified mail at least 10 days before the date set for the hearing.

(8) Suitable evidence of registration furnished by the department shall be posted by the apiary registrant in a conspicuous place at or near the apiary. If an owner has more than one apiary, suitable evidence of registration furnished by the department shall be posted at each apiary.

(9) A registration not applied for by April 1 of each year is a late registration and incurs an added penalty of 10% of the regular registration fee. Registrants who fail to apply for reregistration by April 1 of each year shall be notified of their delinquency by the department. The notification shall be by certified mail and is sufficient if deposited in a United States post office or mail box and addressed to the registrant at his last address appearing in the apiary registration files of the department at least 10 days before May 1. The registration of an apiary for which application for reregistration is not made by May 1 of each year is forfeited and all rights under the registration terminate.

(10) Any person who owns or possesses any bees, hives, colonies, or beekeeping equipment in this state or who owns or possesses an apiary in this state and who fails or refuses to register the same as provided in this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof is subject to the penalties set forth in 80-6-303.

(11) Nothing contained in this section or in 80-6-111 through 80-6-115 shall be construed as invalidating, canceling, amending, terminating, or extending any certificate of registration issued by the department prior to October 1, 1981. All such previously issued certificates of registration remain in effect for the period for which they were issued; subject, however, to forfeiture, lapse, abandonment, and termination in the manner provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 28, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-807, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3103 by Sec. 130, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 25, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3103; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 125, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added the last two sentences of (1) on class registration of apiaries; added material in (3)(d) after "which the apiary is located" relating to initial applications; added subsection (3)(f); made change in grammar in (3)(g); added "and the class of apiary authorized by the registration" at the end of (4); added subsections (10) and (11).

80-6-103. Changing locations — enlarging or selling apiaries. (1) An owner of an established registered apiary may not change the location of the apiary without first receiving from the department authorization to establish the new apiary. In making the application, he shall specify the location of the apiary with the same particularity as in the application for original registration. If the new apiary is not used within 60 days after a new certificate of registration is issued, the certificate of registration lapses and all rights under the registration terminate. Registrations for new apiaries may not be issued for greater areas than the applicant can show are reasonably necessary for his needs consistent with good beekeeping practice.

(2) A registered apiary may be sold or transferred to a purchaser subject to parts 1 through 3 if all bees and equipment on the apiary are sold to the purchaser.

(3) No person may increase the number of hives on an apiary to exceed the number of hives authorized by his certificate of registration for that apiary, except that a person may increase the number of hives on a general apiary beyond the number authorized by the certificate of registration in order to protect his bees during adverse weather or crop conditions or to protect his bees and hives from bears or other predators. A person may also enlarge a general apiary during the spring buildup and in the fall after the end of the honey season in order to gather his bees for shipment out of the state or to winter his bees on that apiary.

(4) A person enlarging an apiary so as to exceed the number of hives herein allowed is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to the penalties set forth in 80-6-303.

History: En. 3-3104 by Sec. 131, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 25, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3104; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 125, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (3); substituted "herein allowed is guilty of a misdemeanor and" for "authorized under a certificate of registration" in (4); inserted "set forth" after "penalties" in (4).

80-6-104. Apiaries — termination of rights — abandonment. (1) The registration of an apiary which is not stocked with bees during at least part of the normal build-up or honey-producing season is forfeited and all rights under the certificate of registration terminate.

(2) An apiary not regularly attended in accordance with good beekeeping practice, which comprises a hazard or threat to disease control in the beekeeping industry or which by reason of its physical condition or construction cannot be inspected, may be considered an abandoned apiary and may be seized by the department. Any diseased equipment or equipment which by reason of its physical condition or construction cannot be inspected may be burned, and the remainder may be sold at public auction. Proceeds, after the cost of the sale is deducted, shall be returned to the former owner or his estate. Before burning or selling any equipment, the department shall give the owner or person in charge a written notice at least 5 days before the burning or sale. The notice shall be given by certified mail or personal service upon the owner or person in charge of the property. If the owner or person in charge cannot be located, a certified letter sent to the owner's last address registered with the department is sufficient notice under this section.

History: En. 3-3105 by Sec. 132, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 25, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3105.

80-6-105. Registration fees. (1) Each year before a certificate of registration may be issued for an apiary, the owner or applicant for the certificate shall pay the department a registration fee in accordance with the following schedule of fees for the total number of colonies owned or possessed:

1 to 10 colonies of bees	$ 5.00
11 to 50 colonies	10.00
51 to 200 colonies	20.00
201 to 300 colonies	30.00
301 to 500 colonies	40.00
501 to 1,000 colonies	60.00
1,001 to 2,000 colonies	70.00

2,001 to 3,000 colonies	90.00
3,001 to 4,000 colonies	110.00
4,001 to 5,000 colonies	130.00
5,001 colonies and upward	150.00

(2) If, after registration, additional or new colonies are authorized for a registered apiary, fees shall be paid by the registrant in accordance with the schedule in subsection (1) for the total number of colonies for that year.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 175, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-808, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3106 by Sec. 133, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 25, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3106; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 300, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Disposition of fees, 80-6-302.

80-6-106 through 80-6-110 reserved.

80-6-111. General apiary registrations. (1) In order to control, limit, and prevent the spread of bee diseases and other contagious or infectious diseases among bees, hives, and apiaries and to control, limit, and prevent interference with the proper feeding and honey flow of established apiaries, general apiaries registered to different persons on October 1, 1981, must be located 3 or more miles apart, except as otherwise provided in this part. The department shall not register or issue a certificate of registration for any general apiary that is located less than 3 miles from a general apiary registered to another person, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(2) A person may register a general apiary that is situated less than 3 miles from another general apiary he has registered so long as the location of the general apiary being applied for is 3 or more miles from general apiaries registered to other persons.

(3) A general apiary may be registered even though it is less than 3 miles from any registered pollination apiary, landowner apiary, or hobbyist apiary.

(4) A person with an existing apiary that is located less than 3 miles from an existing general apiary registered to another person may register his apiary as a general apiary under the following conditions:

(a) his apiary was established and registered with the department as a general apiary under the department's rules in effect prior to July 1, 1981;

(b) his apiary is registered with the department as a general apiary as of July 1, 1981; and

(c) the registration of his apiary has not been forfeited or abandoned under the provisions of 80-6-102(9) or 80-6-104.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 125, L. 1981.

80-6-112. Pollination apiary registrations. (1) The department may grant pollination apiary registrations to commercial seed and fruit producers or other commercial agricultural producers under the following conditions:

(a) (i) the applicant must own, lease, or rent the land upon which the pollination apiary is to be located and the applicant must use the land for the purpose of growing a commercial seed, fruit, or other crop which is dependent upon bees or other insects for pollination;

(ii) the applicant does not own the bees or the hives which are to be placed upon the pollination apiary; and

(iii) the only purpose of the apiary is to pollinate a commercial agricultural crop.

(b) The applicant shall provide the department with all pertinent information necessary to determine if pollination apiaries are needed to pollinate the applicant's crop adequately.

(c) The department may refuse to register a pollination apiary based upon its own investigation of the matter, but if the department approves the application, it shall specify the number and location of pollination apiaries needed for the purpose of pollinating the applicant's commercial agricultural crop adequately.

(2) A pollination apiary registration is valid only for the time period specified by the department, and all pollination apiaries must be removed within 2 weeks after the full bloom period of the crop to be pollinated.

(3) No certificate of registration of a pollination apiary may be leased, assigned, or transferred and no person other than the pollination apiary registrant may exercise any rights or privileges, directly or indirectly, authorized by the certificate of registration.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 125, L. 1981.

80-6-113. Landowner apiary registrations. (1) The department may grant landowner apiary registrations under the following conditions:

(a) The applicant must be a landowner, as defined in 80-6-101, and must own the land upon which the apiary will be located.

(b) The applicant must own the bees and the hives that will be placed on the apiary.

(c) The bees and the hives must be personally managed and operated by the applicant.

(2) No certificate of registration of a landowner apiary may be leased, assigned, or transferred, and no person other than the landowner apiary registrant may exercise any rights or privileges, directly or indirectly, authorized by the certificate of registration.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 125, L. 1981.

80-6-114. Hobbyist apiary registrations. (1) The department may grant hobbyist apiary registrations to hobbyist beekeepers under the following conditions:

(a) The applicant must not own a total of more than five hives, and all of the hives must be placed on the hobbyist apiary.

(b) The applicant must own the bees and the hives and must personally manage and operate the bees and the hives.

(c) Only one hobbyist registration is allowed an applicant and only two hobbyist apiary registrations are allowed a family unit.

(d) If the department determines that too many hobbyist apiaries are being registered within too close proximity of each other or of other established apiaries so that there is or may be danger of the spread of bee diseases or other contagious or infectious diseases among bees or apiaries or that there will be interference with the proper feeding and honey flow of established apiaries, the department may refuse to grant any further hobbyist registrations in the locality and area of the danger, in accordance with 80-6-102(6).

(2) No certificate of registration of a hobbyist apiary may be leased, assigned, or transferred, and no person other than the hobbyist apiary registrant may exercise any rights or privileges, directly or indirectly, authorized by the certificate of registration.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 125, L. 1981.**

80-6-115. Restrictions on apiary locations. Pollination apiaries, landowner apiaries, and hobbyist apiaries may be located less than 3 miles from pollination apiaries, landowner apiaries, hobbyist apiaries, and general apiaries registered to other persons. General apiaries may be located within 3 miles of one another only under the provisions of 80-6-111.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 125, L. 1981.**

Part 2

Inspection and Certification — Apis Bees

80-6-201. Apiaries — powers and duties of the department. (1) To prevent the spread of contagious and infectious disease among bees and apiaries, the department may:

(a) order the transfer of colonies of bees from hives or containers which cannot be properly examined for brood or other diseases to other hives or containers;

(b) order disinfection of any bee, beehive, brood comb, or any other equipment which is infected or contaminated and burn any infected or contaminated bee, beehive, brood comb, or any other equipment if, in its judgment, disinfection will not remove the infection or contamination. Before burning any property, the department shall give the owner or person in charge a written notice at least 5 days before the date on which the property will be burned. The notice shall be given by certified mail or personal service upon the owner or person in charge of the property.

(c) quarantine any apiary where foulbrood or any contagious or infectious diseases are present and, during the quarantine, prevent the removal from the apiary of any bees or equipment except under a special permit issued by the department permitting the removal under conditions prescribed by it. A person may not sell or offer for sale any apiary, bees, or equipment which are under quarantine unless a permit authorizing the sale or removal is issued by the department. Written notice of quarantine shall be posted by the department, owner, or person in charge at the quarantined apiary at a conspicuous place, and a copy shall be personally served or sent by certified mail to the owner of the apiary or person in charge. The quarantine continues in effect until it is ordered removed and a copy of the removal order served in the same manner.

(d) inspect any apiary, hives, equipment, or premises for the presence of disease;

(e) promulgate and enforce rules adopted pursuant to parts 1 through 3.

(2) Any person failing to comply with a rule, order, or provision of a quarantine pursuant to this section is subject to penalties provided for in 80-6-303.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 28, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-806, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3102 by Sec. 129, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 25, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3102.**

80-6-202. Inspection of bees or used beekeeping equipment transported interstate. (1) A person may not transport or bring into the state any used beekeeping equipment or containers, including honey to be extracted, unless it is certified and duly marked as disease-free by an official responsible for apiary regulations of the state from which it is being moved. The department shall be advised in advance of the date of entry and the destination of the material. Used equipment transported into the state may be quarantined by the department, in accordance with 80-6-201(1)(c), from the time it enters the state until it has been in use while under quarantine for a minimum of 90 days and at least until the following July 1. The beekeeping materials are also subject to quarantine as provided in this section. The department may also inspect and certify as disease-free bees or beekeeping equipment which is to be transported from Montana to a state which requires an inspection in the state of origin.

(2) The costs of making the inspections provided for in subsection (1) shall be paid in advance by the owner of the bees or equipment and shall include a per diem pursuant to Title 2, chapter 18, part 5, necessary traveling expenses, and a fee of $20 for the issuance of a certificate of health. If inspection by an official of any other state is considered insufficient for the protection of the Montana bee industry by the department, the department shall so state by public statement. Importation of beekeeping materials, including honey for extracting, from that other state shall be denied unless the materials or honey are first inspected by the department and there is obtained from it a certificate of inspection showing that the materials or honey are apparently free from contagious or infectious disease. The costs of making the inspection shall be paid by the person requesting it, and inspection may be made at any point outside this state convenient to the person making the inspection. The department may require that the costs of making the inspection be paid in advance, and the costs shall include per diem pursuant to Title 2, chapter 18, part 5, necessary traveling expenses, and a fee of $20 for the issuance of the certificate of inspection.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 28, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-809, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3107 by Sec. 134, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 25, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3107; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 300, L. 1979.**

80-6-203. Importation of bees in combless packages. A person or common carrier may not transport or bring into this state bees in combless packages unless they are accompanied by a certificate of health issued by the official inspector of the state or country from which they came.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 79, L. 1947; Sec. 82-810, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3108 by Sec. 135, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3108.**

Part 3

General Provisions — Apis Bees

80-6-301. Orders effective until reversed or modified by court. An order or rule adopted by the department, including an order refusing a permit for the establishment of a new apiary location, is effective until reversed or modified by a final decision of a court of competent jurisdiction and while such action is pending, as defined in 25-1-103. An injunction or other process or writ may not be issued by a court restraining enforcement until that final determination.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-814, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3112 by Sec. 139, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3112.**

80-6-302. Disposition of fees. Registration and inspection fees collected under parts 1 through 3 shall be transmitted by the department to the state treasurer, who shall deposit the moneys to the credit of the general fund.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-811, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3109 by Sec. 136, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3109.**

Cross-References

State treasury fund structure, 17-2-102.

80-6-303. Penalty. A person violating parts 1 through 3 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $500 or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 1 year or both fined and imprisoned.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 79, L. 1947; Sec. 82-812, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3110 by Sec. 137, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3110.**

Parts 4 through 10 reserved

Part 11

Alfalfa Leaf-Cutting Bees

80-6-1101. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Alfalfa Leaf-Cutting Bee Act".

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 331, L. 1981.**

80-6-1102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Bee" means any stage in the life cycle of a bee of the species Megachile rotundata (F), commonly known as the alfalfa leaf-cutting bee.

(2) "Certification" means the process of analyzing bees and equipment by the department to determine whether they meet the required health standards.

(3) "Committee" means the alfalfa leaf-cutting bee advisory committee established in 2-15-3005.

(4) "Custom pollinator" means any person who has a contract to pollinate alfalfa seed crops on property that he does not own or control.

(5) "Department" means the department of agriculture established in 2-15-3001.

(6) "Equipment" means grooved boards, shelters, trays, incubators, cell removers, tumblers, and other apparatus used in rearing bees.

(7) "Nesting materials" means equipment, laminates, and other apparatus used in nesting bees.

(8) "Parasite" means an organism living in or on any stage of the alfalfa leaf-cutting bee obtaining nutriment from the body of the bee.

(9) "Pathogen" means an organism, parasitic or otherwise, that causes disease in the alfalfa leaf-cutting bee.

(10) "Person" means an individual, association, partnership, or corporation.

(11) "Wild trap" means to trap bees on property not owned by the trapper.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 331, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 97, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (4).

80-6-1103. Department responsibilities — adoption of rules. (1) The department is responsible for the administration of this part.

(2) The department shall by rule adopt minimum standards for the presence of pathogens and parasites in bees to be certified, imported, and possessed or controlled in the state of Montana.

(3) The department may enter into agreements with other governmental agencies or private associations in carrying out the provisions of this part.

(4) In performing its duties under this part, the department may:

(a) enter upon any public or private premises to inspect and sample bees or equipment that may be diseased or contaminated by parasites;

(b) quarantine any bees or equipment found to be infected or contaminated with pathogens at a level exceeding certification standards;

(c) order the disinfection or destruction of any bees or equipment that is infected or contaminated with parasites or pathogens and that does not meet certification standards.

(5) (a) Whenever the department has reasonable cause to believe a person is in possession of any diseased or parasitic bee or equipment or otherwise possesses any bee or equipment in violation of this part or rules adopted under it, the department may order a quarantine for not more than 30 days of the suspected bees or equipment and may require any person in possession of such bees or equipment to hold them under specified conditions until notified otherwise in writing by the department.

(b) The department shall release any quarantine or order to hold bees upon the failure to detect disease in any official sample of bees, as provided by department rule, or on equipment and upon a finding that the bees and equipment are possessed in compliance with this part.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 331, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (5)(b), after "order to hold bees" inserted "upon the failure to detect disease in any official sample of bees, as provided by department rule, or on equipment and"; and after "bees and equipment" deleted "are disease-free and".

80-6-1104. Duties of committee. The committee shall advise the department with respect to any contemplated rulemaking. The committee shall meet to review the minimum standards adopted by the department at least once a year.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 331, L. 1981.**

80-6-1105. Alfalfa leaf-cutting bees — inspection — certification — fees. (1) No person may import, possess, or control alfalfa leaf-cutting bees in the state of Montana unless the bees are certified annually, as provided in this section.

(2) To certify bees, a person must file a completed application form provided by the department together with the certification fee prescribed by the department. The applicant must provide at least the following:

(a) name and place of residence;

(b) the general location and number of bees to be registered; and

(c) other relevant information as may be required by department rule.

(3) After receipt of an application for certification, a sample of the total population of bees to be certified shall be selected by the department or its agent in a manner prescribed by the department. The sample shall be inspected for pathogens and parasites. If no pathogens or parasites in excess of certification standards are found, the sample shall be certified as to the appropriate class.

(4) When the department has in its possession a completed application form, a certification fee, and a report that the sample meets certification standards, it may issue a certificate for the bees.

(5) The department shall specify the date by which any applicant must apply for recertification the following year. Applications for certification received after the date specified shall be assessed a penalty equal to 10% of the applicable certification fee but not exceeding $50.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 331, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 97, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: At end of (3), substituted "certified as to the appropriate class" for "reported disease-free"; in (4), substituted "meets certification standards" for "is disease-free"; in (5), substituted "certification" for "recertification"; and at end of (5), inserted "but not exceeding $50".

80-6-1106. Bee laboratory authorized. The department or its agent may develop and maintain a laboratory for the purpose of providing disease and parasite analytical services required to carry out the provisions of this part. The laboratory may be authorized by the department to provide services to persons possessing any bees or equipment on a fee-for-service basis.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 331, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In first sentence after "maintain a laboratory", deleted "at Montana state university".

80-6-1107. Restrictions on importing bees and equipment. (1) No bee may be imported into the state of Montana except under the provisions of this section.

(2) Prior to the importation of any bee, the importer must file a completed application form as required in subsection (2) of 80-6-1105 and arrange an approximate date and time for inspection.

(3) Every imported bee must be shipped to a storage facility designated by department rule for sampling purposes. Prior to certification, each bee, container, and piece of associated equipment must be quarantined at the designated storage facility.

(4) No bee may be imported except in loose cells or as adults. No bee may be imported in a drilled board, soda straw, or other equipment that prevents adequate inspection of the bee.

(5) A representative sample of the population of bees imported shall be inspected as the basis for certification.

(6) No person may import used equipment or nesting materials.

(7) No bee may be certified unless all other requirements for certification provided in 80-6-1105 are met.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 331, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 97, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In first sentence of (3), substituted all language after "shipped" for "directly to the certification laboratory to be examined for infestation by parasites or pathogens"; in last sentence of (3), substituted all language after "each bee" for "and associated transport equipment shall be quarantined at the laboratory".

80-6-1108. Restrictions on the rearing, moving, and trapping of bees. (1) No person may rear any bee in a drilled board or a nesting material from which samples of loose larval cells cannot readily be obtained.

(2) No person may move any quarantined bee or equipment except by special permit issued by the department.

(3) No person may wild trap or attempt to wild trap bees unless that person has been issued a permit for such activity in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 331, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 97, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), before "a nesting material" inserted "a drilled board or".

80-6-1109. Fees to be set by rule — self-supporting program — enterprise fund established. (1) Fees authorized to be charged by this part shall be set by department rule. Such fees shall be designed to reimburse the department for costs incurred in providing services and carrying out its duties under this part. It is the intent of the legislature that department activities under this part be self-supporting.

(2) There is an enterprise fund known as the leaf-cutting bee fund for use by the department. Fees collected under this part shall be paid into the leaf-cutting bee fund.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 331, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 281, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2), changed "earmarked revenue account" to "enterprise fund" and changed "account" to "fund" in two places.

80-6-1110. Violation — penalty. A person who imports, possesses, controls, moves, or wild traps or attempts to import, possess, control, move, or wild trap any bee or equipment in violation of this part or who interferes with or attempts to interfere with the efforts of the department or its agent to perform its duty under this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $300 or more than $500 for the first conviction and not less than $300 or more than $1,000 for each subsequent conviction.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 331, L. 1981.

CHAPTER 7

DISEASE, PEST, AND WEED CONTROL

Part 1 — Control of Diseases and Insects in Nurseries

Section
80-7-101. Definitions.
80-7-102. License required of nurserymen — application and payment of fees.
80-7-103. Renewal of license.
80-7-104. Grounds for refusal or revocation of license.
80-7-105 through 80-7-110 reserved.
80-7-111. Sales of nursery stock — inspection — fee.
80-7-112. Request for inspector's services — costs — certificate of inspection.
80-7-113. Duty to notify department of infection.
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80-7-115. Prohibition against delivery of uninspected nursery stock.
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Chapter Cross-References

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Taxation provisions — tax exemption provisions, 15-6-201, 15-6-206, 15-6-207.

Taxation provisions — greenbelt appraisal — valuation of land as agricultural, Title 15, ch. 7, part 2.

Taxation provisions — individual income tax exceptions for farmers, ranchers, and stockmen, 15-30-241.

Taxation provisions — corporate license tax exemption for agricultural organizations, 15-31-102.

Taxation provisions — gasoline license and special fuels use taxes, Title 15, ch. 70, parts 2 and 3.

Part 1

Control of Diseases and Insects in Nurseries

Part Cross-References

Rodent Control Districts, Title 7, ch. 22, part 22.

County insect control, Title 7, ch. 22, part 23.

80-7-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Nursery stock" means botanically classified hardy perennial or biennial plants, trees, shrubs, vines, either domesticated or wild plants, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, bulbs, rhizomes, or roots of them, and other plants and plant parts for or capable of propagation. The term does not include vegetable, field, or flower seed or corms and tubers.

(2) "Person" means a person, firm, or corporation.

(3) "Seasonal nurseryman" means a person engaged in the business of selling, dealing in, or importing into the state for sale or distribution any nursery stock which is for sale only during certain growing seasons and whose place of business is open only during certain growing seasons and not continuously throughout the year.

History: En. 3-1201.1 by Sec. 53, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 155, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1201.1.

80-7-102. License required of nurserymen — application and payment of fees. (1) A person, before engaging in the business of selling, dealing in, or importing nursery stock into this state for sale or distribution or acting as agent, salesman, or solicitor for any nurseryman or dealer in nursery stock or soliciting orders for the purchase of nursery stock, must obtain a license for each place of business from the department. A person may not falsely represent that he is an agent, salesman, solicitor, or representative of any nurseryman or dealer in nursery stock.

(2) The department shall provide application forms for prospective licensees. Applications for licenses may be made at any time before engaging in business, except seasonal nurserymen must make application at least 30 days in advance of doing business in this state.

(3) Licenses shall be in the name of the person licensed and shall indicate the purpose for which issued and the name and location of the nursery or place of business of the nurseryman or dealer licensed or represented by an

agent, salesman, or solicitor. Licenses, except seasonal nurserymen's licenses, shall bear the date of issue and expire July 1 next following the date of issue. Seasonal nurserymen's licenses shall bear the date of issue and expire on the date provided on the license by the department.

(4) The license fee is $30 a year for a general nursery, dealing in all kinds of nursery products; $20 a year for a nursery dealing in small fruits, ornamental shrubs, bulbs, and perennials; $10 a year for a nursery dealing in bulbs and perennials only; and $30 a year for seasonal nurserymen. Agents, salesmen, and solicitors for licensed nurseries shall be granted salesmen's licenses, free of charge, upon the request of the licensee.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 220, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 63, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1212; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 300, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Carrying on business without license — penalty, 7-21-2113.

80-7-103. Renewal of license. A licensed nurseryman or dealer in nursery stock who has complied with this part is entitled, upon the expiration of his license, to have the license renewed. The license shall be renewed upon payment of the proper fee.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 220, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 64, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1213.**

80-7-104. Grounds for refusal or revocation of license. The department may refuse to issue a license or it may revoke a license under this part when:

(1) the person has been adjudged bankrupt, insolvent, or guilty of fraud or deceit by a court of competent jurisdiction; or

(2) a verified complaint is made to the department that a licensee has failed to comply with this part or the horticulture laws.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 220, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 65, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1214.**

80-7-105 through 80-7-110 reserved.

80-7-111. Sales of nursery stock — inspection — fee. (1) A person who sells or delivers any nursery stock not previously inspected under this part shall notify the department of agriculture of the sale or delivery. The department, after receiving the notice, shall inspect the nursery stock as soon as practicable. If the nursery stock is free from diseases and pests, the department shall so certify and shall attach a certificate of inspection to each lot or bill of nursery stock inspected.

(2) The department may designate certain places as quarantine stations where all nursery stock brought into the state shall be inspected and disinfected.

(3) If any nursery stock is diseased or infested with any of the pests mentioned in 80-7-204, the department shall order its disinfection or destruction together with all boxes, wrapping, or packing. If the department has ordered the destruction of any nursery stock, it shall notify the owner who may appeal to the director of agriculture before the destruction. The director's decision concerning the disposition of the nursery stock is final.

(4) The department shall fix by rule, after a hearing, the charges for disinfecting, fumigating, and inspecting nursery stock. Notice of the hearing on the

proposed charges shall be published once in three newspapers of general circulation in this state.

(5) The charge for inspecting each carload of nursery stock is $10 or a proportionate sum fixed by the department for less than carload lots.

(6) The department shall collect all fees required by this section and may not give a certificate of inspection until the fees are paid.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3614, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3614, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1201.

80-7-112. Request for inspector's services — costs — certificate of inspection. Any person may request, upon the payment of actual costs to the department, the services of a horticultural inspector to inspect and certify plant products. Subsequent to inspection such horticultural inspector may issue to the person a certificate of inspection signed by him covering any plant product in compliance with rules of the department.

History: En. 3-1201.2 by Sec. 1, Ch. 150, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1201.2.

80-7-113. Duty to notify department of infection. The owner or manager of an orchard, nursery, storeroom, packing house, or other place where horticultural products or supplies are kept or handled which becomes diseased or infested with any injurious insect or pest, immediately upon discovery of the existence of the disease or pest, shall notify the department. The owner or manager, at his expense, shall comply with the instructions of the department for the eradication of the disease or pest.

History: En. Sec. 1926, Rev. C. 1907 by Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 3616, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3616, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1203.

80-7-114. Removal of infected trees — assessment of costs. (1) If a person owning any orchard or nursery stock infected or infested with any injurious insect pest or disease and which becomes a menace to the agricultural or fruit industry or a menace to ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, or vines fails to comply with the instructions of the department for the destruction or control of the injurious insect pest or disease or the destruction of the infested or infected orchard or nursery stock within the time specified by the department, the department may condemn, remove, or destroy the orchard or nursery stock or treat it with a proper remedy.

(2) If an owner fails to pay the cost of the removal, treatment, or destruction within 30 days after notice has been mailed to the owner at his last-known post-office address and to any purchaser of the property under contract for deed at his last-known post-office address, the cost shall become a lien on the land of the owner and shall be added by the county treasurer to the taxes upon the property and collected as other taxes.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3617, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3617, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 86, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1204; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 526, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2), after "address" inserted "and to any purchaser of the property under contract for deed at his last-known post-office address".

80-7-115. Prohibition against delivery of uninspected nursery stock. A person may not receive or deliver any nursery stock unless a certificate issued by the department is attached to the nursery stock.

History: En. Sec. 46, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3618, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3618, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1205.

80-7-116. Notice to department of shipment of nursery stock. A person licensed to do business under this part shall notify the department of his intention to ship nursery stock not previously inspected in accordance with this part to any point in this state. The notice shall contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee, the list of the goods to be shipped, the freight or express office at which the goods are to be delivered, and the name or title of the transportation company from whom the consignee is to receive the goods. The notice shall be mailed at least 5 days before the day of shipment.

History: En. Sec. 48, Ch. 215, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3620, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3620, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 58, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1206.

80-7-117. Receiving uninspected nursery stock prohibited. A person who receives and accepts any nursery stock that has not been inspected by the department shall, before using or disposing of the nursery stock, first notify the department and give it an opportunity to examine and, if necessary, fumigate the nursery stock.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3621, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3621, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1207.

80-7-118. Right to hold nursery stock for inspection. No person is liable to any other person for any damage to any nursery stock caused by holding it to await the certificate of the department.

History: En. Sec. 1929, Rev. C. 1907 by Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 3623, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3623, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 155, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1209.

80-7-119. Inspection of Montana nursery stock — certificate. (1) Before it is packed for delivery, all nursery stock grown or growing in this state and used for filling orders shall be inspected by the department. The nursery stock shall be disinfected by fumigating or other method when considered necessary by the department. If the nursery stock is clean and free from insects and fungi pests, the department shall issue a certificate to the nurseryman. The certificate shall entitle the nurseryman to use that stock for filling orders for current delivery. The certificate shall be furnished at a price not exceeding 40 cents per hundred.

(2) Nurseries shall give the department 5 days' notice of the time when the stock will be ready for inspection.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3624, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3624, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 61, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1210.

80-7-120. Duplicate copies of orders for nursery stock required. (1) A nurseryman or dealer in nursery stock and a salesman, solicitor, and agent shall give to a person ordering nursery stock a duplicate copy of the order which shall show:

(a) the name and location of the nursery where the stock was grown;

(b) the name of the nurseryman from whom ordered and the name of the solicitor, salesman, or agent taking the order;

(c) the date of the order and when delivery is to be made;

(d) the number, name, age, and price of the variety of tree or plant ordered.

(2) Upon shipment into this state from any point outside this state of any nursery stock by a person not licensed to do business in this state, the person receiving the nursery stock shall have it inspected by the department and shall pay an inspector's fee of 10% of the invoice price of the shipment. The minimum fee for the inspection shall be 50 cents and the actual and necessary traveling expenses of the inspector. No inspection fees may be collected in excess of the regular inspection fees where the stock is shipped to a person licensed under this part.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 220, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1216.

80-7-121 through 80-7-130 reserved.

80-7-131. Department rules and orders. Every person in charge or control of a nursery, orchard, storeroom, packinghouse, or other place where horticultural products or supplies are handled or kept shall comply with the rules of the department and shall disinfect or destroy diseased or infected nursery stock or other horticultural supplies or products when ordered to do so by the department.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3615, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3615, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1202.

Cross-References

"Department" defined, 80-1-101.

80-7-132. Cooperation — agreements with other governmental agencies. The director may cooperate with and enter into agreements with governmental agencies of this state, other states, and agencies of the federal government in order to carry out the purpose and provisions of this part.

History: En. 3-1219 by Sec. 1, Ch. 149, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1219.

80-7-133. Acts made unlawful — penalty. (1) It is unlawful for any person to:

(a) falsely represent or misrepresent the name, age, variety, or class of any nursery stock sold or offered for sale;

(b) falsely represent or state that any nursery stock offered for sale, sold, or delivered was grown in or came from a certain nursery or locality, when in fact such nursery stock was grown in or came from another location or nursery;

(c) deceive or defraud any person in the sale of any nursery stock by substituting inferior or different varieties or ages from those ordered; or

(d) willfully or intentionally bring into this state, offer for sale or distribution within this state or ship, sell, or deliver upon any sale any nursery stock that is infected or infested with any disease or insect dangerous to the horticultural interests of the state.

(2) In case of such misrepresentation, false representation, deceit, fraud, or substitution, such person is subject to punishment as provided by 80-7-134 and is liable to the person, firm, or corporation damaged or injured thereby, to the extent of all damages sustained, to be recovered in a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 220, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1215.

80-7-134. Penalty for violation. A person violating this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $300.

History: **En. Sec. 51, Ch. 216, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 3625, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3625, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-1211, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-1218 by Sec. 62, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1218.**

Part 2

Fruit and Vegetable Pest and Disease Control

Part Cross-References

Rodent Control Districts, Title 7, ch. 22, part 22.

80-7-201. Destruction of fruit pests — use of crates. (1) The department of agriculture may adopt rules to prevent the spread of contagious disease among fruit and fruit trees; to prevent, treat, and destroy fruit pests and diseases of fruit and fruit trees; and to disinfect grafts, scions, and orchard debris, empty fruit boxes or packages, or other suspected material or transportable articles dangerous to orchards, fruit, and fruit trees. The rules shall be circulated in printed form by the department among fruit growers and fruit dealers of the state, shall be published at least 10 days in two newspapers of general circulation in the state, and shall be posted in three conspicuous places in each county in the state, one of which shall be at the county courthouse.

(2) No person may use a second time any crate, box, barrel, package, or wrapping which previously contained nursery stock. However, at the written request of a nurseryman, the department may permit boxes or packages which previously contained nursery stock to be thoroughly fumigated in the presence of an inspector, at the expense of the nurseryman. The department shall give a receipt and mark the box or package. Otherwise, the box or package must be destroyed in its entirety, and possession of the crate, box, barrel, package, or wrapping by a person or dealer, other than the consignee, is prima facie evidence of a violation of this part.

(3) The department may seize and destroy by burning, without breaking, an infected or unlawfully used crate, box, barrel, package, or wrapping wherever found and prosecute the violator.

History: **En. Sec. 39, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3610, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3610, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1103.**

80-7-202. Inspectors — appointment and duties. The department shall appoint inspectors of fruit pests, who shall be selected with reference to their knowledge and practical experience in horticulture. Inspectors shall visit the nurseries, orchards, stores, packinghouses, warehouses, and other places where horticultural products and fruits are kept and shall see that the rules of the department and the laws of the state pertaining to the disinfection of fruits, trees, plants, grafts, orchard debris, and empty fruit boxes and other material are complied with. Inspectors shall have access at all times to all orchards or places where horticultural products or supplies are kept or handled. They shall enforce the rules of the department and may order the destruction and disinfection of infected trees, plants, fruits, or horticultural products or supplies.

History: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3611, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3611, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1104.

Cross-References

"Department" defined, 80-1-101.

80-7-203. Investigation of source, control, and destruction of insect pests. The department may investigate the source, control, and destruction of insect pests and fungus and bacterial diseases of orchards, trees, shrubs, plants, or nursery stock in this state.

History: En. Sec. 42, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3613, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3613, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1106.

80-7-204. Importation and sale of infected fruits and vegetables prohibited. A person may not import into this state, sell, barter, or otherwise dispose of, offer for sale, or possess for sale or barter any fruit or vegetable which is or has been infested with San Jose scale or the larvae of the coddling moth or other insect pest or disease dangerous to agriculture. The fact that any fruit or vegetable bears the mark of any such insect or is worm-eaten by the larvae of the coddling moth or shows the effect of disease is conclusive evidence that the fruit or vegetable is infected. Infected fruit or vegetables may be condemned and confiscated by the department. Nothing in this section prevents the growers of the infected fruit or vegetable from manufacturing it into a byproduct or selling and shipping it to a byproduct factory after obtaining a written permit from the department.

History: En. Sec. 1935, Rev. C. 1907 by Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1911; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 99, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 3626, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3626, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 67, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1301.

Cross-References

Sales of nursery stock, 80-7-111.

80-7-205. Quarantine of orchards. (1) The department may quarantine an orchard or place where fruits are grown or kept that is infested with an injurious disease or insect pest. The department may adopt rules governing quarantines and regulating or restricting the use of quarantined fruits upon the premises or the shipment or disposition of them as necessary to prevent the spreading of disease or diseases or insect pests.

(2) A person may not ship or dispose of diseased or infested fruit or fruit products in violation of the order of the department.

History: En. Sec. 52, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3627, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3627, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 68, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1302.

80-7-206. Expenses of eradicating orchard diseases — collection as tax. (1) When, under the direction or rules of the department, any money is spent by it to eradicate any disease or insect pest from an orchard or other place where fruits are grown or kept, the department shall notify the owner of the orchard or premises and any purchaser of the property under contract for deed in writing of the amount spent plus an additional charge of 25% of the amount spent. The notice shall be mailed to the last-known address of the owner or purchaser under contract for deed.

(2) If the owner fails to pay the amount spent by the department plus the additional charge of 25% within 30 days of the time the notice is sent, the department shall file a verified statement with the county treasurer where the money was spent. The statement shall set forth the amount spent plus the additional charge of 25%, together with the correct description of the property on which the money was spent as it appears on the assessment roll of the county.

(3) The county treasurer shall add the amount contained in the statement to the taxes upon the property and shall collect them in the manner provided for collection of state and county taxes.

(4) The county treasurer in any county where any money is collected as provided in subsection (3) shall, on or before February 1 each year, remit the amount to the state treasurer, who shall deposit same to the credit of the general fund of the state.

History: (1) thru (3)En. Sec. 53, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3628, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3628, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 69, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-1303, R.C.M. 1947; (4)En. Sec. 54, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3629, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3629, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-1304, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1303, 3-1304; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 526, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), after "premises" inserted "and any purchaser of the property under contract for deed"; and at end of (1) added "or purchaser under contract for deed".

Cross-References

Collection of property taxes, Title 15, ch. 16.

80-7-207. Quarantine against insect pests and plant diseases in other states. If the governor believes that any pest, gypsy moth, browntail moth, Mediterranean fruit fly, potato wart, potato canker, black scab, potato ellworm, pea weevil, alfalfa weevil, alfalfa blight, flax canker, flax wilt, or other fruit or plant disease or insect pest dangerous or inimical to the horticultural or the agricultural industry exists in certain localities in another state, territory, or country or that conditions exist that render domestic horticultural stock or agricultural crops or plants likely to become diseased, he must by proclamation designate the localities. The governor shall prohibit the importation from those localities of any tubers, plants, nursery stock, fruit, or seeds or agricultural crops, plants, or seeds likely to introduce or spread infection, contagion, or insect pests into the state, except under restrictions he, after consulting with the department and the cooperative extension service, considers proper.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3631, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3631, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 71, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1306.

80-7-208. Governor to establish quarantine against insect pests. Whenever the governor of this state has good reason to believe that any pest, gypsy moth, browntail moth, potato wart, potato canker, black scab, potato ellworm, pea weevil, alfalfa weevil, alfalfa blight, flax canker, flax wilt, or other plant disease or insect pest, dangerous or inimical to the agricultural or horticultural industry, exists within any county or locality within the state, it shall be specifically understood that he has authority to quarantine any county, district, locality, or ranch and it shall be his duty to prescribe and enforce such rules as may be necessary to prevent the movement of any designated articles or materials whatever across the boundaries of such quarantined counties, districts, localities, or ranches and for the control and eradication of such pests or diseases.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 61, L. 1913; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3632, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3632, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1307.**

80-7-209. Receiving products from infected districts prohibited. After publication of the governor's proclamation, a person may not knowingly receive any tubers, plants, nursery stock, fruit, seeds, or agricultural crops, plants, or weeds from a prohibited district and a person may not transport, convey, sell, or use them in this state. A person who violates this section is subject to the penalty provided in 80-7-210 and is liable for the damages caused to a person by the importation or transportation.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 61, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3633, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3633, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 72, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1308.**

80-7-210. Penalty. A person who violates this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $300.

History: **En. 3-1309 by Sec. 73, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1309; amd. Sec. 188, Ch. 575, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "part" for "[chapter]".

Part 3

Barberry Control

Part Cross-References

County weed control, 7-14-2132; Title 7, ch. 22, part 21.

80-7-301. Harmful barberry defined. (1) The term "harmful barberry", as used in this part, shall be construed to apply to any species of Berberis and, as hereinafter provided for, to Mahonia which are susceptible to infection by Puccinia graminis, commonly called blackstem rust of grain, but not including Japanese barberry (B. thunbergii), which does not propagate the rust.

(2) The department may apply this part to species of Mahonia when in its judgment the necessity arises.

History: **(1)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 40, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3605, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3605, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-1003, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3606, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3606, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-1004, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1003, 3-1004.**

80-7-302. Harmful barberry — traffic in or permitting to exist unlawful. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, barter, give away, exchange, deliver, ship, transport, receive, or accept for shipment or transportation, plant, or permit to exist on his or its premises in the state of Montana, any plant of the harmful barberry.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3603, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3603, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1001.**

80-7-303. Duty of department to destroy — proceedings. (1) The department shall destroy harmful barberry plants found growing anywhere in the state. If the owner of the land on which the plants are found fails to destroy the plants within 10 days after receiving a written notice to that effect from the department, the department shall destroy the plants.

(2) The department shall then make out a statement in duplicate of the actual cost and expense incurred in destroying the plants. One copy of the statement shall be transmitted to the landowner, and the other shall be filed with the county treasurer where the land is situated.

(3) The treasurer shall place the amount indicated in the statement on the tax duplicate against the land. That amount shall be collected in the same manner and at the same time as taxes are collected. When collected, the amount shall be paid by the treasurer to the department, which shall send it to the state treasurer to be credited to the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 40, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3604, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3604, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1002.

80-7-304. Violation — penalty. Any person, firm, or corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of this part shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined any sum not less than $10 and not more than $25 for each offense.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 40, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3607, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3607, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1005.

Part 4 reserved

Part 5

Crop Insect Detection and Management

Part Cross-References

County insect control, Title 7, ch. 22, part 23.

80-7-501. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Alternative control program" means a system of controlling insect pest populations through biological or other means not involving toxic chemicals.

(2) "Cropland" means land used for the production of food and forage, including the headlands, ditches, and rights-of-way adjacent to such land.

(3) "Cropland spraying program" means the application of chemical or other substances to croplands for the purpose of preventing or destroying insect pests.

(4) "Emergency" means a serious insect pest infestation that meets the conditions of 10-3-311.

(5) "Infestation" means that a pest exists in such numbers, under certain conditions, and at certain times as to destroy or substantially damage or threaten to destroy livestock or other agricultural crops.

(6) "Insect pest" includes the grasshopper, cutworm, pale western cutworm, armyworm, chinch bug, and any other insect or arthropod generally recognized as a destroyer of grain, hay, range, and horticulture crops.

History: En. 3-3501 by Sec. 1, Ch. 433, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3501(1) thru (4), (6), (7).

80-7-502. Insect detection, surveillance, and control programs. The department may:

(1) employ permanent and seasonal personnel to administer this part;

(2) survey for and maintain surveillance of insect pests during appropriate seasons and enter upon any croplands in the course of conducting such surveillance;

(3) provide insect pest management services to particular agricultural commodity groups for the resolution of special or unusual insect pest problems;

(4) determine or assist a county to determine, upon investigation, whether a serious infestation exists or threatens to occur within a county;

(5) declare that an insect pest infestation constitutes a serious infestation;

(6) operate, contract for, or assist a county to obtain spraying or other appropriate services to counteract an actual or threatening serious infestation, having first determined that any person contracting to supply such services is properly equipped to apply substances designated and approved by the department;

(7) conduct, cooperate in, or coordinate upon request by any affected county, insect pest management services for serious pest infestations in one or more counties;

(8) assist counties, upon request, to coordinate county insect pest management programs in contiguous counties.

History: En. 3-3502 by Sec. 2, Ch. 433, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3502.

80-7-503. Duties of department. The department shall:

(1) develop and publish a list of pesticides approved for control of insect pests;

(2) develop and publish technical guidelines on techniques of controlling insect pests;

(3) notify a county of its survey results and state whether the infestation is normal or serious;

(4) review and comment on or review and approve all county agricultural insect pest management plans as provided by local government statutes and consider whether the plan conforms to the technical guidelines of the department and whether implementation of the plan will probably counteract the condition of insect pest infestation in a timely and proper manner;

(5) consider whether an alternative control program would be as efficient as spraying on a ratio of total costs to total benefits and provide the county with a summary of its findings prior to conducting or approving any cropland spraying program. If the alternative control program is considered adequate, the department may conduct or approve such a program.

History: En. 3-3503 by Sec. 3, Ch. 433, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3503.

Cross-References

"Department" defined, 80-1-101.

80-7-504. Financing of control program. (1) One-third of the costs of a cropland spraying program or alternative program conducted by the state shall be paid by the state. Prior to the implementation of any state or county control program, the department and the governing body of any county for which the program is proposed shall enter into an interlocal or management agreement on the maximum amount of moneys each shall appropriate or provide toward the proposed program. If either party does not sign and approve the agreement, the program may not be conducted.

(2) Individual farm and ranch landowners may formally petition by written affidavit protesting their inclusion within the proposed cropland spraying program. The department or local governing body shall refrain from spraying any land petitioned to be excluded. Such excluded land remains subject to assessment under 80-7-505. The governing body of any county for which a control program is intended shall proceed as provided by local government statutes.

(3) If the department conducts the program, it shall pay all costs of the program. The county shall pay its share and the landowner's share as provided in 80-7-505 to the department for deposit in the appropriate fund.

(4) If the county conducts the program, it shall pay all costs of the program including its share. The department shall pay one-third of the costs of the cropland spraying program from moneys appropriated for that purpose to the county in which the program was conducted. The county treasurer shall collect the landowner's special assessment as provided in 80-7-505.

History: En. 3-3504 by Sec. 4, Ch. 433, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3504.

80-7-505. Computation and collection of assessments on landowners. Each owner of cropland benefited under a cropland spraying program is liable for such portion of the landowner's share of the program costs as his cropland is a portion of all cropland within the boundaries of the program. The county treasurer shall compute each landowner's liability and mail a special assessment therefor to each owner or occupier of land within the boundaries of the program. Unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, this assessment is due and payable within 32 days of mailing or 30 days of receipt if receipt is shown to be more than 2 days after mailing. A delinquent assessment is a lien upon the land assessed.

History: En. 3-3505 by Sec. 5, Ch. 433, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3505.

80-7-506. Rangeland control programs. The department may enter into agreements with the United States department of agriculture for cooperative programs to control insect pest infestations on rangeland and to share the costs of such programs whenever funds have been appropriated and are available for that purpose.

History: En. 3-3506 by Sec. 6, Ch. 433, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3506.

80-7-507. Administrative rules. The department may adopt rules necessary to carry out the intent of this part.

History: En. 3-3507 by Sec. 7, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3507.

80-7-508. Duties of the cooperative extension service. The cooperative extension service within the department of education shall conduct investigations pertaining to insects and other arthropods affecting plants and animals. When an injurious infestation of an insect or other arthropod occurs in any part of the state, the authorized employees of the cooperative extension service shall go to the scene of the infestation, shall determine the extent and seriousness of the infestation, and make public the best remedies to be employed.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 75, L. 1967; Sec. 82-804.2, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 75-8806 by Sec. 127, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8806.

Cross-References

Cooperative agricultural extension work — assents to act of Congress, 20-25-226.

Part 6 reserved

Part 7

Weed Control

Part Cross-References

County weed control, 7-14-2132; Title 7, ch. 22, part 21.

80-7-701. Embargo against introduction of noxious weed seed from other states. If the department believes that movements of grain, plants, seed, tubers, nursery stock, hay, straw, fruit, or other materials containing noxious weed seed or plants dangerous or inimical to the horticultural or agricultural industries are about to be introduced into the state, it may advise the governor. The governor shall, by proclamation, declare an embargo against the importation or shipment of the grain, plants, tubers, nursery stock, seed, hay, straw, fruit, or other materials into the state, except under restrictions established in this part and provided in the rules adopted by the department.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 195, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 117, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1708.

80-7-702. Rules for enforcement of interstate embargo. The department of agriculture shall adopt all necessary rules in the enforcement of an embargo proclaimed as provided in 80-7-701. The department in adopting the rules may provide for the establishment of inspection stations, the appointment of inspectors, the establishment of the inspection fees, the issuance of certificates, the methods of transporting and packaging, and other rules and procedures necessary to carry out 80-7-701 through 80-7-704.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 44, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 118, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1708.1.

Cross-References

Inspection by grain and seed laboratory, 80-5-108.

Agricultural seed rules, 80-5-206.

80-7-703. Violations of interstate embargo — penalty. Any person who refuses to obey an order of an appointed inspector or willfully disobeys the provisions of 80-7-701 through 80-7-704 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $50 and not more than $500.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 44, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1708.2.

80-7-704. Disposition of fines and inspection fees. All fines levied as provided in 80-7-703 and all fees collected from inspections shall be deposited with the state treasurer to the credit of the state special revenue fund for the use of the department for the purpose of administering and enforcing 80-7-701 through 80-7-704.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 44, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 119, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1708.3; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

State treasury fund structure, 17-2-102.

80-7-705 through 80-7-710 reserved.

80-7-711. Technical assistance. The department is authorized to provide technical assistance and services to local governments, agricultural producers, and the general public on the management and control of noxious plants. This assistance and service may include:

(1) development, compilation, and reporting of information and records on noxious plant infestations in every county;

(2) information and data on the location of noxious plants and acres infested per county and major infestations of watersheds and geographical regions of the state;

(3) a determination of the economic and environmental impact of noxious plants on Montana and its citizens;

(4) providing technical assistance to various governmental units and citizens on managing long-term noxious plant control programs;

(5) delineation and recommendation of areas in the state where management programs or certain management tools should not be utilized because of economic or environmental considerations;

(6) information on the restrictions and proper use of pesticides and other management techniques;

(7) publishing of model quarantine standards for counties desiring to provide a quarantine program for noxious plants, plant parts, and seed transported in the county; and

(8) cooperation and coordination of activities with any government agency, private industry, or citizen.

History: En. 16-1724 by Sec. 1, Ch. 466, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1724.

80-7-712. Funding of noxious plant management programs. (1) The department may make every effort to obtain federal funds under 43 U.S.C. 1242 to implement management of noxious plants on federal lands in cooperation with any federal agency and the local government body responsible for noxious plant management. These federal funds shall be directly disbursed to local governments authorized to conduct noxious plant management programs. The department may require individual or multiple local government units wishing to apply for federal funds to make proper application for the funds following the management program, budget guidelines, and policies of the department, and the requirements of 43 U.S.C. 1241 through 1243. The department shall request 3% of the total federal funds received per year to cover the complete cost of administering, monitoring, and auditing the expenditure of these federal funds.

(2) The department may cooperate in and coordinate the planning and disbursement of these funds with federal, state, and local agencies responsible for management of noxious plants.

(3) The department may directly expend or provide federal or state funds to local governments to manage or eradicate new noxious plant infestations invading federal or state lands within the state.

(4) The department may hold a public hearing in the specific locale requesting funding prior to granting the federal funds. The department may determine if there are any special requirements or restrictions that should be incorporated into the management program prior to its implementation.

History: En. 16-1725 by Sec. 2, Ch. 466, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1725.

80-7-713. Reports. The department may prepare a biennial report on the status of noxious plants and their management in Montana. Reports may be submitted to the governor and legislature and other such groups and organizations as the department considers necessary.

History: En. 16-1726 by Sec. 3, Ch. 466, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1726.

80-7-714. Rules. The department may adopt rules and policies necessary to implement 80-7-711 through 80-7-713 pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: En. 16-1727 by Sec. 4, Ch. 466, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1727.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

Part 8

Noxious Weed Management Funding

Part Cross-References

County weed control, Title 7, ch. 22, part 21.

80-7-801. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Department" means the department of agriculture established in 2-15-3001.

(2) "Herbicide" means a substance or mixture of substances for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any noxious weed. The term does not include herbicides labeled only for home, yard, or garden use and sold in containers of less than 10 pounds or 1 gallon.

(3) "Noxious weed" means any weed defined and designated as a noxious weed by rule of the department.

(4) "Retail value" means the suggested or retail price to the consumer of a given herbicide as established by the registrant, or as determined by a survey of dealers conducted by the department.

(5) "Sale" includes only the sale of a herbicide to an applicator or consumer. Sales between or to distributors, dealers, or retailers are not included.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 577, L. 1985.

80-7-802. Rules. The department may adopt rules necessary to implement this part.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 577, L. 1985.**

80-7-803 and 80-7-804 reserved.

80-7-805. Noxious weed management advisory council. (1) The director of the department shall appoint a noxious weed management advisory council to provide advice to the department concerning the administration of this part.

(2) If appointed, the council must be composed of nine members, as follows:

(a) the director of the department of agriculture, who shall serve as chairman;

(b) one member representing livestock production;

(c) one member representing agriculture crop production;

(d) one member from a sportsman/wildlife group;

(e) one member who is a herbicide dealer or applicator;

(f) one member from a consumer group;

(g) one member representing biological research and control interests;

(h) one member from the Montana weed control association; and

(i) one at-large member from the agricultural community.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 577, L. 1985.**

80-7-806 through 80-7-810 reserved.

80-7-811. Noxious weed management trust fund. There is a noxious weed management trust fund, which must be funded from revenue collected under 80-7-812 and 80-7-813. The department shall administer the trust fund in accordance with this part.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 577, L. 1985.**

80-7-812. Surcharge imposed on retail sales of herbicides — disposition of proceeds. (1) There is imposed a surcharge of 1 cent per dollar of the retail value of all registered herbicides sold for consumer use in the state. The volume of sales of each registered herbicide must be determined by the department from records required of pesticide dealers and retailers.

(2) The surcharge must be collected by the department on an annual calendar basis from the registrant of the herbicide and is due and payable within 30 days after notice of the amount has been given to the registrant.

(3) No registrant may be allowed to reregister a herbicide if he has failed to pay in full the surcharge on his product.

(4) The department may expend in a fiscal year not more than one-half of the annual proceeds of the surcharge as provided in 80-7-814(2) and (3) All remaining annual proceeds of the surcharge and any interest income collected must be deposited into the noxious weed management trust fund.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 577, L. 1985.**

80-7-813. Acceptance and expenditure of gifts and other funds The department may accept gifts, grants, contracts, or other funds designated for noxious weed management. Such funds may be expended to support any weed management project or may be deposited in the noxious weed management trust fund.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 577, L. 1985.**

80-7-814. Administration and expenditure of funds. (1) Money deposited in the noxious weed management trust fund may not be committed or expended until the principal reaches $2,500,000, except as provided by 80-7-815 in case of a noxious weed emergency. Once this amount is accumulated, any interest or revenue generated by the trust fund and by other funding measures provided by this part must be deposited in the special revenue fund and may be expended for noxious weed management projects in accordance with this section, so long as the principal of the trust fund remains at least $2,500,000.

(2) The department may expend funds under this section through grants or contracts to communities, weed control districts, or other entities it considers appropriate for noxious weed management projects. A project is eligible to receive funds only if the county in which the project occurs has funded its own weed management program with a levy in an amount not less than 1.6 mills or an equivalent amount from another source.

(3) The department may expend funds without the restrictions specified in subsection (2) for the following:

(a) employment of a new and innovative noxious weed management project or the development, implementation, or demonstration of any noxious weed management project that may be proposed, implemented, or established by local, state, or national organizations, whether public or private. Such expenditures must be on a cost-share basis with such organizations.

(b) cost-share noxious weed management programs with local weed control districts;

(c) special grants to local weed control districts to eradicate or contain significant noxious weeds newly introduced into the county. These grants may be issued without matching funds from the district.

(d) costs of collecting the surcharge imposed by 80-7-812, not to exceed 3% of the total surcharge proceeds; and

(e) administrative expenses incurred by the noxious weed management advisory council.

(4) In making such expenditures, the department must give preference to weed control districts and community groups.

(5) If the noxious weed management trust fund is terminated by law, the money in the fund must be divided between all counties according to rules adopted by the department for that purpose.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 577, L. 1985.**

80-7-815. Noxious weed emergency — expenditure authorized. (1) If a new and potentially harmful noxious weed is discovered growing in the state and is verified by the department, the governor may declare a noxious weed emergency. In the absence of necessary funding from other sources, this declaration authorizes the department to allocate up to $150,000 of the principal of the noxious weed trust fund to government agencies for emergency relief to eradicate or confine the new noxious weed species.

(2) If such expenditure causes the principal of the trust fund to fall below $2,500,000, it must be replenished by proceeds of the surcharge imposed in 80-7-812.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 577, L. 1985.

80-7-816 through 80-7-820 reserved.

80-7-821. Penalty — enforcement. (1) A person who violates any provision of 80-7-812 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $2,000 or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days or more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Upon conviction, the court shall order payment of any unpaid surcharge, together with such interest and costs as the court considers appropriate.

(2) The county attorney of the county in which the offense occurred or the attorney general shall prosecute this action.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 577, L. 1985.

Parts 9 and 10 reserved

Part 11

Vertebrate Pest Management

80-7-1101. Department to operate vertebrate pest management program. The department may establish and operate organized and systematic programs for the management and suppression of vertebrate pests. Vertebrate pests are defined as jackrabbits, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, pocket gophers, rats, mice, skunks, raccoons, bats, and the following depredatory and nuisance birds: blackbirds, cowbirds, starlings, house sparrows, and feral pigeons, when they are injurious to agriculture, other industries, and the public. For this purpose, the department may enter into written agreements with appropriate federal agencies, other state agencies, counties, associations, corporations, or individuals covering the methods and procedures to be followed in the management and suppression of these vertebrate pests, the extent of supervision to be exercised by the department, and the use and expenditure of funds appropriated, when this cooperation is necessary to promote the management and suppression of vertebrate pests. Management is the correct identification of a vertebrate pest; recognition of its biology and environmental needs; assessment of the pest's damage, injury, or nuisance to agriculture, industry, or the public prior to selecting and implementing any integrated or individual control methods to reduce, prevent, or suppress these damages, nuisances, or injuries; and evaluating the effects of these control methods.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 136, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 242, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2701; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 65, L. 1983; MCA 1981, 81-1-401; redes. 80-7-1101 by Sec. 4, Ch. 65, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Throughout section, substituted "management" for "control"; at end of first sentence, inserted "vertebrate pests."; at beginning of second sentence, inserted "Vertebrate pests are defined as"; in middle of second sentence, substituted "skunks, raccoons, bats, and the following depredatory and nuisance birds: blackbirds, cowbirds, starlings, house sparrows, and feral pigeons" for "and other rodents and related animals in this state"; at end of second sentence, after "public" deleted "health"; in middle and at end of third sentence, substituted "vertebrate pests" for "noxious rodents and related animals"; and inserted last sentence.

Cross-References

County control of rodents, Title 7, ch. 22, part 22.

County vertebrate pest management, Title 7, ch. 22, part 25.

80-7-1102. Expenditures authorized. The department may make expenditures for equipment, materials, supplies, and other expenses, including expenditures for personal services, which are necessary to execute the functions imposed on it by this part.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 136, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2702; MCA 1981, 81-1-402; redes. 80-7-1102 by Sec. 4, Ch. 65, L. 1983.

80-7-1103. Purchase and sale of vertebrate pest management supplies. In addition to the expenditures authorized in 80-7-1102, the department may purchase vertebrate pest management supplies, including baits, for the use of cooperating governmental agencies, counties, associations, corporations, or individuals in the management of vertebrate pests and to make these supplies and baits available to the cooperators at approximate cost.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 136, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2704; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 65, L. 1983; MCA 1981, 81-1-403; redes. 80-7-1103 by Sec. 4, Ch. 65, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Throughout section, substituted "vertebrate pest management" for "rodent control"; before "baits" deleted "rodent"; and substituted "vertebrate pests" for "noxious rodents and related animals".

CHAPTER 8

PESTICIDES

Part 1 — General Administration

Section

80-8-101. Short title.
80-8-102. Definitions.
80-8-103. Purpose.
80-8-104. Administration.
80-8-105. Rules.
80-8-106. Administrative procedures.
80-8-107. Public information.
80-8-108. Advisory council.
80-8-109. Educational programs.
80-8-110. Cooperation with other agencies.
80-8-111 through 80-8-115 reserved.
80-8-116. Deposit of fees and penalties in general fund.

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Chapter Cross-References

Agricultural liens — threshers' liens, 71-3-124; Title 71, ch. 3, part 8.

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Agricultural liens — crop liens for seed and grain and liens for hail insurance, Title 71, ch. 3, part 7.

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Agricultural vehicle provisions — exemption of farm implements from certain identification requirements, 61-3-431, 69-12-408.

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Agricultural vehicle provisions — special fees for certain farm vehicles, 61-10-206.

Department of Agriculture and special levies created, Art. XII, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Financial obligations — obligations on "seed loans" — County Treasurers' lists, 15-16-701.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered necessary household property not subject to execution, 25-13-611.

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Land use — Realty Transfer Act — exceptions for agricultural lands, 15-7-307.

Land use — assessment rates for agricultural lands, 15-8-111.

Land use — relocation of power lines upon installation of agricultural improvements — sprinkler irrigation systems, Title 69, ch. 4, part 4.

Land use — relocation of farm persons displaced when land condemned, Title 70, ch. 31, part 1.

Land use — land use planning boards, Title 76, ch. 1.

Land use — local regulation of subdivisions — agriculture-related provisions, 76-3-207, 76-3-401, 76-3-608.

Land use — state lands classification, Title 77, ch. 1, part 4.

Land use — conflicting or harmonious leasing of state lands for mining and agricultural purposes, 77-3-104, 77-3-120, 77-3-207.

Taxation provisions — tax exemption provisions, 15-6-201, 15-6-206, 15-6-207.

Taxation provisions — greenbelt appraisal — valuation of land as agricultural, Title 15, ch. 7, part 2.

Taxation provisions — individual income tax exceptions for farmers, ranchers, and stockmen, 15-30-241.

Taxation provisions — corporate license tax exemption for agricultural organizations, 15-31-102.

Taxation provisions — gasoline license and special fuels use taxes, Title 15, ch. 70, parts 2 and 3.

Part 1

General Administration

80-8-101. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the "Montana Pesticides Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-213.

80-8-102. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Active ingredient" means:

(a) in the case of a pesticide, other than a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, an ingredient which will prevent, destroy, repel, alter life processes, or mitigate insects, nematodes, fungi, rodents, weeds, or other pests;

(b) in the case of a plant regulator, an ingredient which acts upon the physiology to accelerate or retard the rate of growth or rate of maturation or otherwise alter the normal processes of ornamental or crop plants or their produce;

(c) in the case of a defoliant, an ingredient which will cause the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant;

(d) in the case of a desiccant, an ingredient which will artificially accelerate the drying of plant tissue.

(2) "Adulterated" applies to a pesticide if its strength of purity falls below the professed standard or quality as expressed on labeling or under which it is sold or if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the pesticide or if any valuable constituent of the pesticide has been wholly or in part abstracted.

(3) "Antidote" means the most practical immediate treatment in case of poisoning and includes first-aid treatment.

(4) "Applicator" means a person who applies pesticides by any method.

(5) "Beneficial insects" means those insects which, in the course of their life cycle, carry, transmit, or spread pollen to and from vegetation, act as parasites and predators on other insects, or are otherwise beneficial.

(6) "Commercial applicator" means a person who by contract or for hire applies by aerial, ground, or hand equipment pesticides to land, plants, seed, animals, waters, structures, or vehicles.

(7) "Commercial operator" means a person who applies pesticides under the supervision of a commercial applicator.

(8) "Crop" means a food intended for human or animal consumption or a fiber product.

(9) "Dealer" means a person who sells, wholesales, offers or exposes for sale, exchanges, barters, or gives away within this state any pesticide except those pesticides which are to be used for home, yard, garden, home orchard, shade trees, ornamental trees, bushes, and lawn.

(10) "Defoliant" means a substance or mixture of substances for causing the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant, with or without causing abscission.

(11) "Desiccant" means a substance or mixture of substances for artificially accelerating the drying of plant tissue.

(12) "Device" means any instrument or contrivance intended for destroying, controlling, repelling, or mitigating pests but not equipment used for the application of pesticides.

(13) "Environment" means the soil, air, water, plants, and animals.

(14) "Equipment" means equipment used in the actual application of pesticides, including aircraft, ground sprayers and dusters, hand-held applicators, and water surface equipment.

(15) "Farm applicator" means a person applying pesticides to his own crops or land.

(16) "Fungi" means all nonchlorophyll-bearing thallophytes (all nonchlorophyll-bearing plants of a lower order than mosses and liverworts) as, for example, rusts, smuts, mildews, molds, yeasts, and bacteria, except those resident on or in living man or other animals.

(17) "Fungicide" means a substance or mixture of substances for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any fungus.

(18) "Herbicide" means a substance or mixture of substances for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any weed.

(19) "Inert ingredient" means an ingredient which is not an active ingredient.

(20) "Ingredient statement" means either:

(a) a statement of the chemical name and common name and percentage of each active ingredient, together with the total percentage of the inert ingredients, in the pesticide; or

(b) a statement of the chemical name and common name of each active ingredient, together with the name of each and total percentage of the inert ingredients, if any, in the pesticide. However, subsection (20)(a) of this section applies if the preparation is highly toxic to man, determined as provided in 80-8-105; and if the pesticide contains arsenic in any form, the ingredient statement shall also include a statement of the percentage of total and water-soluble arsenic, each calculated as elemental arsenic.

(21) "Insect" means any of the numerous small invertebrate animals generally having the body more or less obviously segmented, for the most part belonging to the class insecta, comprising six-legged, winged and wingless forms, such as beetles, bugs, wasps, flies, and keds, and to other classes of arthropods whose members are wingless and usually have more than six legs, such as spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, and wood lice.

(22) "Insecticide" means any substance or mixture of substances for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects present in any environment.

(23) "Label" means the written, printed, or graphic matter on or attached to the pesticide or device or to its immediate container and any outside container or wrapper of any retail package of the pesticide or device.

(24) "Labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter:

(a) upon the pesticide or device or any of its containers or wrappers;

(b) accompanying the pesticide or device at any time;

(c) to which reference is made on the label or in literature accompanying the pesticide or device, except when accurate, nonmisleading reference is made to current official publications of the United States environmental protection agency; departments of agriculture, interior, or health, education, and welfare; state experiment stations; state agricultural colleges; or other similar federal institutions or official agencies of this state or other states authorized by law to conduct research in the field of pesticides.

(25) "Misbranded" applies:

(a) to a pesticide or device if its labeling bears any statement, design, or graphic representation relative to its ingredients which is false or misleading;

(b) to a pesticide if:

(i) it is an imitation of or is offered for sale under the name of another pesticide;

(ii) its labeling bears any reference to registration under this chapter;

(iii) the labeling accompanying it does not contain instructions for use necessary and, if complied with, adequate for the protection of the public;

(iv) the label does not contain a warning or caution statement necessary and, if complied with, adequate to prevent injury to living man or undue hazard to the environment;

(v) the label of the retail package which is presented or displayed under customary conditions of purchase does not bear an ingredient statement on that part of the immediate container and on the outside or on a wrapper through which the ingredient statement on the immediate container cannot be clearly read;

(vi) any word, statement, or other information required to appear on the labeling is not prominently placed on the labeling with a conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements, designs, or graphic matter in the labeling) and in terms rendering it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use;

(vii) in the case of an insecticide, nematocide, fungicide, or herbicide, when used as directed or in accordance with commonly recognized practice, it is injurious to living men or other vertebrate animals or vegetation, except weeds, to which it is applied or to the person applying the pesticide;

(viii) in the case of a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, when used as directed, it is injurious to man or other vertebrate animals or vegetation to which it is applied or to the person applying the pesticide. Physical or physiological effects on plants or parts of plants are not injurious when this is the purpose for which the plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant is applied in accordance with the label claims and recommendations.

(26) "Nematocide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating nematodes.

(27) "Nematodes", "nemas", or "eelworms" means invertebrate animals of the phylum nemathelminthes and class nematoda, that is, unsegmented round worms with elongated, fusiform, or sac-like bodies covered with cuticle and inhabiting soil, water, animals, plants, or plant parts.

(28) "Person" means any natural person, individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, joint-stock association, body politic, or organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, and any trustee, receiver, assignee, or similar representative.

(29) "Pest" includes any insect, rodent, nematode, snail, slug, weed, and any form of plant or animal life or virus, except virus on or in living man or other animal, which is normally considered a pest or which the department declares a pest.

(30) "Pesticide" means any:

(a) substance or mixture of substances, including any living organism or any product derived from a living organism, intended for preventing, destroying, controlling, repelling, altering life processes, or mitigating any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, weeds, and other forms of plant or animal life or viruses, except viruses on or in living man or other animals, that may infect or be detrimental to persons, vegetation, crops, animals, structures, or households or be present in any environment or which the department declares a pest;

(b) substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant; and

(c) other substances intended for that use named by the department by a rule adopted by it.

(31) "Plant regulator" means any substance or mixture of substances affecting the rate of growth or rate of maturation or for otherwise altering physiological condition of plants but does not include substances to the extent that they are intended as plant nutrients, trace elements, nutritional chemicals, plant inoculants, and soil amendments.

(32) "Public utility applicator" means a person applying pesticides to land and structures owned or leased by a public utility.

(33) "Registrant" means the person registering any pesticide or device under the provisions of this chapter.

(34) "Restricted-use pesticide" means any pesticide, including highly toxic pesticides, which the department has found and determined, subsequent to a hearing, to be injurious when used in accordance with registration, label, directions, and cautions to persons, beneficial insects, animals, crops, or the environment other than the pests it is intended to prevent, destroy, control, or mitigate.

(35) "Retailer" means any person who sells, offers or exposes for sale, exchanges, barters, or gives away within this state any pesticide for home, yard, lawn, and garden use, in quantities or concentrations as determined by the department of agriculture.

(36) "Weed" means any plant or part of the plant which grows where not wanted.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 447, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 120, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-216.

80-8-103. Purpose. The control of pesticides and their use is essential for the protection of man and his environment. Pesticides are currently considered valuable and necessary to provide sufficient quantity of quality foods and for the protection of humans from vectorborne diseases. However, the protection of man and his essential needs—water, air, food, animals, vegetation, pollinating insects, and shelter from pesticides which are potentially dangerous—is in the public interest now and in the future. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to provide for the control of pesticides.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-214.

80-8-104. Administration. This chapter shall be administered by the department.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-215.

80-8-105. Rules. (1) The department may adopt by reference without a public hearing regulations adopted under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended. The department may, after a public hearing, adopt all rules necessary to carry out this chapter.

(2) The rules may prescribe methods of:

(a) registration, suspension or cancellation of registration, application, use or restricting use, prohibiting use, offering or exposing for sale of any pesticide;

(b) determining whether pesticides are highly toxic to man;

(c) determining standards of coloring or discoloring for pesticides and subjecting pesticides to the requirements of 80-8-202;

(d) licensing commercial applicators, operators, and dealers, establishing methods of recordkeeping for applicators, operators, and dealers, and providing for the review of the records by the department's authorized agent and the submission of the records to the department upon written request;

(e) issuing farm applicator special-use permits and the maintenance and submission of records by farm applicators issued special-use permits;

(f) collection, examination, and standard deviation from guarantee analysis and umpire analysis of pesticides and devices;

(g) operating and maintaining equipment used by applicators;

(h) developing examinations which shall be held periodically throughout the state;

(i) establishing the form and content of all applications for licenses and permits;

(j) designating pesticides that may be sold at retail for home, yard, garden, and lawn use. The department may also limit retail sale of pesticides, up to a specific number of pounds or gallons and concentration which would be sublethal to humans and animals if small amounts of it were accidentally swallowed, inhaled, sprayed, or dusted on the skin.

(k) revoking licenses and permits;

(l) registering or controlling any spray adjuvant, such as a wetting agent, spreading agent, deposit builder, adhesive, emulsifying agent, deflocculating agent, water modifier, or similar agent with or without toxic properties of its own intended to be used with any other pesticide as an aid to the application or effect of that other pesticide, whether or not distributed in a package or container separate from that of a pesticide with which it is to be used;

(m) registering pesticide-fertilizer and other chemical blends or, instead of registration, establishing licensing, inspection, and fees for blending plants;

(n) establishing registration procedures for devices, with a fee not to exceed $5 per type of device, specifying classes of devices to be registered and providing for additional requirements;

(o) imposing conditions for renewal of dealer, applicator, and operator licenses and permits, including requalification training;

(p) establishing procedures for implementing and administering the civil penalties under 80-8-306; and

(q) establishing fees for training courses and materials.

(3) (a) Whenever the department finds that those rules are necessary to carry out the purposes and intent of this chapter, the rules may relate to the time, place, manner, and method of registration, suspension or cancellation of registration, application, or selling of the pesticides, may restrict or prohibit use of pesticides in the state or in designated areas during specified periods of time, and shall encompass all reasonable factors which the department considers necessary to prevent damage or injury to:

(i) persons, animals, crops, or pollinating insects from the effect of drift or careless application;

(ii) the environment;

(iii) plants, including forage plants;

(iv) wildlife;

(v) fish and other aquatic life.

(b) In issuing the rules, the department shall give consideration to pertinent research findings and recommendations of other agencies of this state or of the federal government.

(4) If the department finds that an emergency exists which requires immediate action with regard to the registration, use, or application of pesticides, the department may, without notice or hearing, issue necessary orders or rules to protect the public health, welfare, and safety. An order or rule issued under this subsection is effective for the period prescribed by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act. If the department determines that the emergency order or rule should remain in effect, a public hearing under 80-8-106 shall be held within the above period to determine whether the order or rule should be adopted by the department.

(5) All rules and orders issued by the department shall be in writing, shall be entered in full in books to be kept by the department for that purpose, shall be indexed, and shall be public records open for inspection at all times during reasonable office hours. Except for orders establishing or changing rules of practice and procedure, all orders made and published by the department shall include and be based upon written findings of fact. A copy of any rule or order certified by the department shall be received in evidence in all courts of this state with the same effect as the original.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 123, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-234; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 633, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2)(a), after "registration" inserted "suspension or cancellation of registration"; inserted (2)(o), (2)(p), and (2)(q); in (3)(a) after "registration" inserted "suspension or cancellation of registration"; in (3)(a)(i) after "animals" inserted "crops"; and made minor changes in phraseology.

Cross-References

Pesticide registration, 80-8-201.

Pesticides — prohibited acts relating to 80-8-202.

Applicator's and operator's examination 80-8-206.

Dealer's examination, 80-8-208.

Farm applicators, 80-8-209.

Retail noncommercial sale of pesticides 80-8-212.

Sampling and analysis, 80-8-302.

80-8-106. Administrative procedures. The administration of thi chapter and all rulemaking and hearing functions under this chapter shall b conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 124, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-235.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

80-8-107. Public information. The department as it deems prope may, alone or in cooperation with other state or federal agencies, publis information regarding aspects of the use and application sections or registra tion sections of this chapter. This information cannot disclose operations o selling, production, or use of pesticides by any person.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-239.

80-8-108. Advisory council. (1) The director of agriculture ma appoint an advisory council to study and make recommendations on speci pesticide problems in the state. The council shall consist of individuals representing, equally, controlled industry, agriculture, health, and wildlife. Governmental personnel, university personnel not included, may not be represented on the council. Governmental personnel shall meet with the council in an advisory capacity when requested by the council. The council may not exceed 12 members. The director of agriculture shall establish the time period in which the council shall exist. The time period may not exceed 2 years. The department of agriculture shall provide the necessary administrative, secretarial, and any other essential items to the council.

(2) Each member of the council shall receive as compensation for his services the sum of $25 per day for each day actually spent in the performance of his duties and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503.

(3) The council may request that the department hold a public hearing to assist it in gathering factual data and information on the special problems assigned it.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 126, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 439, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-240.

80-8-109. Educational programs. (1) The department shall develop and conduct appropriate educational programs. The educational programs shall inform those individuals dealing in and applying pesticides as to correct methods of formulating, applying, storing, disposing of, handling, and transporting pesticides.

(2) In developing and administering such programs, the department may consult other state and federal agencies and private industry, as well as such other persons it considers necessary, and may charge a fee for the programs commensurate with their administration costs. The fee may not include the salary or travel expenses of any employee of the state or a unit of the Montana university system.

(3) All fees collected pursuant to this section must be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the state special revenue fund and must be spent for the purposes set forth in this section.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-241; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 633, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 219, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3) after "All fees collected", substituted present language for "in any fiscal year and not expended within that fiscal year must be placed in an educational and manuals account of the state special revenue fund for future use for that purpose".

1983 Amendments: Chapter 633, near beginning of (1), after "department" deleted "in cooperation with other state and federal agencies"; and inserted (2) and (3).

Chapter 281, in (3), substituted "state special revenue fund" for "earmarked revenue fund".

80-8-110. Cooperation with other agencies. (1) The department of agriculture may cooperate with agencies of this state or its subdivisions or with any agency of any other state or the federal government for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, securing uniformity of rules, and entering into reciprocal licensing and certification agreements with other states.

(2) The department of agriculture and the department of health and environmental sciences shall enter into a memorandum of agreement concerning the inspection, regulation, and responsibilities of persons or activities that

may be involved in the management, disposal, storage, transportation, treatment, recycling, or recovery of hazardous wastes and the disposal of solid wastes.

(3) For the purpose of this section, "solid waste" means all putrescible and nonputrescible wastes including but not limited to garbage; rubbish; refuse; hazardous wastes; ashes; sludge from sewage treatment plants, water supply treatment plants, or air pollution control facilities; construction and demolition wastes; dead animals, including offal; discarded home and industrial appliances; and wood products or wood byproducts and inert materials. Solid waste does not mean municipal sewage, industrial wastewater affluents, mining wastes regulated under the mining and reclamation laws administered by the department of state lands, slash and forest debris regulated under laws administered by the department of state lands, or marketable wood byproducts.

(4) For the purpose of this section, "hazardous waste" means any waste or combination of wastes of a solid, liquid, contained gaseous, or semisolid form which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, taking into account the toxicity of the waste, its persistence and degradability in nature, its potential for assimilation or concentration in tissue, and other factors that may otherwise cause or contribute to adverse acute or chronic effects on the health of persons or other living organisms. Hazardous wastes include but are not limited to those which are toxic, radioactive, corrosive, flammable, irritants, strong sensitizers, or which generate pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means, excluding wood chips and wood used for manufacturing or fuel purposes.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-242; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 529, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "the department of natural resources and conservation" to "the department of state lands" near the end of (3). Chapter 529, L. 1981, transferred the duty of administering the regulation of slash and forest debris from the department of natural resources and conservation to the department of state lands necessitating this amendment.

Cross-References

Control of timber slash and debris, Title 76, ch. 13, part 4.

Mining and reclamation, Title 82, ch. 1 through 4.

80-8-111 through 80-8-115 reserved.

80-8-116. Deposit of fees and penalties in general fund. All licensing, permit, registration, and equipment inspection fees collected under part 2 of this chapter and any civil penalties collected under 80-8-306 must be deposited in the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 633, L. 1983.

Part 2

Registration and Licensing

Part Cross-References

Departmental rules, 80-8-105.

80-8-201. Registration. (1) Every pesticide distributed, sold, or offered for sale within this state or delivered for transportation or transported in ntrastate commerce or between points within this state shall be registered with the department. The registration shall be renewed annually by the manufacturer, formulator, or distributor of the pesticide. The department shall register all federally approved pesticides, and those registered are subject to registration fees and all other provisions of this chapter. All registrations of pesticides expire on December 31 following the date of issuance unless otherwise terminated.

(2) The applicant for registration shall file with the department a statement including:

(a) the name and address of the applicant and the name and address of the person whose name will appear on the label, if other than the registrant;

(b) a complete copy of the label of the pesticide, the United States environmental protection agency registration number if the pesticide is so registered, and a statement of all claims to be made for it, including directions for use;

(c) the trade and chemical name of the pesticide;

(d) if requested by the department, a full description of tests made and the results upon which the claims are based. In the case of renewal of registration, a statement shall be required only with respect to information which is different from that furnished when the pesticide was registered or last reregistered.

(3) Any pesticide imported into this state which is subject to the provisions of any federal act providing for the registration of pesticides and has been registered under the provisions of a federal act shall be registered in the state. However, the state may restrict the sale or use and application of the pesticide by type of dealer, applicator, time, and place and may establish special registrations of pesticides as outlined in subsection (8) of this section and 80-8-105(3). The annual registration fee must also be paid, and registration information required by the department must be provided.

(4) The applicant shall pay an annual fee of $50 for each pesticide registered. A registration fee is not required to register a federally approved experimental use permit. Fees collected shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund.

(5) The department may require the submission of the complete formula and certified analytical standards of any pesticide. If it appears to the department that the composition of the article warrants the proposed claims for it and if the article and its labeling and other material required to be submitted comply with the requirements of 80-8-202, it shall register the article.

(6) If it does not appear to the department that the article warrants the proposed claims for it or if the article and its labeling and other material required to be submitted do not comply with this chapter, it shall notify the applicant of the manner in which the article, labeling, or other material required to be submitted fails to comply with the chapter so as to afford the applicant an opportunity to make the necessary corrections. If the applicant does not make the corrections upon receipt of the notice, the department may refuse to register the article. The department may suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide whenever it does not appear that the article or its labeling comply with this chapter or whenever scientific evidence proves that the article endangers man or the general environment afforded protection under 80-8-105(3)(a). When an application for registration is refused or the

department proposes to suspend or cancel a registration, the registrant may pursue administrative remedies under the Montana Administrative Procedure Act and rules of the department.

(7) Registration is not required in the case of a pesticide shipped from one plant in this state to another plant in this state by the same person.

(8) (a) The departments of health and environmental sciences, agriculture and fish, wildlife, and parks shall review all applications for registration of an experimental-use permit or a registration for special local needs. The applicant shall pay a one-time fee of $50 for a special local need or experimental-use permit registration. The departments shall utilize the same requirements and standards for reviewing registrations established by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, and regulations adopted thereunder. The department of agriculture shall provide the departments of health and environmental sciences and fish, wildlife, and parks with a complete copy of the application, related correspondence, and a statement of the department of agriculture's proposed action on the application. The departments of health and environmental sciences and fish, wildlife, and parks shall approve or disapprove the application within 10 days after the receipt of the application. If the departments of health and environmental sciences, agriculture, and fish, wildlife, and parks are in agreement with the proposed registration, the department of agriculture shall issue the registration.

(b) The department of agriculture shall establish a time and place for an interagency conference for the purposes of resolving the registration of any pesticide or device. If two of the departments approve the proposed registration, the department of agriculture shall issue the registration.

(c) The registrant applying for registration shall be notified as to proposed changes in registration. If the departments cannot resolve the proposed registration following the interagency conference, the registrant may request a joint administrative hearing before the departments of agriculture, health and environmental sciences, and fish, wildlife, and parks.

(d) Following the interagency conference and, if requested, the administrative hearing, if the proposed registration of a pesticide or device has not been resolved, the department of agriculture shall appoint an advisory council as outlined in 80-8-108 to resolve by majority vote the registration of any pesticide. The advisory council's recommendations on the registration shall be accepted by the departments and implemented by the department of agriculture.

(9) Pesticides registered under any federal law when canceled for sale and use in total or in part by a federal agency responsible for registration are considered canceled in total or in part for sale and use in Montana. The cancellation is effective on the final date of sale or use allowed under the federal law and rules or orders of the federal agency. If the federal cancellation allows existing stock to be used past the final date of cancellation, such sale or use in this state may not exceed 2 years. The department shall provide technical assistance to any person in possession of such products to insure their proper disposal, relabeling, or removal.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 121, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-217; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 230, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 633, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), after "register all" inserted "federally"; in (3) after "restrict the" inserted "sale or", after "type of" inserted "dealer"; in (4) increased annual fee from $15 to $50, after "register" deleted "an" and inserted " federally approved"; in third sentence of (6) after "this chapter", inserted "or wherever scientific evidence proves that the article endangers man or the general environment afforded protection under 80-8-105(3)(a)"; at end of (6) after "the registrant may" substituted "pursue administrative remedies under the Montana Administrative Procedure Act and rules of the department" for "appeal the department's decision"; in (8)(a) inserted second sentence imposing $50 fee; and inserted (9).

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

Pesticide embargoes, 80-8-303.

Penalties for violations, 80-8-306.

80-8-202. Prohibited acts. (1) It is unlawful for any person to distribute, sell, or offer for sale within this state or deliver for transportation or transport in intrastate commerce between points within this state any of the following:

(a) any pesticide which has not been registered pursuant to the provisions of 80-8-201 or any pesticide if any of the claims made for it or any of the directions for its use differ in substance from the representations made in connection with its registration or if the composition of a pesticide differs from its composition as represented in connection with its registration or if registration or reregistration has been refused, revoked, canceled, or suspended. The department of agriculture may allow a change in the labeling or formula of a pesticide within a registration period without requiring reregistration of the product when such change does not adversely affect the product for its intended use and if proper application therefor is made.

(b) any pesticide unless it is in the registrant's or the manufacturer's unbroken immediate container and there is affixed to such container and to the outside container or wrapper of the retail package, if there be one, through which the required information on the immediate container cannot be clearly read, a label bearing:

(i) the name and address of the manufacturer, registrant, or person for whom manufactured;

(ii) the trade and chemical name, brand, or trademark under which said article is sold;

(iii) the net weight or measure of the content, subject to such reasonable variations as the department may permit;

(c) any pesticide which contains any substance or substances in quantities highly toxic to man, determined as provided in 80-8-105, unless the label shall bear, in addition to any other matter required by this chapter:

(i) the skull and crossbones;

(ii) the word "poison" prominently in red on a background of distinctly contrasting color;

(iii) a statement of an antidote for the pesticide;

(d) the pesticides commonly known as standard lead arsenate, basic lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, magnesium arsenate, zinc arsenate, zinc arsenite, sodium fluoride, sodium fluosilicate, and barium fluosilicate unless they have been distinctly colored or discolored, as provided by regulations issued in accordance with this chapter, or any other white powder pesticide which the department, after investigation of and after public hearing on the necessity for such action for the protection of the public health and the environment and the feasibility of such coloration or discoloration, shall by regulations require to be distinctly colored or discolored, unless it has been so colored or discolored. The department may exempt any pesticide to the extent that it is intended for a particular use from the coloring or discoloring required or authorized by this section if it determines that such coloring or discoloring for such use is not necessary for the protection of the public health and the environment.

(e) any pesticide which is adulterated or misbranded, or any device which is misbranded.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to:

(a) detach, alter, deface, or destroy, in whole or in part, any label or labeling provided for in this chapter or rules promulgated hereunder or to add any substance to or take any substance from a pesticide in a manner that may defeat the purpose of this chapter;

(b) use for his own advantage or reveal, other than to the department or proper officials or employees of the state or the courts of this state in response to a subpoena, to physicians or to veterinarians or in emergencies to pharmacists and other qualified persons for use in the preparation of antidotes, any information relative to formulas of products acquired by authority of 80-8-201.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-218; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Rulemaking authority, 80-8-105.

Penalty for violations, 80-8-306.

80-8-203. Commercial applicator. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of applying pesticides for another without a pesticide applicator's license obtained from the department of agriculture. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of $35. Applicators applying for a dealer's license under this chapter shall be required to pay only a $20 licensing fee for the dealer's license. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person employed only to operate any equipment used for the application of any pesticide and in which the person has no financial interest or other control over such apparatus other than its day-to-day mechanical operation for the purpose of applying any pesticide.

(2) Public utility applicators shall be licensed in the same manner as commercial applicators, provided that public utility operators working under public utility applicators are not required to be licensed except as provided for under 80-8-205.

(3) Veterinarians licensed as provided in Title 37, chapter 18, part 3, shall not be required to be licensed to apply nonrestricted pesticides, provided that these veterinarians shall register with the department each year; provided further that the veterinarians shall be required to meet all other requirements and rules of the Montana Pesticides Act. The department shall consider the professional licensing requirements for veterinarians when adopting rules.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 447, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-221; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 230, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 633, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), increased applicator's license fee from $15 to $35, increased dealer's license fee from $10 to $20, and after "provisions of this" substituted "subsection" for "section".

80-8-204. Application for applicator's license. (1) Application for a pesticide applicator's license provided for in 80-8-203 shall be made annually to the department before applying pesticides in any calendar year, provided that pesticide applicators applying for renewal of license shall do so on or before March 1 of that calendar year. Any applicator applying for renewal of license after March 1 shall be assessed a $25 late licensing fee.

(2) An individual applying for a license to engage in aerial application of pesticides shall certify on the application that he has met all the federal aviation administration and the department of commerce requirements for aerial pesticide applicators.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 122, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 213, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-222; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 230, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 184, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 633, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), changed renewal date in two places from May 1 to March 1, and increased late renewal fee from $15 to $25.

1981 Amendments: Chapter 184 substituted language requiring the applicant to certify that he has met all federal aviation administration and department of community affairs requirements for language requiring the applicant to first meet the requirements to operate the equipment described in the application in (2).

Chapter 274 substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in (2).

80-8-205. Commercial operator. The department of agriculture may establish procedures for controlling pesticide operators including necessary fees by regulation.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-223.

80-8-206. Applicator's and operator's examination. (1) The department of agriculture shall publish and distribute or have available upon request such information as may be helpful to persons engaged in the application of pesticides, including information that may be required or which may appear upon any examination given to applicators and operators by the department.

(2) The department shall require an applicant for a license to show upon written examination that he possesses adequate knowledge concerning the proper use and application of pesticides under the classification for which he has applied, provided that the applicator and operator may not be required to take a reexamination upon renewal of licensing.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-224.

Cross-References

Publication of public information, 80-8-107.

80-8-207. Dealers. (1) It is unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, deliver, or have delivered within this state any pesticide without first procuring a license from the department of agriculture for each calendar year or portion thereof. A separate dealer's license and fee shall be required for each location or outlet from which pesticides are distributed, sold, held for sale, or offered for sale. Pesticide fieldmen or salesmen employed directly out of the same location or outlet and under a licensed dealer shall not be required to obtain a license. The dealer shall furnish the department the names and addresses of its fieldmen and salesmen selling pesticides within the state.

(2) The application for a license shall be accompanied by a fee of $35. Dealers applying for renewal of license shall do so on or before March 1 of that calendar year. Any dealer applying for renewal of license after March 1 shall be assessed a $25 late licensing fee.

(3) The dealer shall require the purchaser of any restricted pesticide to exhibit his license or permit issued under authority of this chapter before completing a sale.

(4) Dealers may make one application for two annual licenses if the application is accompanied by a $35 licensing fee for each year of the state biennium.

(5) Pharmacists licensed as provided for in 37-7-302 and 37-7-303, veterinarians licensed as provided for in 37-18-302 and 37-18-303, and certified pharmacies licensed under 37-7-321 shall not be required to be licensed to sell pesticides, provided that the certified pharmacies and veterinarians shall register with the department each year. However, the certified pharmacies and veterinarians shall be required to meet all other requirements concerning the commercial sale of pesticides. The department shall take into account the professional licensing requirements of pharmacists, certified pharmacies, and veterinarians when adopting rules.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 447, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-225; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 230, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 184, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 633, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2), increased license fee from $15 to $35, changed renewal date in two places from May 1 to March 1, and increased late renewal fee from $15 to $25; and in (4) increased fee from $15 to $35.

1981 Amendment: Substituted "any person" for "a dealer" and inserted "offer for sale" near the beginning of (1).

80-8-208. Dealer's examination. Each applicant applying for a dealer's license and/or his employee(s) in charge of pesticide sales shall be required to pass a reasonable examination administered by the department. Dealers applying for relicensing may not be required to take an additional examination if they have met the department's requirements.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-226.

80-8-209. Farm applicators. (1) Farm applicators shall obtain a special-use permit prior to purchasing and using any pesticide designated by the department as a restricted-use pesticide. The fee for the permit is $15. The special-use permit shall be effective for 5 calendar years. The department may establish a staggered years system of issuing permits.

(2) Restricted pesticides may not be utilized by farm applicators or their employees except for the purpose of producing or protecting any agricultural commodity on property owned, leased, or rented by such applicator.

(3) Farm applicators shall qualify for their first permit by either passing a graded written examination or attending a training course approved by the department and taking an ungraded written examination. The examinations and course shall require and demonstrate practical knowledge of the applicator's ability to:

(a) recognize common pests to be controlled and damage caused by them;

(b) read and understand the label and labeling information, including the common name of the pesticide(s) applied, pest(s) to be controlled, timing and methods of application, safety precautions, any preharvest or reentry restrictions, and any specific disposal procedures;

(c) apply pesticides in accordance with label instructions and warnings, including the ability to prepare the proper concentration of pesticides to be used under particular circumstances, taking into account such factors as area to be covered, speed at which application equipment will be driven, and the quantity dispersed in a given period of operation;

(d) recognize local environmental situations that must be considered during application to avoid contamination; and

(e) recognize poisoning symptoms and procedures to follow in case of a pesticide accident.

(4) The department may require farm applicators to attend a mandatory training session and pass a written examination for those restricted pesticides that are extremely toxic or for which an effective antidote is not available. The department may require farm applicators handling these pesticides to maintain use records.

(5) The department shall require farm applicators to requalify for renewal of the 5-year permit by attending a program consisting of 6 hours of training. The department shall establish by rule a uniform system of administering the requalification training program. The department may credit only training related to the standards set forth in subsection (3).

(6) Provisions of this chapter relating to certification of farm applicators do not apply to any farm applicator applying nonrestricted pesticides on his own land or on lands of his neighbors if he:

(a) operates farm property and operates and maintains pesticide application equipment primarily for his own use;

(b) is not regularly engaged in the business of applying pesticides for hire and does not publicly hold himself out as a pesticide applicator;

(c) operates his pesticide application equipment only in the vicinity of his own property and for the accommodation of his immediate neighbors.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-228(part); amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 20, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 184, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 633, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 28, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (5) in first sentence substituted "by attending a program consisting of 6 hours of training" for "by obtaining 100 training credits" and in second sentence substituted "program" for "credits".

1983 Amendment: In (1), inserted second sentence relating to permit fee; at end of (2) after "applicator" deleted "or as provided in (6) of this section"; in (3) after "qualify for" substituted "their first" for "the"; in (5) substituted existing text for former language, which read: "Farm applicators manifesting reading disabilities may become certified to use as many as two restricted-use pesticides by passing a specific oral examination on the particular pesticide(s) if the applicator documents that a certified applicator in the immediate vicinity can advise him."

1981 Amendment: In (1), changed to a special use permit, effective for 5 years, and a staggered system of issuing permits established by the department from a certificate issued for 5 years, but renewed annually; inserted "by such applicator" after "rented" in (2); changed to a graded written examination or a course with an ungraded written examination from a written examination or course with or without an examination in the first sentence in (3); substituted "The examinations and course shall require and demonstrate practical knowledge of the applicator's ability" for "The examination or course shall include practical knowledge as to the ability" in the second sentence of (3); substituted "manifesting" for "having verified" near the beginning of (5).

80-8-210. Licensing nonresidents. Any nonresident applying for a license under this chapter to operate in Montana shall file a written power of attorney designating the secretary of state as the agent of such nonresident upon whom service of process may be had in the event of any suit against the nonresident person, and such power of attorney shall be so prepared and in such form as to render effective the jurisdiction of the courts of Montana over such nonresident applicant; provided, however, that any such nonresident who has a duly appointed resident agent upon whom process may be served as provided by law is not required to designate the secretary of state as such agent. The secretary of state shall be allowed such fees as provided by law for designating resident agents. The department shall be furnished with a copy of such designation of the secretary of state or of a resident agent, such copy to be duly certified by the secretary of state.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-229; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-8-211. Revocation of licenses and permits. (1) The department shall establish the policy and procedures on the revocation of licenses or permits. The department may refuse to grant, renew, or may revoke or modify a license or permit, as the case may require, when the department is satisfied that the licensee or holder of a permit is not qualified to sell, use, or apply pesticides under the conditions in the locality in which he operates or has operated or that he has committed any of the following acts, each of which is declared to be a violation of this chapter:

(a) made false or fraudulent claims or recommendations through any media misrepresenting the effect of materials or methods to be utilized;

(b) applied or sold unapproved or illegal materials or applied or sold a pesticide without possessing a current and appropriate license or permit;

(c) operated in a faulty, careless, or negligent manner;

(d) operated faulty or unsafe equipment;

(e) refused or neglected to comply with the provisions of this chapter, the rules adopted hereunder, or any lawful order of the department;

(f) refused or neglected to keep and maintain the records required by this chapter or to make reports when and as required;

(g) made false or fraudulent records or reports;

(h) operated equipment for the commercial application of a pesticide without having a license or permit;

(i) used fraud or misrepresentation in making an application for a license or permit or renewal of a license or permit;

(j) used or applied a registered pesticide inconsistent with its labeling or the label or the department restrictions on the use of that pesticide;

(k) made false or misleading statements in connection with a pest inspection of land, crops, yards, or any premises in an attempt to induce any person to engage his services to eliminate, control, or mitigate the alleged pest or made false or misleading statements concerning the effectiveness of any pesticide or its application.

(2) Decisions of the department relating to the issuing of licenses or permits may be appealed.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-230; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "or modify" after "revoke" near the beginning of the second sentence in (1); inserted "or sold" after "applied" and the clause after "materials" in (1)(b); added subsection (1)(k).

80-8-212. Retail noncommercial sale of pesticides. The department of agriculture is authorized to designate the pesticides that may be sold in this state at retail for home, yard, garden, and lawn use. Only pesticides so designated may be sold at retail. The department may also limit the retail sale of such designated pesticides to quantities up to a specific number of pounds or gallons and of such concentrations as would be sublethal to humans and animals if small amounts thereof were accidentally swallowed, inhaled, sprayed, or dusted on the skin.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 447, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-227.**

80-8-213. Government agencies. (1) All state agencies, municipal corporations, or any other governmental agency shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted thereunder concerning the application or sale of pesticides. Applicators and operators applying pesticides and dealers selling pesticides for agencies, municipal corporations, or any governmental agencies shall be subject to the provisions of 80-8-203 through 80-8-208.

(2) The department shall issue a limited commercial applicator's or dealer's license for an annual fee of $50, which shall be valid only when such applicator or dealer is applying or selling pesticides for such agencies, provided that the jurisdictional health officer, state veterinarian, their duly authorized representatives, or governmental research personnel are exempt from this licensing requirement when applying pesticides to experimental areas.

(3) A governmental agency shall pay the annual applicator's fee for its first four employee applicators. The agency shall pay an annual fee of $5 for each additional employee applicator.

(4) Government employees becoming certified applicators only to qualify for conducting pesticide education courses may not be charged a license fee but are limited to providing such courses. Government operators are subject to rules adopted pursuant to 80-8-205, including the license fee.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-231; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 633, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2), after "applicator's" deleted "operator's"; after "license" substituted "for an annual fee of $50" for "without a fee"; after "such" substituted "applicator or dealer is" for "applicators, operators, and dealers are"; inserted (3) and (4); and made a minor change in phraseology.

80-8-214. Liability. The department shall annually require from each commercial pesticide applicator proof of financial responsibility in amounts to be determined under rules promulgated by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-232.**

Part 3

Enforcement and Penalties

80-8-301. Report of loss or damage — effect of failure to report. (1) A person suffering loss or damage resulting from the use or application of any pesticide by any person shall, within 30 days from the time the occurrence of the loss became known to him, file with the department of agriculture a verified report of loss setting forth, so far as known to the claimant, the following:

(a) name and address of claimant;

(b) type, kind, and location of property alleged to be injured or damaged;

(c) date the alleged injury or damage occurred;

(d) name of person applying the pesticide and allegedly responsible for the loss or damage;

(e) name of the owner or occupant of the property for whom such pesticide application was made.

(2) The filing of such a report or the failure to file such a report shall not be alleged in any complaint which might be filed in a court of law, and the failure to file shall not of itself be considered any bar to the maintenance of any criminal or civil action.

(3) The failure to file such a report shall not be a violation of this chapter. However, if the person failing to file such report is the only one injured from such use or application of a pesticide by any person, the department may refuse to hold a hearing for the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license issued under this chapter until such report is filed. The filing of such report shall not constitute institution of a civil or criminal suit in any court, state or federal.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-233; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "of itself" before "be considered" in (2).

80-8-302. Sampling and analysis. (1) The department shall have the authority to sample, inspect, make analysis of pesticides or devices distributed within this state at such time and place and to such extent as it may deem necessary to determine whether such pesticides or devices are in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. The department is authorized with a warrant or the consent of the inhabitant or owner to enter upon any public or private premises including any vehicle of transport in order to have access to pesticides or devices and to records relating to their distribution.

(2) The methods of sampling and analysis shall be those adopted by the department from sources such as the Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists.

(3) In all administrative or legal actions involving the composition, identification, or quantification of a pesticide, a certified copy of the official analysis signed by the department's authorized chemist shall be accepted as prima facie evidence of the determinations set forth therein.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-219; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted subsection (3) relating to official analysis.

Cross-References

Departmental rules, 80-8-105.

80-8-303. Embargo. (1) Whenever a duly authorized agent of the department of agriculture finds or has probable cause to believe that any pesticide or device is adulterated or misbranded, has not been registered under the provisions of 80-8-201(5), fails to bear on its label the information required by this chapter, or is a white powder pesticide and is not colored as required under this chapter, he shall affix to such article a tag or other appropriate marking giving notice thereof and stating that the article has been detained or embargoed and warning all persons not to remove or dispose of such article by sale or otherwise until permission for removal or disposal is given by such agent or the court. Any person who removes or disposes of such detained or embargoed article by sale or otherwise, without prior permission, or removes or alters the tag or marking, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be charged accordingly or may be subjected to appropriate administrative proceedings, or both.

(2) When an article detained or embargoed under subsection (1) has been found by such agent to be in violation, if after 30 days the violation has not been resolved, he may petition the district court in whose jurisdiction the article is detained or embargoed for a condemnation of such article. When such agent has found that an article so detained or embargoed is not adulterated or misbranded, he shall remove the tag or other marking.

(3) If the court finds that a detained or embargoed article is in violation of this chapter or rules adopted thereunder, such article shall after entry of the decree be destroyed at the expense of the claimant thereof, under the supervision of such agent, and all court costs and fees and storage and other proper expenses shall be assessed against the claimant of such pesticide or device or his agent, provided that when the adulteration or misbranding can be corrected by proper labeling or processing of the article, the court, after entry of the decree and after such costs, fees, and expenses have been paid and a good and sufficient bond has been executed, conditioned upon the proper labeling or processing of such pesticide or device, may by order direct that such article be delivered to the claimant thereof for such labeling or processing under the supervision of an agent of the department. The expense of such supervision shall be paid by claimant. The article shall be returned to the claimant of the pesticide or device on the representation to the court by the department that the article is no longer in violation of this chapter and that the expenses of such supervision have been paid.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-220; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "Any person who" for "It is unlawful for any person" and added clauses relating to criminal and administrative penalties in the last sentence of (1).

80-8-304. Investigation and enforcement authority. (1) In enforcing this chapter, the department or its duly authorized agents, upon reasonable cause, may enter upon private and public premises and property with a warrant or consent of the inhabitant or owner to inspect or investigate at reasonable times:

(a) equipment used for applying pesticides;

(b) actual or reported adverse effects caused by pesticides in humans, crops, animals, land, or other property;

(c) records on the selling or use of pesticides and the person's stock of pesticides;

(d) storage and disposal of pesticides by any person;

(e) pesticides being applied or to be applied and to sample the pesticides;

(f) the use and application of a pesticide; or

(g) the environment alleged to have been exposed to pesticides and to collect and analyze environmental samples.

(2) The department is authorized to investigate all incidents involving the application, introduction, or utilization of registered pesticides or compounds capable of acting in the manner of pesticides when the incidents have a reasonable potential to adversely affect the public environment or persons other than the applicator.

(3) The investigation authority provided for in this section may be exercised over persons not possessing a required license or permit only upon receipt of a complaint or report of an incident.

History: En. Sec. 31, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-243; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "used for applying pesticides" for "subject to this chapter" in (1)(a); substituted "any person" for "persons licensed or regulated under this chapter" in (1)(d); deleted "sample" at the beginning and added "and to sample the pesticides" at the end of (1)(e); added subsections (1)(g), (2), and (3).

80-8-305. General violations. (1) It is unlawful for any person:

(a) to discard any pesticide or pesticide container in such a manner as to cause injury to humans, domestic animals, or wildlife, or to pollute any waterway in a way harmful to any wildlife therein or to the environment;

(b) to handle, transport, store, display, or distribute pesticides or pesticide containers in such a manner as to endanger man or the environment or to endanger food or any other products that may be transported, stored, displayed, or distributed with such pesticides;

(c) to handle, apply, or attempt to apply any registered pesticide for which he does not have an appropriate, complete, or legible label at hand; or

(d) to apply or attempt to apply any registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with the label, as defined in 80-8-102.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, formulate, or store any registered pesticide or component or byproduct thereof in such a manner that the pesticide or any component or byproduct cannot be contained or confined within the boundaries of the lands owned by or under the appropriate control of the person involved. Odor is specifically exempted from the provisions of this subsection.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-244; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsections (1)(b), (1)(c), (1)(d), and (2).

80-8-306. Penalties. (1) Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of this chapter or the rules issued thereunder or who may misrepresent, impede, obstruct, hinder, or otherwise prevent or attempt to prevent the department or its duly authorized agent in performance of its duty in connection with the provisions of this chapter shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $100 but not more than $1,500.

(2) The department or its authorized representative is hereby authorized to apply to the district court of the county or any county wherein a violation is about to occur or has occurred to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or any rule promulgated under the chapter notwithstanding the existence of other remedies of law. When a person makes pesticide applications in more than one county on a commercial basis without a

license or permit or operates in violation of a lawful written order of the department in more than one county, the district court of Lewis and Clark County has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court of any other county wherein a violation has occurred or is about to occur, and the department may select and proceed in the court most appropriate under the circumstances. The injunction is to be issued without bond.

(3) Nothing in this chapter is to be construed as requiring the department or its authorized agent to report minor violations of the chapter for prosecution or for the institution of seizure proceedings when it believes the public interest will be best served by other remedial action, by a suitable notice of warning in writing, or by a lawful written order; nor is any part of this chapter to be construed to apply to common carriers transporting shipments tendered to them by the general public.

(4) Any person who with intent to defraud uses or reveals information relative to formulas of products acquired under the authority of 80-8-201 shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

(5) (a) Any registrant, applicator, dealer, retailer, or other person who commits a major violation of this chapter as defined in subsection (5)(d) may be assessed a civil penalty by the department of not more than $1,000 for each offense. However, farm applicators possessing a permit may not be assessed a civil penalty over $200 for the first offense. Assessment of a civil penalty may be made in conjunction with any other department warning, order, or administrative action authorized by this chapter.

(b) No civil penalty may be assessed unless the person charged was given notice and opportunity for a hearing pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

(c) In determining an appropriate penalty, the department shall consider the effect on the person's ability to continue in business, the gravity of the violation which occurred, the degree of care exercised by the offender, and whether significant harm resulted to health, environment, agricultural crops, or livestock.

(d) A major violation of this chapter includes:

(i) misuse of a pesticide which results in proven harm to human health, the environment, or agricultural crops or livestock;

(ii) selling of a restricted pesticide to a person not certified or authorized to purchase such pesticides;

(iii) use or sale of unregistered pesticides;

(iv) failure to maintain any individual pesticide application and sales records;

(v) using or selling pesticides without having obtained the required license or permit; or

(vi) reoccurrence of any identical violation of this chapter within the same calendar year.

(e) If the department is unable to collect such civil penalty or if any person fails to pay all or a set portion of the civil penalty as determined by the department, it may recover such amount by action in the appropriate district court.

(6) Any person against whom the department has assessed a civil penalty under this section may, within 30 days of the final agency action making the

assessment, appeal the assessment to the district court of the county in which the violation is alleged by the department to have occurred. Appeal is by trial de novo, and a jury trial must be granted if requested. Where the provisions of this subsection conflict with 2-4-702 through 2-4-704, the provisions of this subsection govern.

History: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-245; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 184, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 633, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: At end of (1), increased maximum fine from $500 to $1,500 and deleted "or imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both"; and inserted (5) and (6).

1981 Amendment: Added the last clause in (1) (now partially deleted); added next to last sentence in (2); inserted "or by a lawful written order" after "in writing" near the middle of (3); deleted "Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, if" at the beginning of (4); deleted former subsection (5) relating to the use of a copy of the report of the official analysis in legal proceedings which was added to 80-8-302.

Cross-References

Injunctive relief, Title 27, ch. 19.

Misdemeanor — when no penalty specified, 46-18-212.

"Common carrier" defined, 69-11-101.

CHAPTER 9

COMMERCIAL FEEDS

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Chapter Cross-References

Agricultural liens — threshers' liens, 71-3-124; Title 71, ch. 3, part 8.

Agricultural liens — farm laborers' liens, Title 71, ch. 3, part 4.

Agricultural liens — crop liens for seed and grain and liens for hail insurance, Title 71, ch. 3, part 7.

Agricultural liens — agisters' liens and liens for service, Title 71, ch. 3, part 12.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exemption of farm implements from certain identification requirements, 61-3-431, 69-12-408.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — motor vehicle license exemption for tractor drivers, 61-5-104, 61-8-101.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exceptions to equipment requirements, 61-9-109, 61-9-215, 61-9-406, 61-10-102, 61-10-122, 61-10-123.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — slow-moving vehicles — equipment requirements, 61-9-415.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — special fees for certain farm vehicles, 61-10-206.

Department of Agriculture and special levies created, Art. XII, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Financial obligations — obligations on "seed loans" — County Treasurers' lists, 15-16-701.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered necessary household property not subject to execution, 25-13-611.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered property necessary to carry on trade or profession and not subject to execution, 25-13-612.

Financial obligations — perfection of security interests in farm equipment, 30-9-302, 30-9-307, 30-9-401.

Land use — Realty Transfer Act — exceptions for agricultural lands, 15-7-307.

Land use — assessment rates for agricultural lands, 15-8-111.

Land use — relocation of power lines upon installation of agricultural improvements — sprinkler irrigation systems, Title 69, ch. 4, part 4.

Land use — relocation of farm persons displaced when land condemned, Title 70, ch. 31, part 1.

Land use — land use planning boards, Title 76, ch. 1.

Land use — local regulation of subdivisions — agriculture-related provisions, 76-3-207, 76-3-401, 76-3-608.

Land use — state lands classification, Title 77, ch. 1, part 4.

Land use — conflicting or harmonious leasing of state lands for mining and agricultural purposes, 77-3-104, 77-3-120, 77-3-207.

Taxation provisions — tax exemption provisions, 15-6-201, 15-6-206, 15-6-207.

Taxation provisions — greenbelt appraisal — valuation of land as agricultural, Title 15, ch. 7, part 2.

Taxation provisions — individual income tax exceptions for farmers, ranchers, and stockmen, 15-30-241.

Taxation provisions — corporate license tax exemption for agricultural organizations, 15-31-102.

Taxation provisions — gasoline license and special fuels use taxes, Title 15, ch. 70, parts 2 and 3.

Part 1

General Provisions

80-9-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Brand name" means any word, name, symbol, or device or any combination of them identifying the commercial feed of a distributor or registrant and distinguishing it from that of others.

(2) "Commercial feed" means all materials except the mixed or unmixed whole seeds or physically altered mixed or unmixed entire seeds of cereal grains with or without molasses added, when not adulterated within the meaning of subsections (1) through (5) of 80-9-204, which are distributed for use as feed or for mixing in feed. However, the department may by rule exempt from this definition or from specific provisions of this chapter commodities such as hay, straw, stover, silage, cobs, husks, hulls, and individual chemical compounds or substances when those commodities, compounds, or substances are not intermixed or mixed with other materials and are not adulterated within the meaning of subsections (1) through (5) of 80-9-204.

(3) "Custom-mixed feed" means commercial feed which consists of a mixture of either commercial feeds or feed ingredients or both of them, each batch of which is manufactured according to specifications mutually agreed to by the purchaser and the manufacturer. A copy of the specifications or a list of the ingredients, but not necessarily the percentage of each ingredient, shall be on file at the manufacturing facility.

(4) "Distribute" means to offer for sale, sell, exchange, or barter commercial feed.

(5) "Distributor" means a person who distributes.

(6) "Drug" means any article intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in animals other than man and articles other than feed intended to affect the structure or function of the animal body.

(7) "Feed ingredient" means each of the constituent materials making up a commercial feed.

(8) "Label" means a display of written, printed, or graphic matter upon or affixed to the container in which a commercial feed is distributed or on the invoice or delivery slip with which a commercial feed is distributed.

(9) "Labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter upon a commercial feed, any of its containers, its wrapper, or accompanying the commercial feed.

(10) "Manufacture" means to grind, mix, blend, or further process a commercial feed.

(11) "Mineral feed" means a commercial feed intended to supply primarily mineral elements or inorganic nutrients.

(12) "Official sample" means a sample of feed taken by the department in accordance with the provisions of subsections (3), (5), or (6) of 80-9-301.

(13) "Percent" or "percentage" means percentage by weights.

(14) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, or association.

(15) "Pet" means any domesticated animal normally maintained in or near the household of its owner.

(16) "Pet food" means any commercial feed prepared and distributed for consumption by pets.

(17) "Product name" means the name of the commercial feed which identifies it as to kind, class, or specific use.

(18) "Specialty pet" means any domesticated animal pet normally maintained in a cage or tank, including but not limited to gerbils, hamsters, canaries, psittacine birds, mynahs, finches, tropical fish, goldfish, snakes, and turtles.

(19) "Specialty pet food" means any commercial feed prepared and distributed for consumption by specialty pets.

(20) "Ton" means a net weight of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2025; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-9-102. Administration. This chapter shall be administered by the Montana department of agriculture.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2026.

80-9-103. Rules — adoption by department. (1) The department may adopt those rules for commercial feeds and pet foods which are specifically authorized in this chapter and those other reasonable rules necessary for the efficient enforcement of this chapter. Unless it determines that they are inconsistent with this chapter or are not appropriate to conditions which exist in this state, the department, in the interest of uniformity, shall adopt:

(a) the official definitions of feed ingredients and official feed terms adopted by the association of American feed control officials and published in the official publication of that organization; and

(b) any rules adopted under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as long as the department has the authority under this chapter to adopt that rule.

(2) In adopting rules the department will follow procedures prescribed in the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2034.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

"Department" defined, 80-1-101.

Inspection fees, 80-9-206.

Related livestock rules, 81-2-102.

80-9-104. Cooperation with other agencies. The department may cooperate with and enter into agreements with governmental agencies of this state, other states, agencies of the federal government, and private associations in order to carry out this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2038.

80-9-105. Publications. The department shall publish at least annually, in a form it considers proper, information concerning the sale of commercial feed, data on production and use, and the results of analysis of official samples of commercial feeds sold within the state as compared with the analysis guaranteed in the registration and on the label. The information concerning production and use of commercial feed shall not disclose the operations of any person.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2039.

Part 2

Production and Distribution

80-9-201. Permits and registration. (1) No person may manufacture for distribution or distribute a commercial feed in this state unless he has obtained a permit by filing with the department, on forms provided by the department, his name, place of business, and location of manufacturing facility, distribution point, or point of invoicing. The applicant shall pay a nonrefundable fee of $25 per calendar year for each facility, distribution point, or point of invoicing. A permit will remain in force until the end of the calendar year for which it is issued or until canceled by the permit holder or canceled for cause by the department. No refund may be made at the time of cancellation. No transfer of permits will be made. A distributor who distributes only pet foods or specialty pet foods is exempt from this provision.

(2) No person may distribute in this state a commercial feed, except a custom-mixed feed, which has not been registered under this section by the manufacturer. The application for registration shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of $5 for each product other than a pet food or specialty pet food and a nonrefundable fee of $25 each for each pet food or specialty pet food.

(3) An applicant for registration shall file with the department the following information:

(a) his name and address;

(b) a complete copy of the label or label facsimile that will appear on the product;

(c) when requested by the department, promotional material and claims made about the product; and

(d) any other necessary information requested by the department.

(4) Upon approval by the department, a certificate of registration shall be continuous, provided that the annual fee is paid not later than December 31 of each year.

(5) The department may refuse registration of any commercial feed not in compliance with this chapter and may cancel any registration subsequently found not to be in compliance with this chapter. No registration may be refused or canceled unless the registrant has been given an opportunity to be heard before the department and to amend his application in order to comply with this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2027; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) and (2) inserted "nonrefundable" before the three fees set with dollar amounts; inserted (3).

80-9-202. Labeling. (1) A commercial feed, except a custom-mixed feed, shall be accompanied by a label containing:

(a) the net weight;

(b) the product name and any brand name under which the commercial feed is distributed;

(c) the guaranteed analysis stated in terms the department by rule determines are required to advise the user of the composition of the feed or to support claims made in the labeling. The substances or elements guaranteed must be determinable by laboratory methods such as the methods published by the association of official analytical chemists.

(d) the common or usual name of each ingredient used in the manufacture of the commercial feed. The department by rule may permit the use of a collective term for a group of ingredients which perform a similar function or it may exempt commercial feeds or any group of them from this requirement of an ingredient statement if it finds that the statement is not required in the interest of consumers.

(e) the name and principal mailing address of the manufacturer or the person responsible for distributing the commercial feed;

(f) adequate directions for use for all commercial feeds containing drugs. The department may by rule require directions for the use of other commercial feeds when necessary for their safe and effective use.

(g) precautionary statements which the department by rule determines are necessary for safe and effective use of the commercial feed.

(2) A custom-mixed feed shall be accompanied by a label, invoice, delivery slip, or other shipping document containing:

(a) the name and address of the manufacturer;

(b) the name and address of the purchaser;

(c) the date of delivery;

(d) the specific agreed to composition of the feed or a list of the ingredients, but not necessarily the percentage of each ingredient;

(e) adequate directions for use for all custom-mixed feed containing drugs. The department may by rule require directions for the use of other custom-mixed feeds when necessary for their safe and effective use.

(f) precautionary statements which the department by rule determines are necessary for safe and effective use of the custom-mixed feeds.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2028.**

80-9-203. Misbranded feed. A commercial feed is misbranded if:

(1) its labeling is false or misleading in any particular;

(2) it is distributed under the name of another commercial feed;

(3) it is not labeled as required in 80-9-202;

(4) it purports to be or is represented as containing a commercial feed ingredient, unless the commercial feed or feed ingredient conforms to any definition prescribed by rule of the department;

(5) any word, statement, or other information required by this chapter to appear on the label is not prominently placed there with a conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices in the labeling) and in terms which render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2029.**

80-9-204. Adulterated feed. A commercial feed is adulterated if:

(1) it contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health. However, if the substance is not an added substance, the commercial feed shall not be considered adulterated under this subsection if the quantity of the substance in the commercial feed does not ordinarily render it injurious to health.

(2) it contains any added poisonous, deleterious, or nonnutritive substance which is unsafe within the meaning of section 406 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (other than one which is a pesticide chemical in or on a raw agricultural commodity or a food additive);

(3) it is or it contains any food additive which is unsafe within the meaning of section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(4) it is a raw agricultural commodity and it contains a pesticide chemical which is unsafe within the meaning of section 408(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. However, where a pesticide chemical has been used in or on a raw agricultural commodity in conformity with an exemption granted or a tolerance prescribed under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and that agricultural commodity has been processed by canning, cooking, freezing, dehydrating, or milling, the residue of the pesticide chemical remaining in or on the processed feed shall not be deemed unsafe if such residue in or on the raw agricultural commodity has been removed to the extent possible in good manufacturing practice and the concentration of the residue in the processed feed is not greater than the tolerance prescribed for the raw agricultural commodity, unless the feeding of the processed feed is likely to result in the pesticide residue in the edible product of the animal, which is unsafe within the meaning of section 408(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(5) it is or contains any color additive which is unsafe within the meaning of section 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(6) any valuable constituents have been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom or any less valuable substance substituted therefor;

(7) its composition or quality falls below or differs from that stated on its label;

(8) it contains a drug and the methods used in or the facilities or controls used for its manufacture, processing, or packaging do not conform to current good manufacturing practice rules adopted by the department to assure that the drug meets the requirement of this chapter as to safety and has the identity and strength and meets the quality and purity characteristics which it is represented to possess. In formulating these rules, the department shall adopt the current good manufacturing practice regulations for medicated feed premixes and for medicated feeds established under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act unless it determines that they are not appropriate to the conditions which exist in this state;

(9) it contains viable weed seeds in amounts exceeding the limits which the department established by rule.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2030.**

80-9-205. Prohibitions. No person may:

(1) manufacture or distribute any commercial feed that is adulterated or misbranded;

(2) adulterate or misbrand a commercial feed;

(3) distribute agricultural commodities such as whole seed, hay, straw, stover, silage, cobs, husks, and hulls which are adulterated within the meaning of subsections (1) through (5) of 80-9-204;

(4) remove or dispose of a commercial feed in violation of an order under 80-9-302;

(5) fail to register or obtain a permit in accordance with 80-9-201;

(6) violate 80-9-304;

(7) fail to pay inspection fees and file reports as required by 80-9-206.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2031.**

Cross-References

Violations — remedies, 80-9-301 through 80-9-303.

Prohibition of disclosure of information acquired under this chapter, 80-9-304.

80-9-206. Inspection fees — filing of annual statement. (1) An inspection fee shall be paid on all commercial feeds, except pet foods and specialty pet foods, distributed in this state as follows:

(a) The inspection fee shall be set at 10 cents per ton. However, after May, 1975, the department may adjust the fee by rule to adequately fund the administration of this chapter. Adjustments shall be made only after holding a public hearing on the proposed changes as required in 80-9-103 and shall remain within the limits of 5 cents to 25 cents per ton. The effective date of any such rule adjusting fees will be January 1 of the calendar year following the issuance of such rule. All permit holders are to be notified immediately of any changes in fees.

(b) The feed manufacturer shall have primary responsibility for paying inspection fees. However, the distributor shall be held responsible for inspection fees if the manufacturer has not paid them.

(c) Inspection fees shall be paid on each commercial feed, including feed ingredients that are defined as commercial feeds even though they are used in the manufacture of other commercial feeds. However, premixes prepared and used within a feed plant are exempt but not premixes or ingredients transferred from one plant to another even within the same organization.

(d) A person producing a commercial feed with a feed mixing plant at a feed lot, poultry, swine, or dairy operation shall not be required to pay inspection fees on the commercial feeds produced and used in his feeding operation at the site, but he will be responsible for any unpaid inspection fees on commercial feed purchased by him and on any commercial feed he produces and distributes other than in his feeding operations at the site.

(2) Each person who holds a permit as required in 80-9-201(1) shall:

(a) file, not later than February 28 of each year, an annual statement setting forth the number of tons of commercial feeds distributed in this state during the preceding calendar year (January 1 through December 31) and upon filing such a statement shall pay the inspection fee at the rate stated in subsection (1) of this section. Inspection fees which have not been remitted to the department within 15 days following the due date shall have a penalty fee of 10% with a minimum of $10 added to the amount due. The assessment of this penalty fee does not prevent the department from taking other action as provided in this chapter.

(b) keep those records which are necessary or are required by the department to indicate accurately the tonnage of commercial feed distributed in this state. The department may examine the records to verify statements of tonnage.

(c) make accurate and prompt reports as required. Failure to do so is sufficient cause for the department to cancel or refuse to reissue a permit.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2032.**

80-9-207. Deposit of fees. (1) All fees collected for permits, registration, and inspection shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the state special revenue fund for the purpose of administering this chapter, including the cost of equipment and facilities and the cost of inspecting, analyzing, and examining commercial feeds manufactured or distributed in this state and the cost of developing better analytical methods and means of evaluating the value or the potential toxic qualities of a feed.

(2) The department may direct the board of investments to invest funds from the state special revenue fund pursuant to the provisions of the unified investment program for state funds. The income from such investments shall be credited to the proper department account in the state special revenue fund.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 356, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 16, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2033; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted references to state special revenue fund for references to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

State treasury fund structure, 17-2-102.

Unified investment program, 17-6-201.

Part 3

Enforcement and Penalties

80-9-301. Enforcement — inspection — notice — sampling and analysis. (1) To enforce this chapter, the department upon presenting appropriate credentials and a written notice to the owner, operator, or agent in charge may enter, during normal business hours, any factory, warehouse, or establishment within the state in which commercial feeds are manufactured, processed, packed, or held or enter any vehicle being used to transport or hold commercial feeds. The department may inspect at reasonable times and within reasonable limits and in reasonable manner any factory, warehouse, establishment, or vehicle and all pertinent equipment, finished and unfinished materials, containers, and labeling found in them. The inspection may include the verification of only those records and production and control procedures necessary to determine compliance with the good manufacturing practice rules adopted under 80-9-204(8).

(2) A separate notice shall be given for each inspection, but a notice is not required for each entry made during the period covered by the inspection. Each inspection shall be commenced and completed with reasonable promptness. Upon completion of the inspection, the person in charge of the facility or vehicle shall be so notified.

(3) If the officer or employee making the inspection of a factory, warehouse, or other establishment has obtained a sample in the course of the inspection, upon completion of the inspection and prior to leaving the premises, he shall give the owner, operator, or agent in charge a receipt describing the sample obtained.

(4) If the owner of a factory, warehouse, or establishment described in subsection (1) or his agent refuses to allow an inspection, the department may obtain from the district court a warrant directing the owner or his agent to allow inspection of the premises described in the warrant.

(5) To enforce this chapter the department may enter upon any public or private premises, including any vehicle of transport, during regular business hours to obtain samples and examine records relating to distribution of commercial feeds.

(6) Sampling and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with methods published by the association of official analytical chemists or with other generally recognized methods.

(7) The results of all analyses of official samples shall be forwarded by the department to the person named on the label and to the purchaser. When the inspection and analysis of an official sample indicates a commercial feed has been adulterated or misbranded, the department shall upon request within 30 days following receipt of the analysis furnish the registrant a portion of the sample.

(8) The department, in determining for administrative purposes whether a commercial feed is deficient in any component, shall be guided by the official sample as defined in 80-9-101(12) and obtained and analyzed as provided for in subsections (3), (5), and (6) of this section.

(9) All chemical analyses shall be performed cooperatively by the department and the agricultural experiment station at Montana state university.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2035.

80-9-302. Enforcement — embargo order — condemnation. (1) When the department has reasonable cause to believe any lot of commercial feed is in violation of this chapter or a rule adopted by the department, it may issue and enforce a written or printed embargo order requiring the person holding the commercial feed not to dispose of it in any manner until written permission is given by the department or the court. The department shall release the feed when this chapter and the rules of the department have been complied with. If compliance is not obtained within 30 days, the department may begin or, upon the request of the registrant or the person holding the commercial feed, shall begin proceedings for condemnation.

(2) Commercial feed not in compliance with this chapter or the rules of the department may be seized on complaint of the department to a district court in the area in which the commercial feed is located. If the court finds the commercial feed in violation of this chapter and orders its condemnation, it shall be disposed of in any manner consistent with the quality of the commercial feed and state law. The disposition of the commercial feed may not be ordered by the court without first giving the owner or person from whom the feed was seized an opportunity to apply to the court for release of the commercial feed or for permission to process or relabel the commercial feed to bring it into compliance with this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2036.**

80-9-303. Violation — penalty — injunction — appeal. (1) A person who violates this chapter or who obstructs, prevents, or attempts to obstruct or prevent the department in the performance of its duty under this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $300 for the first violation and not less than $500 or more than $1,000 for a subsequent violation.

(2) Nothing in this chapter requires the department to prosecute, begin seizure proceedings, or issue an embargo order as a result of minor violations or when it believes the public interest will best be served by suitable notice of warning in writing.

(3) A county attorney to whom a violation is reported shall prosecute in a court of competent jurisdiction without delay. Before the department reports a violation for prosecution, an opportunity shall be given the distributor to present his view to the department.

(4) The department may apply for and the court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. The injunction shall be issued without bond.

(5) Any person adversely affected by an act, order, or ruling made pursuant to the provisions of this chapter may within 30 days seek judicial review in the district court where the person resides or has his place of business.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2037(1) thru (5).**

Cross-References

Injunctive relief provisions, Title 27, ch. 19.

80-9-304. Disclosure of information prohibited. A person who uses to his own advantage or reveals to persons other than officers of the department or to the courts when relevant in a judicial proceeding any information acquired under this chapter concerning any method, records, formulations, or processes which as a trade secret is entitled to protection is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $300 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both. However, the department may exchange information of a regulatory nature with the proper officials of the United States government or of other states who are similarly prohibited by law from revealing that information.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2037(6).**

Cross-References

Constitutional right to information, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.

Constitutional right of privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.

CHAPTER 10

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

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80-10-201. Registration and licenses.
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Chapter Cross-References

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Agricultural liens — farm laborers' liens, Title 71, ch. 3, part 4.

Agricultural liens — crop liens for seed and grain and liens for hail insurance, Title 71, ch. 3, part 7.

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Agricultural vehicle provisions — exemption of farm implements from certain identification requirements, 61-3-431, 69-12-408.

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Agricultural vehicle provisions — exceptions to equipment requirements, 61-9-109, 61-9-215, 61-9-406, 61-10-102, 61-10-122, 61-10-123.

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Financial obligations — obligations on "seed loans" — County Treasurers' lists, 15-16-701.

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Taxation provisions — greenbelt appraisal — valuation of land as agricultural, Title 15, ch. 7, part 2.

Taxation provisions — individual income tax exceptions for farmers, ranchers, and stockmen, 15-30-241.

Taxation provisions — corporate license tax exemption for agricultural organizations, 15-31-102.

Taxation provisions — gasoline license and special fuels use taxes, Title 15, ch. 70, parts 2 and 3.

Part 1

General Provisions

80-10-101. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Brand" means a term, design, or trademark used in connection with one or several grades of commercial fertilizer.

(2) "Commercial fertilizer" includes any substance containing one or more recognized plant nutrients which is used for its plant nutrient content and which is designed for use or claimed to have value in promoting plant growth, yield, or quality of the crop.

(a) "Bulk fertilizer" is commercial fertilizer (dry or liquid) distributed in nonpackage form or in containers of greater than 1,000 pounds.

(b) "Fertilizer materials" is a commercial fertilizer which either:

(i) contains important quantities of not more than one of the primary plant nutrients (nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash);

(ii) has approximately 85% of its plant nutrient content present in the form of a single chemical compound; or

(iii) is derived from a plant or animal residue or byproduct or a natural material deposit which has been processed in such a way that its content of primary plant nutrients has not been materially changed except by purification and concentration.

(c) "Mixed fertilizers" is a commercial fertilizer (dry or liquid) containing any combination or mixture of fertilizer materials.

(d) "Packaged fertilizer" is commercial fertilizer (dry or liquid) distributed in sealed containers of 1,000 pounds or less.

(e) "Specialty fertilizer" is a commercial fertilizer (dry or liquid) distributed primarily for nonfarm use, such as home gardens, lawns, shrubbery, flowers, golf courses, municipal parks, cemeteries, greenhouses, and nurseries and includes commercial fertilizers used for research or experimental purposes.

(3) "Distribute" means to offer for sale, sell, barter, or otherwise supply commercial fertilizers.

(4) "Distributor" means any person who distributes.

(5) "Grade" means the percentages of total nitrogen, available phosphorus or phosphoric acid, and soluble potassium or soluble potash stated in whole numbers in the same terms, order, and percentages as in the guaranteed analysis. However, fertilizer materials, bone meal, manures, and similar raw materials may be guaranteed in fractional units.

(6) "Licensee" means any person who has obtained a license from the department so he may legally distribute commercial fertilizer other than specialty fertilizers or soil amendment in this state.

(7) "Manipulated manures" means substances composed primarily of excreta, plant remains, or mixtures of such substances which have been processed in any manner, including the addition of plant nutrients, drying, grinding, and other means.

(8) "Manufacture" means the formulation, mixing, blending, or further processing of commercial fertilizers or soil amendments.

(9) "Manufacturer" is a person who manufactures commercial fertilizer or soil amendments.

(10) "Official sample" means any sample of commercial fertilizer taken by the department and so designated by the department.

(11) "Percent or percentage" means the percentage by weight.

(12) "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, firm, or corporation.

(13) "Registrant" means the person who registers commercial fertilizer and/or soil amendment.

(14) "Soil amendment" means any material not included under commercia fertilizer or those products subject to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, which is added to soil or to plants for purposes of influencing the growth, yield, or quality of the crop, soil flora or fauna, or other soil characteristics.

(15) "Ton" means a net weight of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois.

History: **En. 3-1714.2 by Sec. 1, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1714.2; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 197, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (8) and (9).

80-10-102. Guaranteed analysis. (1) Until the department prescribes the alternative form under subsection (2) of this section, "guaranteed analysis" means the minimum percentage of plant nutrients claimed in the following order and form:

(a) The following plant nutrients shall be guaranteed:

Total nitrogen (N) --%
Available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) --%
Soluble potash (K_2O) --%

(b) For unacidulated mineral phosphatic materials and basic slag, bonemeal, tankage, and other organic phosphatic materials, the total phosphoric acid and degree of fineness may also be guaranteed.

(c) Guarantees for plant nutrients other than nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium may be permitted or required by rules adopted by the department. The guarantees for other nutrients shall be expressed in the form of the element. The sources of other nutrients, including but not limited to oxides, salt, and chelates, may be required to be stated on the application for registration and may be included as a parenthetical statement on the label. Other beneficial substances or compounds, determinable by laboratory methods, also may be guaranteed by permission of the department.

(d) Potential basicity or acidity expressed in terms of calcium carbonate equivalent in multiples of 100 pounds per ton shall be guaranteed when required by regulation.

(2) If the department finds, after public hearing, that the requirement for expressing the guaranteed analysis of phosphorus and potassium in elemental form would not impose an economic hardship on distributors and users of fertilizer by reason of conflicting labeling requirements among the states, it may require by department rule that the guaranteed analysis be in the following form:

Total nitrogen (N) --%
Available phosphorus (P) --%
Soluble potassium (K) --%

(3) The effective date of the rule may not be less than 6 months following the adoption of the rule. For a period of 2 years following the effective date of the rule, the equivalent of phosphorus and potassium may also be shown in the form of phosphoric acid and potash. However, after the effective date of a rule requiring that phosphorus and potassium be shown in the elemental form, the guaranteed analysis for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium is the grade for those elements.

(4) Soil amendments shall guarantee the minimum quantity of each active ingredient in terms approved by the department or in terms as set forth in rules issued by the department. They shall also meet any other requirements established by rule by the department.

History: En. 3-1714.1 by Sec. 87, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-1714.1, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-1714.3 by Sec. 2, Ch. 279, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1714.3.

Cross-References

Penalties for deficiencies, 80-10-208.

80-10-103. Assessment to fund educational and experimental programs — collection. Moneys to fund 80-10-104 through 80-10-106 must be produced by an assessment of 35 cents per ton of fertilizer sold within Montana. Collections shall be made in accordance with procedures in 80-10-207 and shall be collected from the manufacturer.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 397, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1729; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 197, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: At beginning changed "will" to "must"; and at end substituted "manufacturer" for "licensee or registrant of fertilizer".

80-10-104. Allocation of assessment. The assessment shall be collected by the department and up to 1% shall be retained by the department for costs of collection. The balance shall be deposited in the state special revenue fund with 50% for use by the cooperative extension service and 50% for use by the agricultural experiment station in programs recommended by the fertilizer advisory committee provided for in 2-15-1516 and approved by the respective directors.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 397, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 98, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1730; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Departmental fees, 80-10-207.

80-10-105. Educational and experimental programs. (1) The moneys provided by 80-10-103 shall be used for comprehensive statewide educational and experimental programs aimed at optimum use of fertilizers for feed and food production.

(2) Major goals are to improve Montana's economy by providing farmers and ranchers the most accurate information possible about fertilizer use and soil management for greatest profits consistent with environmental protection on the many varied soil and climatic conditions of the state.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 397, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1731.**

80-10-106. Meetings and functions of advisory committee. The advisory committee shall meet a minimum of once each year with the directors of the cooperative extension service and the agricultural experiment station to perform the following functions:

(1) review the educational and experimental programs financed by this chapter;

(2) recommend needed programs and/or program adjustments;

(3) report to the Montana house and/or senate agriculture committees as requested.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 397, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1734.**

Part 2

Licensing and Registration

80-10-201. Registration and licenses. (1) Each brand and grade of fertilizer and each soil amendment except unmanipulated animal and vegetable manures shall be registered by or on behalf of the manufacturer before distribution in this state. The application for registration shall be submitted to the department on a form furnished or approved by the department and shall be accompanied by a fee of $10 per grade for each fertilizer and for each soil amendment with exception of specialty fertilizers in packages of 10 pounds or less which shall be registered at a fee of $25 each. Upon approval, the department shall furnish a copy of the registration to the applicant. All registrations expire on December 31 of each year.

(2) (a) The application for registration shall include:

(i) the brand and grade;

(ii) the guaranteed analysis;

(iii) the source of each plant food element guaranteed;

(iv) the name and address of the registrant;

(v) a copy or facsimile of each label and of promotional material when requested by the department.

(b) Further, the department shall require the applicant to furnish replicated data, performed by a reputable investigator whose work is recognized as acceptable by the director of the agricultural experiment station or his designee, verifying any claims for effectiveness or agricultural value of any fertilizer or soil amendment product which is not generally recognized as having the values claimed at the use rates recommended.

(3) A distributor may not be required to register any brand or grade of commercial fertilizer which is already registered under this section by another person.

(4) No manufacturer may reregister his product until full payment of the assessment fees provided for in 80-10-103 and 80-10-207 has been received by the department.

History: En. 3-1715.1 by Sec. 3, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1715.1(1), (2); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 197, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In first sentence of (1) inserted "or on behalf of"; and inserted (4).

80-10-202. License required. No person shall distribute in this state any type of fertilizer or soil amendment, except unmanipulated animal or vegetable manures, or specialty fertilizer, until a license to distribute has been obtained from the department for each facility distributing into this state and for each handling facility in this state upon payment of a $50 fee for each license. The department may exempt, by rule, manufacturers. All licenses expire on December 31 of each year and are subject to the following:

(1) The application for license shall be on forms provided by the department.

(2) The applicant shall provide a sample copy of labeling to be used. The form of labeling shall meet department standards, established by rule, and all labeling shall be in proper form.

(3) The licensee is not required to register a grade of fertilizer registered by the manufacturer or blended to grade from registered products by the licensee.

History: En. 3-1715.1 by Sec. 3, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1715.1(4).

80-10-203. Fertilizer to be uniform. (1) The plant nutrient content of every brand and grade of commercial fertilizer shall remain uniform for the period of registration.

(2) The manufacturer or distributor shall at all times deliver a uniform grade of fertilizer or soil amendment. When two or more fertilizers are delivered in the same load, they shall be thoroughly and uniformly mixed unless they are in separate compartments.

History: **En. 3-1715.1 by Sec. 3, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1715.1(3), (5).**

80-10-204. Labeling. (1) Any commercial fertilizer distributed in this state in packages shall have affixed to or printed on the container a label setting forth in clearly legible and conspicuous form:

(a) the net weight;

(b) the name and address of the manufacturer or distributor guaranteeing the analysis;

(c) the brand and product name;

(d) the grade;

(e) the guaranteed analysis; and

(f) other requirements as established by rule.

(2) Any bin in the state in which commercial fertilizer is stored for distribution must have affixed to or printed on it a label setting forth in clearly legible and conspicuous form:

(a) the guaranteed analysis of the product in the bin; and

(b) other requirements established by rule.

(3) All commercial fertilizer delivered in this state in bulk, whether a manufactured grade or blended grade, shall be accompanied by a clearly legible document which shall be supplied to the purchaser at the time of delivery and at the time his invoice is delivered. The document shall show:

(a) net weight;

(b) name and address of the distributor or manufacturer guaranteeing the analysis;

(c) guaranteed analysis or, on blended fertilizer, the net weight and guaranteed analysis of each ingredient added; and

(d) other requirements as established by rule.

(4) When distributed in containers, soil amendments shall have a label affixed to or printed on the container. When delivered in bulk the label shall be clearly legible and shall accompany the delivery of the product. This label shall be supplied to the purchaser at the time of delivery and at the time of invoicing. The label shall contain the following information:

(a) net weight;

(b) name and address of the registrant or licensee who is responsible for the product;

(c) brand and product name;

(d) guaranteed analysis;

(e) other requirements, such as particle size, as established by rule.

History: **En. 3-1716.1 by Sec. 4, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1716.1; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 197, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (2).

80-10-205. Misbranding and adulteration prohibited. No person shall distribute a misbranded or adulterated fertilizer or soil amendment. A commercial fertilizer or soil amendment is misbranded if it:

(1) carries any false or misleading statement upon or attached to the container or if false or misleading statements concerning its agricultural value are made on the container or in any advertising matter accompanying or associated with the product;

(2) is distributed under the name of another product;

(3) is not labeled as required in 80-10-204 and in accordance with rules prescribed under this chapter; or

(4) purports to be or is represented as a commercial fertilizer or is represented as containing a plant nutrient or commercial fertilizer, unless that plant nutrient or commercial fertilizer conforms to the definition of identity, if any, prescribed by rule of the department. In adopting this type rule, the department shall give due regard to commonly accepted definitions and official fertilizer terms as issued by the association of American plant food control officials.

History: **En. 3-1720.1 by Sec. 7, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1720.1.**

80-10-206. Inspection, sampling, and analysis. (1) The department, in cooperation with the agricultural experiment station of Montana state university, shall sample, inspect, analyze, and test commercial fertilizers and soil amendments distributed in this state at a time and place and to an extent necessary to determine whether the commercial fertilizers or soil amendments are in compliance with this chapter. The department may enter upon any public or private premises during regular business hours in order to have access to commercial fertilizers or soil amendments subject to this chapter.

(2) The methods of analysis and sampling shall be those adopted by the department from sources such as those of the association of official analytical chemists. The results of analysis, together with additional information the department considers advisable, shall be transmitted promptly to the manufacturer and to the dealer or person in whose possession the product was sampled.

(3) The department, in determining whether any commercial fertilizer is deficient in plant food or soil amendment is deficient, shall be guided solely by the official sample obtained and analyzed as provided for in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(4) If on the basis of an inspection or the analysis of the official sample a commercial fertilizer or soil amendment is found to be subject to penalty or other legal action, the department shall forward to the registrant notification of the violation at least 10 days before its report is made public. If during that period no adequate evidence to the contrary is made available to the department, the report becomes official. Upon request, the department shall furnish to the registrant a portion of any sample found subject to penalty or other legal action.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 41, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 90, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1718.**

Cross-References

Violations, 80-10-303.

80-10-207. Fees. (1) (a) A manufacturer registering under 80-10-201(1) shall pay to the department fees on all commercial fertilizer distributed in this state, except specialty fertilizers sold in packages of 10 pounds or less, and unmanipulated animal and vegetable manures, provided that sales to manufacturers or exchanges between them are exempt. The fees are:

(i) inspection of fertilizers other than anhydrous ammonia, 20 cents per ton. The department may by rule after hearing adjust the inspection fee not to exceed a maximum of 25 cents per ton to maintain adequate funding for the administration of this part. Any change in fee becomes effective on the first day of a reporting period. All manufacturers shall be given notice of any change in fees before the effective date.

(ii) inspection of anhydrous ammonia, 20 cents per ton. The department may by rule after hearing adjust the anhydrous ammonia inspection fee not to exceed a maximum of 65 cents per ton to maintain adequate funding for the administration and enforcement of part 5 of this chapter. Any change in fee becomes effective on the first day of a reporting period. All registrants and manufacturers of anhydrous ammonia shall be given notice of any change in fees before the effective date of the fee adjustment.

(iii) assessment, the fee prescribed in 80-10-103. The assessment fee shall be used to fund educational and experimental programs as provided in 80-10-103 through 80-10-106.

(b) If fertilizer or soil amendment material is added to fertilizer for which a fee has been paid under subsection (1)(a), a fee must be paid under that subsection, but only on the added fertilizer or soil amendment.

(2) There shall be paid to the department on all soil amendments distributed in this state an inspection fee of 10 cents per ton subject to the following provisions:

(a) sales to manufacturers or exchanges between them are exempt; and

(b) when less than 50 tons of registered soil amendment is sold per 6-month period, there shall be paid to the department a fee of $5 per soil amendment per 6-month period in lieu of the 10 cents per ton fee. Inspection fees shall be used by the department for administration of this part.

(3) (a) (i) Every licensee who distributes a soil amendment or commercial fertilizer, except specialty fertilizer in packages of 10 pounds or less and unmanipulated manures, to an unlicensed or unregistered person in this state shall file with the department on forms furnished or approved by the department a semiannual statement for the periods ending June 30 and December 31 setting forth the number of net tons of each commercial fertilizer and/or soil amendment distributed in this state during the 6-month period. The report is due on or before the 30th day of the month following the close of each period.

(ii) Every manufacturer who registers a soil amendment or commercial fertilizer in this state, or a person who registers on the manufacturer's behalf, except specialty fertilizer in packages of 10 pounds or less and unmanipulated manures, shall file with the department on forms furnished or approved by the department a monthly statement setting forth the number of net tons of each registered commercial fertilizer and soil amendment distributed in this state during the month and to whom it was distributed. The report is due on or before the 30th day of the following month. The manufacturer or person registering on behalf of the manufacturer shall pay the fees set forth in subsection (1) at that time.

(b) If the tonnage report required by subsection (3)(a)(ii) is not filed and the payment of fees is not made within 30 days after the end of the period a collection fee amounting to 10% of the amount due but not less than $10 shall be assessed against the manufacturer, and the amount of fees due shall constitute a debt and become the basis of a judgment against the manufacturer.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5), all fees collected for licenses, registration, and inspection and moneys collected as penalties shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the state special revenue fund for the purpose of administering this chapter, including the cost of equipment and facilities and the cost of inspecting, analyzing, and examining commercial fertilizer and soil amendments manufactured or distributed in this state. Reserve funds may be invested by the department with interest credited to the state special revenue fund.

(5) All fees collected under subsection (1)(a)(ii) shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the state special revenue fund, anhydrous ammonia account, for the administration and enforcement of part 5 of this chapter and the rules adopted thereunder.

History: En. 3-1717.1 by Sec. 5, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1717.1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 197, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 310, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapter 197 at beginning of (1)(a) substituted "A manufacturer registering under 80-10-201(1) shall pay" for "There shall be paid"; near end of (1)(a)(i) changed "registrants" to "manufacturers"; inserted (1)(b); in (3)(a)(i) at beginning after "Every", deleted "registrant and" and at end deleted "The registrant or licensee shall pay the proper fees, as set forth in subsection (1) of this section, at that time"; inserted (3)(a)(ii); and in (3)(b) near beginning, inserted "required by subsection (3)(a)(ii)" and near middle and end, substituted "manufacturer" for "registrant or licensee".

Chapter 310 near beginning of (1)(a)(i) after "inspection", inserted "of fertilizers other than anhydrous ammonia"; inserted (1)(a)(ii); at beginning of (4) inserted exception clause; and inserted (5).

1983 Amendment: Substituted references to state special revenue fund for references to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

State treasury fund structure, 17-2-102.

Assessments to fund educational and experimental programs, 80-10-103.

"Anhydrous ammonia" defined, 80-10-502.

80-10-208. Penalties. (1) A penalty of two times the commercial value of the deficiency, as determined by the dealer's or manufacturer's price on the date of sampling of the deficiency or deficiencies, shall be assessed:

(a) if the analysis shows that a commercial fertilizer is deficient in one or more of its guaranteed primary plant foods (NPK) beyond the investigational allowance as established by regulation; or

(b) if the overall index value of the fertilizer is below the level established by regulation.

(2) When a commercial fertilizer is subject to a penalty under both (1)(a) and (1)(b), the larger penalty applies.

(3) Deficiencies beyond the investigational allowances as established by regulation in any other constituent covered under subsections (1)(b),(1)(c), and (1)(d) of 80-10-102 which the registrant is required to or may guarantee shall be evaluated, and penalties shall be assessed at two times the commercial value of the deficiency as determined by the dealer's retail price on the date of sampling.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent any person from appealing the department's decision to a court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) All penalties assessed under this section shall be paid to the consumer of the lot, not to exceed 100 tons, of commercial fertilizer represented by the

sample analyzed within 3 months after the date of notice from the department to the registrant or licensee. If at the end of the 3-month period the consumer cannot be found, receipts shall be taken and promptly forwarded to the department for deposit in the state special revenue fund as provided in 80-10-207.

History: **En. 3-1726.1 by Sec. 13, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1726.1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

80-10-209. Publications. The department shall publish at least annually information concerning the sales of commercial fertilizers and soil amendments together with data on their production and use as it considers advisable and shall report the results of the analyses based on official samples of commercial fertilizers and soil amendments sold in this state.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 41, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 92, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1722.**

80-10-210. Licensee reports — confidentiality — inspection — failure to file. (1) Information contained in the reports required by 80-10-207(3) shall be held confidential by the department. Summary data published by the department shall be in a form that will not disclose details of any operation or business.

(2) The department may inspect and audit, during normal business hours, each licensee's records for the purpose of verifying tonnage reports.

(3) Failure to file an accurate report constitutes a violation of this chapter and may be punished by fine, revocation of license, or both.

History: **En. 3-1721.1 by Sec. 8, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1721.1; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 20, L. 1979.**

80-10-211. Cancellation or refusal of registration or licenses. (1) The department may cancel the registration of any commercial fertilizer or soil amendment and may refuse to register any commercial fertilizer or soil amendment upon satisfactory evidence that the registrant has used fraudulent or deceptive practices in the evasion or attempted evasion of this chapter or any rules adopted under it. However, no registration may be revoked or refused until the registrant is given the opportunity to amend his application or correct other practices.

(2) The department may cancel any license or refuse to license any person when it has satisfactory evidence that the person has used fraudulent or deceptive practices in the evasion or attempted evasion of this chapter or any rules adopted under it. However, no license may be revoked or refused until the person involved is given the opportunity to appear for a hearing by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 41, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 43, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 94, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1724.**

80-10-212. Exchanges between manufacturers. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to restrict or avoid sales or exchanges of commercial fertilizers or soil amendment to each other by importers, manufacturers, or manipulators who mix fertilizer materials for sale or as preventing the free and unrestricted shipments of commercial fertilizer or soil amendment to manufacturers or manipulators who have registered their brands and grades or licensed their facilities as required by the provisions of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 41, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1728.

Part 3

Enforcement

80-10-301. Rules — adoption by department. (1) The department may adopt those rules for commercial fertilizer and soil amendment which are specifically authorized in this chapter and those other reasonable rules necessary for the efficient enforcement of this chapter.

(2) In adopting rules the department shall follow procedures prescribed in the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: En. 3-1723.1 by Sec. 10, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1723.1.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

80-10-302. Enforcement — embargo order — condemnation. (1) When the department has reasonable cause to believe any lot of commercial fertilizer or soil amendment is in violation of this chapter or a rule adopted by the department, it may issue and enforce a written or printed embargo order requiring the person holding the commercial fertilizer or soil amendment not to dispose of it in any manner until written permission is granted by the department or the court. The department shall release the product when this chapter and the rules of the department have been complied with. If compliance is not obtained within 30 days, the department may begin or, upon the request of the registrant or the person holding the product, shall begin proceedings for condemnation.

(2) Commercial fertilizer or soil amendment not in compliance with this chapter or the rules of the department may be seized on complaint of the department to a district court in the area in which the product is located. If the court finds the product in violation of this chapter and orders its condemnation, the fertilizer or amendment shall be disposed of in any manner consistent with the quality of the product and state law. The disposition of the product may not be ordered by the court without first giving the owner or person from whom the product was seized an opportunity to apply to the court for release of the product or for permission to process or relabel the product to bring it into compliance with this chapter.

History: En. 3-1725.1 by Sec. 12, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1725.1.

80-10-303. Violations — enforcement proceedings — judicial review. (1) If it appears from the examination of any commercial fertilizer or from the inspection of any anhydrous ammonia facility that this chapter or the rules adopted under this chapter have been violated, the department shall give notice of the violations to the registrant, licensee, distributor, or possessor from whom the sample was taken. A person notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard under rules of the department. If it appears after a hearing, either in the presence or absence of the person notified, that this chapter or rules issued under this chapter have been violated, the department may certify the facts to the proper prosecuting attorney.

(2) A person who violates this chapter or the rules adopted under this chapter or who obstructs, prevents, or attempts to prevent the department from performing its duty under this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $300 or more than $500 for the first violation and not less than $300 or more than $1,000 for a subsequent violation. In all prosecutions under this chapter involving the composition of a lot of commercial fertilizer, a certified copy of the official analysis of the department is prima facie evidence of the composition.

(3) Nothing in this chapter requires the department to report for prosecution or for the beginning of seizure proceedings minor violations of this chapter when it believes that the public interest will be best served by a suitable notice of warning in writing.

(4) A prosecuting attorney to whom a violation is reported shall prosecute the violator in a court of competent jurisdiction without delay.

(5) The department may apply for and the court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or any rule adopted under the chapter notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. The injunction shall be issued without bond.

(6) If a person adversely affected by an act, order, or ruling made by the department under this chapter is not entitled to a hearing before the department to determine his rights, he may within 45 days sue in the district court of any county where the alleged violation giving rise to the department's act, order, or ruling occurred, for new trial of the issues bearing upon the act, order, or ruling. After the trial the court may issue and enforce those orders, judgments, or decrees it considers proper, just, and equitable.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 41, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 55, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 97, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1727; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 310, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near beginning of (1) after "fertilizer", inserted "or from the inspection of any anhydrous ammonia facility".

Cross-References

"Contested case" defined — applicability of Montana Administrative Procedure Act, 2-4-102.

Injunctive relief provisions, Title 27, ch. 19.

"Anhydrous ammonia facility" defined, 80-10-502.

Part 4 reserved

Part 5

Anhydrous Ammonia Facilities

80-10-501. Short title. This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Anhydrous Ammonia Facilities Safety Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 310, L. 1985.

80-10-502. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Anhydrous ammonia" means a compound formed by a combination of two gaseous elements, nitrogen and hydrogen, in the proportion of one part nitrogen to three parts hydrogen by volume, which compound is in either gaseous or liquid form and is used primarily as fertilizer.

(2) "Anhydrous ammonia facility" or "facility" means any building, tank, or system of equipment used for processing, storing, or distributing anhydrous ammonia and includes all appurtenances to such building, tank, or system.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 310, L. 1985.

80-10-503. Rulemaking authority and requirements. (1) The department shall adopt rules for the design, construction, repair, alteration, location, installation, and operation of anhydrous ammonia facilities. Such rules must be in substantial conformity with nationally recognized safety standards for the storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia. The rules shall require the owner to place his name and phone number on his anhydrous ammonia tank or tanks. The department may adopt additional rules necessary for the protection and safety of persons employed in anhydrous ammonia facilities, persons using anhydrous ammonia, and the public.

(2) The rules must include a provision under which new or existing facilities may apply for a temporary or permanent variance from any requirement of the rules. The rules must provide criteria for granting or denying a variance request and must provide for written notice and public hearing on any variance request.

(3) The department shall coordinate its rulemaking activities with other executive branch agencies and departments by providing them with timely information on the adoption of the rules, inviting and encouraging their participation, giving due weight and consideration to their comments and testimony, and coordinating interdepartmental meetings on matters pertaining to the adoption of the rules.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 310, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act — adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

80-10-504 and 80-10-505 reserved.

80-10-506. Preexisting facilities. Any facility in operation prior to the adoption of rules under 80-10-503 that is not in compliance with the rules must be allowed to continue in operation unless the department, after inspection and written notice to the owner or operator, makes a determination that the facility presents a safety hazard to employees, other persons using the facility, or the public.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 310, L. 1985.

80-10-507. Variance. A person who owns or controls a facility may request in writing from the department a variance, which is an exemption or partial exemption from any rule governing the design, construction, repair, alteration, location, installation, or operation of a facility.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 310, L. 1985.

80-10-508. Enforcement. This part must be enforced as provided in 80-10-303.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 310, L. 1985.**

80-10-509. Funding. Administration and enforcement of the provisions of this part and the rules adopted under 80-10-503 must be funded through expenditures of the anhydrous ammonia account established under 80-10-207(5).

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 310, L. 1985.**

CHAPTER 11

MARKETING

Part 1 — Agricultural Marketing and Transportation

Section

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Chapter Cross-References

Agricultural liens — threshers' liens, 71-3-124; Title 71, ch. 3, part 8.

Agricultural liens — farm laborers' liens, Title 71, ch. 3, part 4.

Agricultural liens — crop liens for seed and grain and liens for hail insurance, Title 71, ch. 3, part 7.

Agricultural liens — agisters' liens and liens for service, Title 71, ch. 3, part 12.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exemption of farm implements from certain identification requirements, 61-3-431, 69-12-408.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — motor vehicle license exemption for tractor drivers, 61-5-104, 61-8-101.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exceptions to equipment requirements, 61-9-109, 61-9-215, 61-9-406, 61-10-102, 61-10-122, 61-10-123.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — slow-moving vehicles — equipment requirements, 61-9-415.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — special fees for certain farm vehicles, 61-10-206.

City to weigh and inspect grain and hay, 7-21-4203.

Cooperative agricultural associations, Title 35, ch. 16.

Cooperative agricultural marketing, Title 35, ch. 17.

County agricultural and livestock services, 7-21-3201 through 7-21-3203.

Department of Agriculture and special levies created, Art. XII, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Financial obligations — obligations on "seed loans" — County Treasurers' lists, 15-16-701.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered necessary household property not subject to execution, 25-13-611.

Financial obligations — agricultural items considered property necessary to carry on trade or profession and not subject to execution, 25-13-612.

Financial obligations — perfection of security interests in farm equipment, 30-9-302, 30-9-307, 30-9-401.

Free fare for caretaker of vegetables and fruit shipped by railroad, 69-11-208.

Grain and commodity storage and transportation, Title 69, ch. 14, part 9.

Land use — Realty Transfer Act — exceptions for agricultural lands, 15-7-307.

Land use — assessment rates for agricultural lands, 15-8-111.

Land use — relocation of power lines upon installation of agricultural improvements — sprinkler irrigation systems, Title 69, ch. 4, part 4.

Land use — relocation of farm persons displaced when land condemned, Title 70, ch. 31, part 1.

Land use — land use planning boards, Title 76, ch. 1.

Land use — local regulation of subdivisions — agriculture-related provisions, 76-3-207, 76-3-401, 76-3-608.

Land use — state lands classification, Title 77, ch. 1, part 4.

Land use — conflicting or harmonious leasing of state lands for mining and agricultural purposes, 77-3-104, 77-3-120, 77-3-207.

Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 50, ch. 31, part 1; 50-31-202.

Montana Wheat Research and Marketing Committee, 2-15-3002.

Public markets, Title 7, ch. 21, part 33.

Sale of agricultural goods by state institutions, Title 53, ch. 1, part 3.

Suitable railroad cars to be furnished for grain or other bulk commodity shipments, 69-14-921.

Taxation provisions — tax exemption provisions, 15-6-201, 15-6-206, 15-6-207.

Taxation provisions — greenbelt appraisal — valuation of land as agricultural, Title 15, ch. 7, part 2.

Taxation provisions — individual income tax exceptions for farmers, ranchers, and stockmen, 15-30-241.

Taxation provisions — corporate license tax exemption for agricultural organizations, 15-31-102.

Taxation provisions — gasoline license and special fuels use taxes, Title 15, ch. 70, parts 2 and 3.

Transportation of agricultural products by farmers and ranchers exempt from motor carrier law, 69-12-102.

Warehouse receipts and other shipping documents, Title 30, ch. 7.

Weight and measure of berries and small fruits, 30-12-408.

Part 1

Agricultural Marketing and Transportation

Part Cross-References

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exemption of farm implements from certain identification requirements, 61-3-431, 69-12-408.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — motor vehicle license exemption for tractor drivers, 61-5-104, 61-8-101.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — exceptions to equipment requirements, 61-9-109, 61-9-215, 61-9-406, 61-10-102, 61-10-122, 61-10-123.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — slow-moving vehicles — equipment requirements, 61-9-415.

Agricultural vehicle provisions — special fees for certain farm vehicles, 61-10-206.

80-11-101. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agricultural products" means crops, livestock, and livestock products.

(2) "Marketing" means all activities involved in getting agricultural products from the producer to the consumer and includes transportation, processing, and distribution.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 330, L. 1969; Sec. 3-117, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3002 by Sec. 6, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3002.

80-11-102. Intent of legislature. It is the intent of the legislature that the department of agriculture coordinate marketing from the initial producer to the consumer and reduce marketing cost by assisting both producer and industry to find ways to more efficiently market their products. The department shall also endeavor to develop new and improved systems of marketing which will result in the stabilization and improvement of returns for industry and the producer. It shall work with farm leaders, farmer cooperatives, processors, wholesalers, retailers, representatives of the transportation industry, consumer groups, and others as a means of correcting marketing inefficiencies or eliminating restrictions.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 330, L. 1969; Sec. 3-116, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3001 by Sec. 5, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3001.

80-11-103. Department's marketing duties. The department shall:

(1) keep abreast of research results in the subject matter area of marketing;

(2) coordinate work with local, state, and national planning groups and other interested parties in helping them identify major problem areas and needs in marketing;

(3) develop and carry out appropriate action programs that will result in significant improvements being made by those people concerned with problems of marketing;

(4) coordinate efforts with representatives of other agencies or organizations or persons who are concerned with related programs;

(5) investigate the costs of marketing;

(6) gather and disseminate information concerning supply, demand, favorable marketing information, prevailing prices, and changes in marketing movements, practices, and rates, including common and cold storage of food products;

(7) promote, assist, and encourage the organization and operation of cooperative and other associations and organizations for improving the relations and services among producers, distributors, and consumers of food products;

(8) investigate the practice and methods concerning the marketing of agricultural products;

(9) act as mediator or arbitrator, when invited, in a controversy or issue that may arise between producers and distributors;

(10) assist producers and distributors in the economical and efficient distribution of agricultural products at fair prices;

(11) appear and be heard at any hearing involving agricultural marketing affecting Montana.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 330, L. 1969; Sec. 3-119, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3003 by Sec. 7, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3003.

Cross-References

"Department" defined, 80-1-101.

80-11-104. Cooperation of state agencies. All agencies of the state which participate in marketing shall cooperate with and assist the department.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 330, L. 1969; Sec. 3-123, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3004 by Sec. 8, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3004.

Part 2

Wheat Research and Marketing

80-11-201. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Commercial channels" means the sale of wheat or barley for any use when sold to any commercial buyer, dealer, processor, cooperative, or to any person, public or private, who resells any wheat or barley or product produced from wheat or barley.

(2) "Committee" means the Montana wheat research and marketing committee provided for in 2-15-3002.

(3) "First purchaser" means any person, public or private corporation, association, or partnership buying, accepting for shipment, or otherwise acquiring the property in or to wheat or barley from a grower and shall include a mortgagee, pledgee, lienor, or other person, public or private, having a claim against the grower, where the actual or constructive possession of such wheat or barley is taken as part payment or in satisfaction of such mortgage, pledge, lien, or claim.

(4) "Grower" means any landowner personally engaged in growing wheat or barley, a tenant of the landowner personally engaged in growing wheat or barley, or both the owner and the tenant jointly; and includes a person, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, trust, sharecropper, and any and all other business units, devices, and arrangements.

(5) "Sale" includes any pledge or mortgage of wheat or barley after harvest to any person, public or private.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 109, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 71, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2904; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 630, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Amendment terminated July 1, 1985, pursuant to sec. 6, Ch. 630, L. 1983. The amendment inserted former (4), (5), (7), and (9) that read: "(4) "Grain" means wheat or barley.

(5) "Grain dealer" means any person, association, dealer, partnership, or corporation or its agent or representative who is licensed by the state or federal government and engaged in the business of buying, receiving, selling, exchanging, warehousing, or negotiating for the sale of grain. The term also includes anyone who solicits the sale, resale, exchange, or transfer of any grain purchased from a grower; receives grain on consignment from a grower; or receives grain to be handled on a net return basis from the grower.

(7) "Loss" means any monetary loss to a grower resulting from the delivery of grain to a grain dealer due to an extraordinary cause, including but not limited to bankruptcy, embezzlement, theft, or fraudulent disposition by the grain dealer.

(9) "Warehousing" means any method by which grain owned by another is held for him by one who is not the direct owner of the grain. The term does not include transportation of grain for another."

80-11-202. Declaration of policy. In the presence of the facts that wheat is the principal grain crop produced in Montana and as such is an agricultural resource of the first magnitude in the economy of the inhabitants of Montana, a prime factor in the production of wealth and the development and stabilization of property values and of activities and enterprises which are bases and sources of important contributions by taxation to the public revenues, and that Montana wheat is a commodity which enters a world market highly competitive in character and that barley is also an important crop, it is hereby declared to be the public policy of the state of Montana to protect and foster the health, prosperity, and general welfare of its people by encouraging and promoting intensive, scientific, and practical research into all phases of wheat and barley culture and production, marketing, and use and into the development of markets for wheat and barley grown in Montana by the department.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 108, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2902.

80-11-203. Compensation — per diem. Members of the committee shall receive no salary but shall be paid from the wheat research and marketing account in the other special revenue funds a per diem of $25 for each day they are engaged in the transaction of official business, together with their actual and necessary travel expenses, as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, incurred while on official business.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 110, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 71, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 439, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2906; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted "other special revenue funds" for "federal and private revenue fund".

80-11-204. Election of chairman — time of meetings. At the first meeting of the administrative committee, it shall elect a chairman from among its members. The committee shall meet at least once every 3 months and at such other times as called by the chairman or by any three members of the committee.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 314, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2908.

80-11-205. Powers of the committee. (1) The committee may:

(a) adopt rules necessary for the administration of this part;

(b) provide, through the department, for the enforcement of this part;

(c) provide for the conduct of research into the production, marketing, and uses of wheat and barley;

(d) enter into contracts or agreements with Montana state university and other local, state, or national organizations, public or private, for the purposes of improving wheat or barley quality, increasing the efficiency of production, developing marketing knowledge, developing markets, determining new uses for wheat or barley, developing alternative crops for wheat or barley, and carrying out all research and marketing contemplated by this part. The committee may not establish research units or agencies of its own.

(2) No researchers or professional or scientific personnel may be employed to carry out this part except as provided in subsection (1)(d) of this section.

(3) None of the powers or duties provided for in this part permit participation in state or federal political action by the committee.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 111, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 71, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 630, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Amendment terminated July 1, 1985, pursuant to sec. 6, Ch. 630, L. 1983. The amendment inserted former (1)(e) that read: "authorize the department to enter into insurance contracts and pay premiums therefor from the wheat research and marketing account for the purpose of providing insurance coverage to growers who, after the contract has been entered into, suffer a loss as defined in 80-11-201".

80-11-206. Maximum annual assessment on wheat and barley grown. (1) There is hereby levied an annual assessment of not more than 10 mills per bushel upon all wheat grown and not more than 15 mills per hundredweight on all barley grown in the state of Montana and sold through commercial channels. The assessment is hereby levied and imposed on each grower of wheat or barley in the state of Montana:

(a) in the case of sale of wheat or barley, at the time of any sale of wheat or barley by a grower, and shall be collected by the first purchaser of the wheat or barley from the grower at the time of each settlement for wheat or barley purchased; or

(b) in the case of a pledge or mortgage of wheat or barley as security for a loan under any federal price support program, the assessment shall be collected by deducting the amount thereof from the proceeds of such loan at the time the loan is made by the agency or person making the loan.

(2) The assessment levied under the provisions of this part shall be deducted and collected as provided by this part, whether such wheat or barley is stored in this or any other state. The assessment shall attach to each transaction, but no grower shall be subject to assessment more than once irrespective of the number of times it shall be the subject of a sale, pledge, mortgage, or other transaction, the assessment being imposed and attaching on the initial sale, pledge, mortgage, or other transaction in which the wheat or barley grower parts with title to the wheat or barley, or creates some interest therein in a pledgee, mortgagee, or other person.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 71, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2911; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 530, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Increased the maximum annual assessment on wheat from 5 to 10 mills and on barley from 10 to 15 mills.

80-11-207. Buyer's delivery of invoice to grower — form — filing of sworn statement — payment of assessment — refund. (1) The purchaser of the wheat or barley at the time of sale or the pledgee, mortgagee, or other lender at the time of the loan or advance shall give separate invoices for each purchase to the grower. The invoices shall be on forms approved by the department and shall show:

(a) the name and address of the grower and seller;

(b) the name and address of the purchaser or the lender;

(c) the number of bushels of wheat or hundredweights of barley sold, mortgaged, or pledged;

(d) the date of the purchase, mortgage, or pledge and the amount of assessment collected and remitted to the department.

(2) The purchaser, mortgagee, or pledgee shall file with the department, on forms prescribed by the department, within 20 days after the end of a month in which he purchases a grower's wheat or barley or in which a lender makes a loan or advance on a grower's wheat or barley, a sworn statement of the number of bushels of wheat or hundredweights of barley purchased in Montana or the number of bushels of wheat or hundredweights of barley mortgaged or pledged or otherwise transferred or liened as security for a loan during the preceding calendar month. At the time the sworn statement is filed, the purchaser or lender shall pay to the department the assessment provided for in 80-11-206 for deposit in the wheat research and marketing account in the other special revenue funds.

(3) The statement referred to in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be legibly written and shall be entirely free of any corrections or erasures. A person may not alter any part of a statement.

(4) After 30 days and before 90 days following the deduction of the assessment by the first purchaser or the first lender, the grower may, upon the submission of a written, verified request to the department, obtain a refund of the assessment. The request shall be accompanied by the original invoices received by the grower at the time of settlement. The department shall keep complete records of all refunds made under the provisions of this section. Records of refunds may be destroyed 2 years after the refund is made. All original invoices shall be returned to the grower with the refund payment.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 201, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 112, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 71, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2913; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 281, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: At end of (2), substituted "the other special revenue funds" for "the revolving fund".

80-11-208. Receipt of gifts, grants, or donations for research purposes. The department may receive any gifts, grants, or donations for any research of scientific inquiries conducted under this part and may spend them in compliance with the conditions of the grants, gifts, and donations.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 113, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2915.**

80-11-209. Official bonds of employees. Employees of the department participating in the handling of assessment receipts or other receipts shall be bonded for the faithful and safe handling and accounting for the receipts while in their hands and for faithful compliance with this part.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 114, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2916.**

80-11-210. Research and marketing account — sources — use — expenditures. (1) There shall be an account in the other special revenue funds known as the wheat research and marketing account. The following shall be placed in the account:

(a) the proceeds of all millage levies collected under this part; and

(b) the proceeds from all gifts, grants, or donations to the department for research authorized under this part.

(2) The account shall be maintained for the purposes of this part and shall be separate from all other accounts of the department.

(3) The department may direct the board of investments to invest funds from the account pursuant to the provisions of the unified investment program for state funds. The income from such investments shall be credited to the wheat research and marketing account.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 70, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 115, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted "other special revenue funds" for "federal and private revenue fund".

80-11-211. Violation — penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be fined not less than $25 or more than $500.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 314, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2919.

80-11-212. Terminated. Sec. 6, Ch. 630, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 630, L. 1983.

80-11-213 through 80-11-220 reserved.

80-11-221. Repealed. Sec. 2, Ch. 31, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 530, L. 1979.

80-11-222. Repealed. Sec. 2, Ch. 31, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 530, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 615, L. 1981.

80-11-223. Repealed. Sec. 2, Ch. 31, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 530, L. 1979.

80-11-224. Determination of amount and allocation of assessment. (1) The committee shall set the amount of the assessment each year in accordance with 80-11-206.

(2) Money deposited in the wheat research and marketing account pursuant to 80-11-210 is appropriated to the committee for purposes of wheat research and marketing under this part.

(3) The committee may be assessed costs by the department for the services it provides upon request or pursuant to 2-15-121. However, the costs charged must have a substantial relationship to the cost of services supplied.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 615, L. 1981.

Part 3

Alfalfa Seed Industry

80-11-301. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Alfalfa Seed Industry Act".

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

80-11-302. Findings — purpose. (1) The legislature finds that:

(a) it is in the best interest of all the people of Montana that the abundant natural resources of the state be protected, fully developed, and uniformly distributed;

(b) economic waste threatens the alfalfa seed industry in Montana because of lack of proper advertising and dissemination of information necessary for the development and promotion of alfalfa seed grown in the state and because of lack of facilities and funds for research to:

(i) develop and improve control measures for diseases and pests which attack alfalfa seed pollinators;

(ii) improve alfalfa seed growing culture; and

(iii) disseminate information to the growers; and

(c) it is in the interest of the people and general welfare of the state that this avoidable economic waste be eliminated by the growers having at their disposal all available information on the best and most advanced methods of culture, growing, harvesting, and marketing of alfalfa seed.

(2) The purpose of this part is to promote the general welfare of the people of the state by improving the culture and production of and expanding the market for alfalfa seed grown in the state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

80-11-303. Definitions. As used in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Committee" means the Montana alfalfa seed committee established in 2-15-3004.

(2) "Dealer" means any person, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, or other business unit or device that first handles, packs, ships, buys, and sells alfalfa seed or that acts as sales or purchasing agent, broker, or factor of alfalfa seed.

(3) "Grower" means any landowner personally engaged in growing alfalfa seed, a tenant personally engaged in growing alfalfa seed, or both the owner and the tenant jointly, and includes a person, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative organization, trust, sharecropper, or any and all other business units, devices, and arrangements that grow alfalfa seed or are engaged in the pollination of alfalfa seed.

(4) "Handled in the primary channels of trade" means the time when any alfalfa seed is delivered under a sales contract, sold, or delivered for shipment and sale.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

80-11-304. Powers of the committee. The committee may:

(1) provide, through the department of agriculture, for the administration and enforcement of this part;

(2) enter into contracts in the name of the committee;

(3) authorize the purchase of all office equipment or supplies and incur all other reasonable and necessary expenses and obligations required for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this part;

(4) become a member of and purchase membership in trade organizations and subscribe to and purchase trade bulletins, journals, and other trade publications;

(5) plan and conduct a research program to improve the quality of alfalfa seed, develop and improve control measures for disease and pests which attack alfalfa and alfalfa seed pollinators, improve alfalfa growing culture, disseminate such information among the growers and dealers of the state, and make such research contracts and other agreements as may be necessary;

(6) plan and conduct a publicity and sales promotion campaign to increase the sale and use of Montana alfalfa seed and make such publicity and sales promotion contracts and other agreements as may be necessary;

(7) in cooperation with the director of the department of agriculture, establish and maintain the executive offices of the committee at any place within the state, which designated place may be changed at the discretion of the director and the committee;

(8) recommend rules and orders to be adopted for the exercise of its power and the performance of its duties, in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act;

(9) cooperate with any local, state, or national organization or agency, whether voluntary or created by the law of any state or the United States government, engaged in work or activities similar to the work and activities of the committee and enter into contracts or agreements with such organizations or agencies for carrying on a joint campaign of research, education, product protection, publicity, and reciprocal enforcement of these objectives; and

(10) accept grants, donations, and gifts from any source for expenditure for any purpose consistent with this part, which may be specified as a condition of any grant, donation, or gift.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 405, L. 1981.**

80-11-305. Compensation — per diem. Each committee member is entitled to $25 compensation for each day he is engaged in the transaction of official business, together with actual and necessary travel expenses, as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 405, L. 1981.**

80-11-306. Liability of state. The state of Montana is not liable for the acts or omissions of the committee or any member, officer, agent, or employee thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 405, L. 1981.**

80-11-307. Assessment on alfalfa seed. (1) There is hereby levied upon all alfalfa seed grown in this state and sold through commercial channels an assessment of ½ of 1% of the grower's price received at the point of first sale.

(2) If it appears from an investigation that the revenue from the assessment levied under subsection (1) is inadequate to accomplish the purposes of this part, the committee shall file with the director of agriculture a report showing the necessity of the industry, extent of public convenience, interest, and necessity, and probable revenue from the additional assessment desired to be levied. The director of agriculture may thereupon increase the assessment to a sum not to exceed 1% of the grower's price received at the point

of first sale. No increase may be made prior to filing of the report and recommendation by the committee.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

80-11-308. Payment of assessment. All assessments levied and imposed under 80-11-307 must be paid to the department of agriculture by the person, either grower or dealer, by whom the alfalfa seed is first handled in the primary channels of trade and must be paid at such times as the department may by rule prescribe but not later than 60 days from the date on which the grower received payment for the alfalfa seed. If the party first handling the alfalfa seed in the primary channels of trade is a person other than the grower, he may charge against or recover from the grower of such alfalfa seed the full amount of any assessment levied and imposed under 80-11-307.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

80-11-309. Refund of assessment. Any person who has paid assessments to the department may request the department to refund all or any portion of the assessment levied under the rules of the department and paid by the producer. All such requests must be in writing, filed not later than August 1 of each calendar year for the preceding crop year, and must be on forms to be available without cost to all producers who pay assessments.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

80-11-310. Deposit and disbursement of funds — records — investment. (1) As soon as possible after receipt, all money received by the department from the assessment levied under 80-11-307 and all other money received shall be deposited in the other special revenue funds.

(2) All money referred to in subsection (1) of this section may be used only for the payment of expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this part. The committee may be assessed costs by the department for the services it provides upon request or pursuant to 2-15-121; however, the costs charged must have a substantial relationship to the cost of services supplied.

(3) Money received under this section, 80-11-312, and 80-11-313 not immediately required for the purposes of this part must be invested under provisions of the unified investment program established in Title 17, chapter 6, part 2.

(4) Money received under this section, 80-11-312, and 80-11-313 is appropriated to the committee for the purposes of this part.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 405, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted "other special revenue funds" for "federal and private revenue fund".

80-11-311. Records required. Every dealer shall maintain accurate records of all alfalfa seed handled, packed, shipped, or processed by him. The records shall be in such form and contain such information as the department may by rule prescribe, shall be preserved for a period of 2 years, and are subject to inspection at any time upon request of the department or its agents.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

80-11-312. Penalty for nonpayment. Any grower or dealer who fails to make collection or pay any assessment within the time required pursuant to this part is subject to a penalty of 5% of the amount of the assessment determined to be due, as provided in this part, plus 1% of such amount for each month of delay or fraction thereof after the expiration of the month after such assessment became due. The penalty must be paid to the department and disposed of as provided in 80-11-310.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

80-11-313. Penalty. In addition to the penalty specified in 80-11-312, any person who violates or aids in a violation of any of the provisions of this part or any of the rules or orders of the department adopted under this part, upon conviction thereof, is punishable by a fine not to exceed $500. All fines collected shall be deposited as provided in 80-11-310.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

CHAPTER 12

MONTANA AGRICULTURAL LOAN AUTHORITY ACT

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Part 1
General

80-12-101. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the "Montana Agricultural Loan Authority Act".
History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-102. Definitions. (1) As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Agricultural land" means land actively devoted to agricultural use as defined in 15-7-202.

(b) "Authority" means the agricultural loan authority provided for in 2-15-3011.

(c) "Bonds" means bonds or bond anticipation notes issued by the authority under the provisions of this chapter.

(2) References to the authority's property, revenues, or assets apply only to property, revenues, and assets generated by the Montana agricultural loan authority program, not those owned or generated by any other program or property over which the authority exercises general authority, direction, and control.
History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-103. Agricultural loan authority — general powers. The authority may:

(1) retain professional consultants and advisers;

(2) adopt rules governing its procedures;

(3) purchase agricultural loans made by financial institutions;

(4) issue bonds, in accordance with 80-12-301, necessary to provide funds for implementing this chapter;

(5) invest any funds generated by sale of bonds in the permissible investments outlined in 17-6-211 until such time as the funds are needed for any of the authority's other functions;

(6) procure insurance or guaranties in amounts and in the form the authority considers desirable or necessary, from any party, including a governmental agency, against any loss in connection with its loan agreements; and

(7) use the assistance and services of the farmers home administration, the production credit association, the federal land bank, or private lenders in approving loans for issuance of bonds.
History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 580, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 448, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments
1985 Amendment: Inserted (6).

80-12-104. Powers to be interpreted broadly. The powers enumerated in this chapter must be interpreted broadly to effectuate the purposes of the authority and may not be construed as a limitation of powers.

History: **En. Sec. 27, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

Part 2

Loans

80-12-201. Loan agreements — general provisions. (1) Each loan approved by the authority for issuance of a bond must include a loan agreement providing a payment schedule that may not exceed 30 years.

(2) The agreement must specify a reasonable rate of interest, which rate may be a variable rate provided the method of determination is contained in the loan agreement.

(3) Loans approved by the authority for issuance of a bond may be secured by any liens or collateral the financial institution considers necessary.

(4) The money received under a loan agreement may be used for:

(a) acquisition of farm or ranch land;

(b) a down payment on the acquisition of farm or ranch land; or

(c) acquisition or construction of depreciable property used in the operation of a farm or ranch.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-202. Immediate repayment. If an applicant who has obtained the approval of the authority for the issuance of a bond to fund his loan for the acquisition of farm or ranch land sells the land for which the loan was made to any person, firm, or corporation other than his spouse, children, or corporation wholly owned by them, the loan must be repaid in full.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-203. Qualifications of applicants. (1) To be eligible for a loan approved by the authority for issuance of a bond, an applicant must:

(a) declare his intention to maintain his residence in Montana during the length of the loan;

(b) have been approved by a financial institution; and

(c) have a net worth not to exceed $250,000.

(2) Applications for loans to be approved by the authority for issuance of bonds may be submitted by individuals, partnerships, associations, or joint ventures. All persons involved in the application must meet the requirements of subsection (1). Corporations, as defined in 35-1-102, may not apply.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 580, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 542, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (1)(c).

80-12-204. Evaluation of applicants. (1) The authority shall by rule establish:

(a) procedures and standards for evaluating applications for loans to be approved by the authority for issuance of bonds; and

(b) a system for evaluating the applicants, considering the following criteria:

(i) the applicant's net worth;

(ii) the applicant's access to livestock and machinery;

(iii) the applicant's training and experience in agriculture;

(iv) the applicant's prospects for succeeding in an agricultural operation on the land proposed for purchase; and

(v) any other factors it may prescribe.

(2) The authority shall select the best qualified and most deserving applicants from among those applying for approval of loans for issuance of bonds.

(3) The authority may seek the advice of such lenders as the farmers home administration, the production credit association, the federal land bank, private lenders, or similar organizations in Montana and coordinate its program through these organizations.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 580, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 542, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1)(b)(i) after "net worth", deleted "which may not exceed $250,000"; and deleted former (1)(b)(iii) that read: "the applicant's inability to secure adequate financing for purchase of agricultural land from other sources at an interest rate that will allow a reasonable prospect for repayment".

80-12-205. Purchase of loans. The authority may purchase loans and make advance commitments to purchase loans from a financial institution at prices and upon terms and conditions established pursuant to 80-12-201 through 80-12-204 and rules promulgated by the authority.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 580, L. 1983.

80-12-206 through 80-12-210 reserved.

80-12-211. Income tax deduction for land sale to beginning farmers. A landowner who sells land consisting of 80 acres or more to a beginning farmer at 9% or less interest on a long-term contract is entitled to a reduction in his taxable income in an amount equal to 100% of any income or capital gain, or both, realized and otherwise subject to state income taxes from the sale, up to a maximum of $50,000, provided the transaction is approved by the authority for this purpose.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 580, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 542, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near end of section, before "approved", deleted "first".

80-12-212 through 80-12-214 reserved.

80-12-215. Loan guaranty program. (1) The authority may guarantee and make commitments to guarantee payment required by a loan funded under this chapter or any other agricultural loan for which a guaranty has been approved by the authority upon such terms and conditions as the authority may prescribe in accordance with this chapter. In administering the guaranty program, the authority may require the payment of a fee or premium, establish application fees, and prescribe application, notification, contract and guaranty forms, rules, and guidelines.

(2) Guaranties by the authority under this chapter must:

(a) be made for a loan that the authority finds meets the policies and objectives of this chapter;

(b) be made to an applicant for a guaranty approved by the authority;

(c) contain amortization provisions satisfactory to the authority; and

(d) be in such principal amount, be in such form, and contain such terms and provisions with respect to payment of property insurance, repairs, alteraions, taxes, assessments, delinquency charges, and default remedies as the authority determines to be necessary.

(3) The authority is authorized from time to time to enter into guaranties, nsurance contracts, or any other agreements or contracts with respect to the agricultural loan guaranty fund and any guaranteed loan or other credit agreement. Such an agreement or contract may contain terms and provisions necessary or desirable in connection with the guaranty program, subject to the requirements established, including without limitation terms and provisions relating to loan documentation, review, approval procedures, origination and servicing rights and responsibilities, default obligations, procedures and obligations, and obligations with respect to guaranty contracts made under this chapter.

(4) Any contract of guaranty made by the authority under the authorization of this chapter must provide that claims payable thereunder must be paid from amounts available in the agricultural loan guaranty fund and from amounts available under the terms of any applicable contract or agreement with the financial institution that originated the guaranteed loan. The obligation of the authority to make payments under such a contract is limited solely to such sources and does not constitute a debt or liability of the state. A guaranty contract and any rule or guideline of the authority implementing the guaranty program may contain such other terms, provisions, or conditions as the authority considers necessary or appropriate, including without limitation those relating to the payment of guaranty premiums, the giving of notice, claim procedure, the sources of payment for claims, the priority of competing claims for payment, the release or termination of loan security and borrower liability, the timing of payment, the maintenance and disposition of projects and the use of amounts received during periods of loan delinquency or upon default, and any other provision concerning the rights of insured parties or conditions to the payment of guaranty claims. Any premiums for the guarantee of loan payments under the provisions of this chapter may be determined on such basis and be payable by such person in such amounts and at such times as the authority determines, and the amount of the premium need not be uniform among the various loans, leases, or other credit agreements guaranteed.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 448, L. 1985.**

80-12-216. Agricultural loan guaranty fund. (1) The authority shall create an agricultural loan guaranty fund. The fund must be held by a trustee or other fiduciary designated by the authority. There must be deposited into the fund amounts, insurance fees, premiums, and such other revenues and assets as the authority considers necessary to comply with any contract or agreement entered into by the authority under this chapter. The authority may borrow from and deposit in the agricultural loan guaranty fund up to

$20,000,000 from any available state fund, including funds of the Montana board of housing.

(2) The amounts in the fund must be used to satisfy any claim resulting from a defaulted loan or other credit agreement. The amounts in the fund may also be used for any other purpose prescribed by the authority in accordance with guaranty contracts with financial institutions entered into pursuant to this chapter, including without limitation the protection of the interest of the authority in loans during periods of delinquency or upon default.

(3) The minimum reserve requirement for the agricultural loan guaranty fund must be such amount as may be provided in an agreement, resolution, or indenture with the holders of bonds issued under this chapter, but not in excess of the aggregate annual payments due under the loans or other credit agreements guaranteed by the authority. No loan or other credit agreement may be guaranteed by the authority if the amount of money available in the agricultural loan guaranty fund would be less than the miniumum reserve requirement.

(4) In order to assure the maintenance of the agricultural loan guaranty fund, the authority shall, on or before September 1 in each year preceding the convening of the legislature, deliver to the governor a certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore the agricultural loan guaranty fund to the minimum reserve requirement. The governor shall include in the executive budget submitted to the legislature the sum required to restore the agricultural loan guaranty fund to the minimum reserve requirement. Nothing contained herein shall obligate the legislature to make an appropriation for this purpose.

(5) All amounts remitted to the authority under this section constitute loans to the authority and must be repaid to the state treasury without interest from available operating revenues of the authority in excess of amounts required for the guarantee of loans.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 448, L. 1985.

Part 3

Bonds

80-12-301. Issuance of bonds — credit of the state not pledged. (1) The authority may issue bonds of the state of Montana in a principal amount it determines necessary to provide sufficient funds for achieving any of the purposes of the Montana agricultural loan authority program, including the payment of interest on bonds, establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, and all other expenditures of the authority incident to the program.

(2) Each issue of its bonds is an obligation of the authority, payable out of any revenues, assets, or money generated by the Montana agricultural loan authority program. The authority shall manage its loans so that the bonds are repaid by the revenue generated by the program. The full faith and credit and taxing powers of the state are not pledged for the payment of bonds issued by the authority under the provisions of this chapter.

(3) The bonds must be authorized by resolution of the authority, bear a date, and mature at times the authority determines. A bond may not mature

nore than 60 years from the date of its issue. The bonds may be issued as erial bonds payable in annual installments or as term bonds or as a combination thereof. The bonds of the authority may be sold at public or private sale, t prices determined by the authority.

(4) The resolution shall specify:

(a) the rate of interest of the bonds;

(b) the denomination of the bonds;

(c) whether the bonds shall be in coupon or registered form and registraion privileges, if any;

(d) the manner and place of execution;

(e) the manner, place, and medium of payment; and

(f) the terms of redemption.

(5) The total amount of bonds outstanding at any one time may not xceed $40 million.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 580, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 542, L. 1985.

ompiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (5) reduced amount of onds which may be outstanding from $200 milon to $40 million.

80-12-302. Provisions of bond resolutions or trust indentures. A esolution or trust indenture authorizing any bonds or any issue thereof may ontain provisions, which shall be a part of the contract or contracts with the olders thereof, as to:

(1) pledging all or any part of the revenues or the property of the authorty to secure the payment of the bonds or any issue thereof, subject to existng agreements with bondholders;

(2) pledging all or any part of the assets of the authority, including mortages and obligations securing them, to secure the payment of the bonds;

(3) specifying the use and disposition of the gross income from mortgages wned by the authority and payment of principal of mortgages owned by the uthority;

(4) the setting aside of reserves or sinking funds in the hands of trustees, aying agents, or other depositories and the regulation and disposition of the eserves;

(5) limiting the purpose to which the proceeds of the sale of the bonds nay be applied and the pledge of the proceeds to secure the payment of the onds or of any issue thereof;

(6) limiting the issuance of additional bonds, the terms upon which addiional bonds may be issued and secured, and the refunding of outstanding onds;

(7) specifying the procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract vith bondholders may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds the olders of which must consent thereto, and the manner in which such consent nay be given;

(8) limiting the amount of money to be expended by the authority for its perating expenses;

(9) vesting in a trustee, as the authority determines, property, rights, owers, and duties in trust;

(10) defining the acts or failures to act that will constitute a default in the obligations and duties of the authority to the bondholders and providing for the rights and remedies, consistent with the laws of the state and the provisions of this chapter, of the bondholders if a default occurs, including as a matter of right the appointment of a receiver; and

(11) specifying any other matters that in any way affect the security or protection of the bondholders.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-303. Trust indenture. In the discretion of the authority, the bonds may be secured by a trust indenture between the authority and a corporate trustee, which may be a trust company or bank having the power of a trust company within or without the state.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-304. Negotiability of bonds. Bonds issued by the authority are negotiable instruments under the Uniform Commercial Code, subject only to the provisions for registration of bonds.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-305. Tax exemption of bonds. Bonds issued by the authority under this chapter and their transfer and income, including any profits made on their sale, are exempt from taxation by the state or any political subdivision or other instrumentality of the state, except for inheritance, estate, and gift taxes. The authority is not required to pay recording or transfer fees or taxes on instruments recorded by it.

History: **En. Sec. 22, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-306. Purchase of bonds — cancellation. The authority, subject to existing agreements with bondholders, may from any funds available for that purpose purchase bonds of the authority, which shall thereupon be canceled, at a price not exceeding:

(1) the current redemption price plus accrued interest to the next interest payment thereon, if the bonds are then redeemable; or

(2) the redemption price applicable on the first date after purchase upon which the bonds become subject to redemption plus accrued interest to that date, if the bonds are not then redeemable.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-307. Pledge against impairment of contracts. In accordance with the constitutions of the United States and the state of Montana, the state pledges that it will in no way impair the obligations of any agreement between the authority and the holders of notes and bonds issued by the authority.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-308. Validity of pledge. A pledge made by the authority is valid and binding from the time the pledge is made. The revenues or property pledged and thereafter received by the authority is immediately subject to the lien of the pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act, and the lien of any pledge is valid and binding against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the authority, irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. The resolution, trust indenture, or any other instrument by which a pledge is created need not be recorded.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-309. Personal liability. The authority members and department members are not personally liable for any debt incurred by the authority.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-310. Continuing validity of authority members' signatures. If any authority member whose signature appears on bonds or coupons ceases to be a member before the delivery of the bonds, his signature continues to be valid and sufficient for all purposes.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-311. Accounts of the authority. There is an agricultural loan authority enterprise fund in the enterprise fund type provided for in 17-2-102. All funds from the proceeds of bonds issued under this chapter, fees and other money received by the authority, money appropriated by the legislature for the use of the authority in administering this chapter, and money made available from any other source for the use of the authority must be deposited in the agricultural loan authority enterprise fund except as otherwise provided by law. All funds deposited in the agricultural loan authority enterprise fund are continuously appropriated to and may be expended by the authority for the purposes authorized in this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 580, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted three references to the agricultural loan authority enterprise fund in the enterprise fund type for three references to the agricultural loan authority account in the bond proceeds and insurance clearance fund.

80-12-312. Reserve funds and appropriations. (1) The authority shall pay into one or more capital reserve accounts any:

(a) money appropriated and made available by the state for the purpose of the fund;

(b) proceeds of sale of bonds to the extent provided in the resolutions of the authority authorizing their issuance or in any trust indenture securing their repayment; and

(c) other money that may be available to the authority for the purpose of such a fund from any other source.

(2) All amounts held in a capital reserve account must be used solely for the payment of principal, interest, and a redemption premium with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the account. Funds in an account may not be withdrawn at any time in an amount that reduces the amount of the account to less than the minimum capital reserve requirement established for the account except for the purpose, with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the account, of making payment, when due, of principal, interest, or redemption premiums for the payment of which other money pledged is not available.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-313. Refunding obligations — sale. Refunding obligations issued as provided in 90-6-121 may be sold or exchanged for outstanding obligations issued under this chapter. The proceeds may be applied to the purchase, redemption, or payment of outstanding obligations. Pending the application of the proceeds to the payment of outstanding obligations, the proceeds may be invested as provided in Title 17, chapter 6, if permitted in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the refunding obligations or in the trust agreement securing them.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-314. Refunding obligations — issuance. The authority may provide for the issuance of refunding obligations to refund any obligations then outstanding that have been issued under this chapter, including the payment of any redemption premium and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the obligations. The issuance of obligations, the maturities and other details, the rights of the holders, and the rights, duties, and obligations of the authority are governed by the appropriate provisions of this chapter that relate to the issuance of obligations.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

Part 4

Oversight

80-12-401. Annual audit. The authority's books and records must be audited at least once each year by the legislative auditor or by a contract auditor as directed by the legislative audit committee. The cost of the audit shall be paid by the authority.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-402. Report. The department shall transmit to the governor and to each member of the legislature at least 30 days before each regular legislative session a report:

(1) detailing the operations of the agricultural loan authority program since the adjournment of the last legislature; and

(2) containing a financial statement showing the program's assets and liabilities.

History: **En. Sec. 26, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

80-12-403. Legislative review required. The agricultural loan authority program must be reviewed by the legislature at the third regular legislative session following the first sale of bonds under the provisions of 80-12-301 to determine whether the program should continue. However, this section does not, in itself, terminate the program, and any existing commitments incurred by the authority are not affected by this review.

History: **En. Sec. 28, Ch. 580, L. 1983.**

TITLE 81

LIVESTOCK

h.
1. Department of Livestock.
2. Disease Control.
3. Marks and Brands.
4. Containment of Livestock.
5. Unlawful Transporting or Driving of Livestock.
6. Livestock Protective Associations.
7. Predatory Animal Control.
8. Marketing.
9. Slaughter.

Chapters 10 through 19 reserved.

0. Poultry and Eggs.
1. Dairy Products.
2. Manufactured Dairy Products.
3. Milk Price Control.

itle Cross-References

Board of Horseracing, 2-15-1881.

Water Pollution Control Advisory Council, -15-2107.

Creation of Board of Livestock, 2-15-3102.

Rangeland Resources Committee, 2-15-3305.

Fish and Game Commission — one member a erson experienced with livestock, 2-15-3402.

Consideration of livestock districts in city-ounty consolidation, 7-3-1101.

State policy for resource management, -8-2701.

Water district powers — consideration of live-tock water supply, 7-13-2218.

Business, agricultural, and livestock services nd regulation, Title 7, ch. 21.

County license fees — deposit in revenue fund or predatory animal control, 7-21-2105.

County funding for extension work, -21-3203.

County funding for employment of livestock nspector, 7-21-3211.

Control of feed in emergency, 10-3-505.

Tax provisions relating to livestock, 15-6-136; 5-6-207; 15-7-202; 15-8-201; 15-8-706; 5-24-103; 15-24-301; 15-24-302; Title 15, ch. 24, art 9; 15-30-201.

Individual income tax provisions relating to ivestock, 15-30-201.

Use of federal Taylor Grazing Act funds, 0-9-331.

Experimental facilities, 20-25-222 through 0-25-232.

Study of relationship between forest and pas-urage, 20-25-242.

Power of Montana University System regents o aid development of facilities for livestock reeding, development, and exhibition, 0-25-302.

Preservation of animals — duties of trustees of Montana Historical Society, 22-3-107.

Horseracing, Title 23, ch. 4.

Livestock exempt from execution, 25-13-611, 25-13-612.

Damages for wrongful injuries to animals, 27-1-222.

Action to recover stock sold for delinquent assessment — Statute of Limitations, 27-2-210.

Unborn young as "goods" under Uniform Commercial Code, 30-2-105.

Warranties in sale of animals under Uniform Commercial Code, 30-2-316.

Cattle sales under Uniform Commercial Code, 30-2-401.

Manner of identification of goods — unborn young under Uniform Commercial Code, 30-2-501.

Debtor's interest in unborn young, 30-9-204.

Registration of ranch name, 30-13-112.

Unlawful to withhold animal feed, 30-14-217.

Casualty insurance — livestock — veterinary services, 33-1-206.

Farm mutual insurers, Title 33, ch. 4.

Farm mutual insurance on livestock, 33-4-501.

Stock assessments — delinquency sale, 35-1-604.

Veterinary medicine and technology, Title 37, ch. 18.

Wage provisions pertaining to livestock business, 39-3-404 through 39-3-406.

Unemployment compensation provisions relating to livestock, Title 39, ch. 51, part 2.

Unemployment insurance provisions pertaining to livestock business, 39-51-205.

Failure to close stock gate as criminal mischief, 45-6-101.

Theft of domestic hooved animal — penalty, 45-6-301.

Cruelty to animals — penalty, 45-8-211.

Unlawful to damage livestock used in mining, 50-73-305.

Provisions on vocational rehabilitation of the blind relating to livestock, 53-7-301, 53-7-306.

Motor vehicle provision exceptions, 61-8-101, 61-9-101.

Special fees — livestock hauling vehicles — certain farm vehicles, 61-10-204, 61-10-206.

Necessary livestock caretakers — train travel free or at reduced rates, 69-11-208.

Liability of railroads for killing or injuring stock, Title 69, ch. 14, part 7.

Transportation and protection of livestock by railroads, Title 69, ch. 14, part 7; 69-14-801.

Ranch-hands' liens, Title 71, ch. 3, part 4.

Agisters' liens, Title 71, ch. 3, part 12.

Lien on rental of frozen food compartments, 71-3-1505.

Pollution defined as affecting livestock, 75-6-102.

Unlawful disposal of dead animals, 75-10-212, 75-10-213.

Effect of designation or acquisition of "natural area", 76-12-111.

Rangeland resources management, Title 76, ch. 14.

Restriction of numbers of grazing livestock as soil conservation, 76-15-101.

Grazing districts, Title 76, ch. 16.

Selection and location of state lands granted by the United States — water available for livestock, 77-1-304.

Agricultural and grazing leases, Title 77, ch. 6.

Lease conditions — state grazing lands, 77-6-113.

Formula for fixing annual rental of state grazing lands, 77-6-507.

Mine reclamation — restoration of land and protection of livestock, 82-4-202, 82-4-231, 82-4-233, 82-4-336, 82-4-434.

Filing claims for existing water rights for livestock, 85-2-222.

No permit required for certain appropriations of water for livestock, 85-2-306.

Standards for fresh water — fit for livestock use, 85-2-504.

Groundwater control — corrective control provisions — livestock priority, 85-2-507.

Water conservancy districts — consideration of livestock water supply, 85-9-102.

Use of livestock by archers during special archery seasons — rules by the Fish and Game Commission, 87-1-304.

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section
81-1-101. Definitions.
81-1-102. Duties and powers of department — fees based on costs.
81-1-103. Audit of bills — payment of expenses.
81-1-104. Investment of state special revenue account funds — crediting of investment income.

Part 2 — Inspectors and Detectives

81-1-201. Appointment and powers.
81-1-202. Duties.
81-1-203. Compensation.
81-1-204. Assignment to districts.

Part 3 — Administration of Animal Health Laws

81-1-301. Administrator — appointment and qualifications.
81-1-302. Duties of administrator.
81-1-303. Administrator's expertise to be considered.
81-1-304. Appointment of federal veterinary inspectors.

Part 4 — Rodent Control
(Renumbered. Sec. 4, Ch. 65, L. 1983)

hapter Cross-References

Special levies for livestock, Art. XII, sec. 1, Iont. Const.

State control of access, ingress, and egress to nd through land ceded to the United States by ersons owning or controlling livestock, 2-1-202, -1-209.

Creation of Department of Livestock, 2-15-3101.

Creation and composition of Board of Livestock, 2-15-3102.

Montana Pork Research and Marketing Committee, 2-15-3103.

Location of the Department of Livestock in old highways building, 2-17-106.

Part 1

General Provisions

81-1-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in Title 1, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of livestock provided for in 2-15-3102.

(2) "Department" means the department of livestock provided for in Title , chapter 15, part 31.

History: **En. 46-103.1 by Sec. 48, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-103.1.**

81-1-102. Duties and powers of department — fees based on osts. (1) The department shall exercise general supervision over and, so far s possible, protect the livestock interests of the state from theft and disease nd recommend legislation which, in the judgment of the department, fosters his industry. The department may compel the attendance of witnesses, mploy counsel to assist in the prosecution of violations of laws made for the rotection of the livestock interests, and assist in the prosecution of persons harged with illegal branding or theft of livestock or any other crime under he laws of this state for the protection of stock owners. It may adopt rules overning the recording and use of livestock brands.

(2) The department shall by rule establish all fees that it is authorized to harge, commensurate with costs as provided in 37-1-134.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 51, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3256, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3256, R.C.M. 935; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 359, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-104; amd. ec. 4, Ch. 444, L. 1983.**

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (2).

ross-References

Subpoenas in administrative proceedings, -4-104.

Subpoenas generally, Title 26, ch. 2, part 1.

Department of Agriculture to promote livestock shows, 80-1-102.

81-1-103. Audit of bills — payment of expenses. The department hall audit all bills for expenses incurred by it in the discharge of its duties, which shall be paid out of the department's moneys in the state special revenue fund.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 51, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3257, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3257, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 88, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-105; amd. ec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.**

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to tate special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

81-1-104. Investment of state special revenue account funds — crediting of investment income. The board may direct the board of investments to invest funds from state special revenue accounts of the department pursuant to the provisions of the unified investment program for state funds. The income from such investments shall be credited to the state special revenue account of the department from which the investment is made.

History: En. 46-105.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-105.1; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 281, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue account for earmarked revenue account in two places.

Cross-References

Powers and duties of Board of Investments, 17-6-201.

Part 2

Inspectors and Detectives

Part Cross-References

Special levies on commodities for livestock and commodity inspection, Art. XII, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

81-1-201. Appointment and powers. The department may appoint stock inspectors and detectives necessary for the protection of the livestock interests of this state. The department shall designate which inspectors and detectives are considered law enforcement officers, and those designated shal take the official oath required by law and shall have similar powers and authority to those conferred by law on deputy sheriffs. However, they are not entitled to the fees or emoluments awarded by law to deputy sheriffs. The board shall devise an examination for the qualification of stock inspectors and detectives designated as law enforcement officers and may appoint and employ only persons who successfully pass such examination. The board shal promulgate administrative rules for the taking of this examination and defin a passing grade.

History: En. Sec. 2970, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1796, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 170 L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3309, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3309, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 17, L 1974; amd. Sec. 96, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-701; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In second sentence, inserted provision allowing department to designate which inspectors and detectives are law enforcement officers; in fourth sentence, after "detectives" inserted "designated as law enforcement officers".

Cross-References

Official oath, 2-16-211.

Powers and authority of deputy sheriffs 7-32-2121.

Duties of state stock inspectors and deput stock inspectors, 81-3-203.

81-1-202. Duties. The stock inspectors and detectives shall arrest al persons who in their presence violate the stock laws of this state. Every stoc inspector and detective, on information that a person has committed a offense against the laws of this state by engaging in illegal branding or thef of stock or an offense against the laws of this state for the protection of th rights and interests of stock owners, must make the necessary affidavit fo the arrest and examination of the person and on a warrant issued for th person immediately arrest the person and bring him before the proper officer and notify the department of his acts.

History: En. Sec. 2972, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1798, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3311, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3311, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 97, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 359, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-703.

Cross-References

Arrest, Title 6, ch. 6.

Authority of highway patrolmen to stop vehicles and determine rightful possession of livestock therein, 44-1-1004.

81-1-203. Compensation. The stock inspectors and detectives are under the exclusive control and direction of the department. They must be paid for their services in the amount which the department determines.

History: En. Sec. 2973, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1799, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3312, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3312, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 91, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 98, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-704.

81-1-204. Assignment to districts. The stock inspectors and detectives are district officers, and the department must designate the district in which the inspectors and detectives serve, and the district must be designated in their commissions.

History: En. Sec. 2991, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1800, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3313, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3313, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 99, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-705.

Part 3

Administration of Animal Health Laws

Part Cross-References

Special levies on commodities for livestock and commodity inspection, Art. XII, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

81-1-301. Administrator — appointment and qualifications. (1) The board shall appoint a person to be directly responsible to it for the administration of the laws relating to animal health.

(2) He must have a doctor of veterinary medicine degree from an accredited college or school, and he must be licensed to practice veterinary medicine in this state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3262, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3262, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-203.

Cross-References

License provisions governing practice of veterinary medicine, Title 37, ch. 18, part 3.

81-1-302. Duties of administrator. The administrator, subject to the rules of the board, may act for and perform the duties imposed by law on the board when the board is not in session, but any order or regulation promulgated by him shall be subject to review, modification, or annulment by the board.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3263, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3263, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-204.

81-1-303. Administrator's expertise to be considered. In any action taken by the board in 81-2-102 and 81-20-101, the board shall ask for and consider the expertise and judgment of the administrator of the laws relating to animal health.

History: **En. 46-209.1 by Sec. 58, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-209.1.**

81-1-304. Appointment of federal veterinary inspectors. With the approval of either the federal veterinarian in charge in this state or the United States department of agriculture, the department of livestock may appoint federal veterinarians or federal lay inspectors stationed in this state, as deputies or agents for the department. All federal officers so appointed as deputies or agents of the department possess the powers and duties of regular deputies or agents of the department, but they shall act without compensation and hold office only at the pleasure of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3265, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3265, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-206.**

Cross-References

Powers and authority of deputy sheriffs, 7-32-2121, 81-3-203.

Part 4

Rodent Control (Renumbered. Sec. 4, Ch. 65, L. 1983)

Part Compiler's Comments

Sections Renumbered:

81-1-401. Renumbered 80-7-1101. Sec. 4, Ch. 65, L. 1983.

81-1-402. Renumbered 80-7-1102. Sec. 4, Ch. 65, L. 1983.

81-1-403. Renumbered 80-7-1103. Sec. 4, Ch. 65, L. 1983.

CHAPTER 2

DISEASE CONTROL

Part 1 — General Administration

Section
81-2-101. Authority of department agents.
81-2-102. Powers of department.
81-2-103. Adoption of rules.
81-2-104. Rules — agreement with federal government.
81-2-105. Authority of municipal corporations.
81-2-106. Cooperation by public officers.
81-2-107. Duty to report contagious diseases.
81-2-108. Diseased animals not to run at large — burial of carcasses.
81-2-109. Expenses, how paid — lien and foreclosure.
81-2-110. Expense of cleaning and disinfecting carriers' facilities.
81-2-111. Injunctive remedies.
81-2-112. Prohibition by governor on importation of animals from localities where disease exists — penalty.
81-2-113. Penalty.
81-2-114. Civil liability.

Part 2 — Indemnity

81-2-201. Classification of animals as to compensation for slaughter.
81-2-202. Payment for other personal property.
81-2-203. Indemnity — from what funds paid.

-2-204. Presentation of claims for indemnity.
-2-205. Indemnity for class two animals in state less than one hundred twenty days.
-2-206. Verification and payment of claims.
-2-207. Payment from county funds.
-2-208. Sale of condemned carcasses — disposition of proceeds.
-2-209. When no indemnity.
-2-210. Compensation from federal government or other agency.

Part 3 — Disease Control Area

1-2-301. Establishment of livestock disease control area — entry into area — compulsory inspection.
1-2-302. Duty of county assessor.
1-2-303. Owner guilty of misdemeanor, when.

Part 4 — Regulation of Semen Used for Artificial Insemination

1-2-401. Definitions.
1-2-402. Administration by department of livestock.
1-2-403. Only certain sires to be used for artificial insemination.

Part 5 — Treatment of Garbage Fed to Swine

1-2-501. Definitions.
1-2-502. Licenses.
1-2-503. Applications for licenses.
1-2-504. Power to adopt rules.
1-2-505. Entry of premises for inspection — keeping of records.
1-2-506. Power to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and receive evidence.
1-2-507. Power of department and board to restrain operation of garbage feeder.
1-2-508. Power to revoke license of garbage feeder.
1-2-509. Cooking or other treatment of garbage.
1-2-510. Garbage originating on or removed from airplanes not to be treated or fed.
1-2-511. Penalties.

Part 6 — Tuberculin Regulation

1-2-601. Tuberculin — permission for sale or distribution of.
1-2-602. Report of sales or distribution.
1-2-603. Violation — penalty.

Part 7 — Importation Permits and Health Certificates

1-2-701. Short title.
1-2-702. Definitions.
1-2-703. Documents required for importation — exemptions.
1-2-704. Quarantine for illegal entry — liability for expenses.
1-2-705. Lien resulting from quarantine — foreclosure of lien.
1-2-706. Consignment requirements.
1-2-707. Department rulemaking power.
1-2-708. Penalty.

Part 8 — Vaccination

1-2-801. Required brucellosis vaccination.
1-2-802 through 81-2-804 reserved.
1-2-805. Penalty.

Part 1

General Administration

81-2-101. Authority of department agents. In the performance of his official duties, an agent or officer of the department may enter on or in a lot, yard, land, building, room, premises, enclosure, car, wagon, boat, or other place or vehicle used for the treatment, storage, manufacture, display, or transportation of animals, meat, or dairy products intended for sale or disposal as food. The agent or officer may enter anywhere where there may be found livestock affected with or which has been exposed to or which the officer has reason to believe is either affected with or has been exposed to an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease or disease-carrying insects.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3266, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3266, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-207.

Cross-References

Search and seizure, Art. II, sec. 11, Mont. Const.; Title 46, ch. 5.

81-2-102. Powers of department. (1) The department may:

(a) supervise the sanitary conditions of livestock in this state, under the provisions of the constitution and statutes of this state and the rules adopted by the department. The department may quarantine a lot, yard, land, building, room, premises, enclosure, or other place or section in this state which is or may be used or occupied by livestock and which in the judgment of the department is infected or contaminated with an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease or disease-carrying medium by which the disease may be communicated. The department may quarantine livestock in this state when the livestock is affected with or has been exposed to disease or disease-carrying medium. The department may prescribe treatments and enforce sanitary rules which are necessary and proper to circumscribe, extirpate, control, or prevent the disease.

(b) foster, promote, and protect the livestock industry in this state by the investigation of diseases and other subjects related to ways and means of prevention, extirpation, and control of diseases or to the care of livestock and its products and to this end may establish and maintain a laboratory, may make or cause to be made biologic products, curatives, and preventative agents, and may perform any other acts and things as may be necessary or proper in the fostering, promotion, or protection of the livestock industry in this state;

(c) impose and collect such fees as the department considers appropriate for the tests and services performed by it at the laboratory or elsewhere and for biologic products, curatives, and preventative agents made or caused to be made by the department. In fixing these fees the department shall take into consideration the costs, both direct and indirect, of the tests, services, products, curatives, and agents. All fees shall be deposited in the state special revenue fund for the use of the animal health functions of the department.

(d) adopt rules and orders which it considers necessary or proper to prevent the introduction or spreading of infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous diseases affecting livestock in this state and to this end may adopt rules and orders necessary or proper governing inspections and tests of livestock intended for importation into this state before it may be imported into this state;

(e) adopt rules and orders which it considers necessary or proper for the inspection, testing, and quarantine of all livestock imported into this state;

(f) adopt rules and orders which it considers necessary or proper for the supervision, inspection, and control of the standards and sanitary conditions of slaughterhouses, meat depots, meat and meat food products, dairies, milk depots, milk and its byproducts, barns, dairy cows, factories, and other places and premises where meat or meat foods, milk or its products, or any byproducts thereof intended for sale or consumption as food are produced, kept, handled, or stored. An authorized representative of the department may take samples of a product so produced, kept, handled, or stored for analysis or testing by the department. The records of the samples and their analysis and test, when identified as to the sample by the oath of the officer taking it and verified as to the analysis or test by the oath of the chemist or bacteriologist making it, are prima facie evidence of the facts set forth in them when offered in evidence in a prosecution or action at law or in equity for violation of part 1, 2, or 3 of this chapter, 81-9-201 through 81-9-207, 81-20-101, 81-21-102, 81-21-103, or a rule or order of the board adopted thereunder. These standards, insofar as they relate to dairies or milk and its byproducts, may not include standards of weight or measurement.

(g) adopt rules and orders which seem necessary or proper for the supervision and control of manufactured and refined foods for livestock and the manufacture, importation, sale, and method of using a biologic remedy or curative agent for the treatment of diseases of livestock. However, as far as practicable the standards approved by the United States department of agriculture shall be adopted.

(h) install an adequate system of meat inspection, at any time and in such places as public welfare may demand, under the rules which may provide fees for the maintenance of such inspection and which shall provide ways and means for shipping home-grown and home-killed meats into any city in this state. As far as practicable, the rules shall conform with the meat-inspection requirements of the United States department of agriculture.

(i) slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any livestock in this state known to be affected with or which has been exposed to an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease, when such slaughter is necessary for the protection of other livestock, and destroy or cause to be destroyed all barns, stables, sheds, outbuildings, fixtures, furniture, or personal property infected with any such infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease when they cannot be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and the destruction is necessary to prevent the spreading of the disease;

(j) indemnify the owner of any property destroyed by order of the department or pursuant to any rules adopted by the department under parts 1, 2, or 3 of this chapter, 81-9-201 through 81-9-207, 81-20-101, 81-21-102, 81-21-103;

(k) require persons, firms, and corporations engaged in the production or handling of meat, meat food products, dairy products, or any byproducts thereof to furnish statistics of the quantity and cost of the food and food products produced or handled and the name and address of persons supplying them any of the products.

(2) When in the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties it becomes necessary for employees of the department to investigate facts and conditions, they may administer oaths, take affidavits, and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses.

History: (1)En. Sec. 8, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3267, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3267, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 46-208, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 31, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3290, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3290, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 82, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 46-240, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-208, 46-240; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 28, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Veterinary medicine, Title 37, ch. 18.

Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 50, ch. 31, parts 1 and 2.

Related agricultural rules, 80-9-103.

Consideration of administrator's expertise, 81-1-303.

Slaughterhouse license — fees and renewals, 81-9-201.

Injunctive remedies to prevent violation of rules, 81-9-205, 81-21-104.

Penalty for violation of rule or order, 81-9-206, 81-21-105.

81-2-103. Adoption of rules. The department shall adopt and enforce rules for the inspection and tuberculin testing of dairy cattle or other animals and for the inspection, testing, treatment, or disposition of livestock or other animals affected with or which may have been exposed to infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease and for the quarantines provided for in this chapter or 81-20-101.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3268, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3268, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-211; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "test" to "testing" throughout the section; added "or other animals" after "disposition of livestock" in the middle of the section.

81-2-104. Rules — agreement with federal government. When the department determines that it is necessary to eradicate or control an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease of livestock in this state, in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture or other federal agency, and to appraise and destroy animals affected with or which have been exposed to a disease or to destroy property in order to remove the infection and complete the cleaning and disinfection of the premises or to do any act or incur any other expense reasonably necessary in suppressing this disease, the board may accept and adopt on behalf of the state the rules adopted by the United States department of agriculture or other federal agency under authority of an act of congress or the portion considered necessary, suitable, or applicable. The department may adopt other rules necessary or desirable for this purpose and cooperate with the United States department of agriculture or other federal agency in the enforcement of the rules accepted and adopted.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 177, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 71, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-227.

81-2-105. Authority of municipal corporations. Nothing in this title prevents the governing authority of a municipal corporation from enacting or nforcing ordinances for the inspection of slaughterhouses, meat depots, meat narkets, meat food products, creameries, butter or cheese factories, dairies, or lairy products located, sold, or offered for sale in the limits of the municipal orporation. An ordinance may not be enforced in conflict with the powers of his title delegated to the department and its officers or agents.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3270, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3270, .C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 63, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 6-217; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

81-2-106. Cooperation by public officers. The department of health nd environmental sciences, the board of health and environmental sciences, nd local boards of health of a county, city, or town shall cooperate with and ssist the department of livestock in matters which relate to the execution of ts sanitary powers regarding livestock and their food products in the manner which the department of livestock prescribes, either by general rule or direct order.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3284, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3284, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 78, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 6-234.

Cross-References

Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Title 2, ch. 15, part 21.

Board of Health and Environmental Sciences, 2-15-2104.

81-2-107. Duty to report contagious diseases. A person, including the owner or custodian, who has reason to suspect the existence of a dangerous, infectious, contagious, or communicable disease in livestock or the presence of animals exposed to the disease in this state shall immediately give notice to the department.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3286, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3286, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 80, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-236.

81-2-108. Diseased animals not to run at large — burial of carcasses. It shall be unlawful for any owner, agent, or person in charge of any domestic animal or animals that are known to be suffering from or exposed to a dangerous, infectious, contagious, or communicable disease to permit such animal or animals to run at large on the public range or public highway. It shall be the duty of the owner or agent or person in charge of animals which died or they have reason to suspect did die from an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease to properly bury or burn the same.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3287, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3287, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-237.

81-2-109. Expenses, how paid — lien and foreclosure. (1) If there is no violation of law or department rule, the expense of inspecting, testing, supervision of quarantine, supervision of dipping, supervision of disinfection, and supervision of other treatment of diseased or exposed livestock by the department and the sanitary inspection of dairies, packinghouses, meat depots, slaughterhouses, milk depots, and other premises shall be paid for by the department. However, the owner of the livestock or property is liable for all expenses, except the salary of the designated supervising officer representing the department, when the owner, agent, or person in charge of the livestock or property has violated the law or rules of the department.

(2) The expenses for which an owner, agent, or person in charge is liable under subsection (1) include:

(a) all investigatory expenses, including travel, meals, and lodging of all investigating officers representing the department; and

(b) all other expenses, extraordinary or otherwise, that in the judgment of the department are reasonably necessary to ensure that there has been or will be compliance with all applicable laws and rules.

(3) The department, at the conclusion of an investigation of a violation, shall serve notice on the violator, informing him of all expenses for which he is liable. The notice must state that if a response is not sent within 30 days of receipt of the notice, the notice is prima facie evidence of the reasonableness of the expenses and of the violator's liability for them.

(4) A showing by the department that a response to the notice required by subsection (3) was not received within 30 days of receipt of the notice is prima facie evidence of the reasonableness of the expenses stated and of the liability of the violator for those expenses.

(5) These expenses are a lien on the livestock or other property, and the department may retain possession of the livestock until the charges and expenses are paid. The lien is not dependent on possession and may be foreclosed in the name of the agent of the department by sale at public auction of the stock or as many as may be necessary to pay the sum of the costs, after 10 days' notice by posting in three public places in the county. The lien may also be foreclosed by an action in a court of competent jurisdiction against the owner of the livestock to recover the amount of charges and expenses.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3280, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3280, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-230; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 28, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 353, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), at beginning inserted "If there is no violation of law or department rule", and near end inserted "designated" before "supervising officer" and "law or" before "rules"; and inserted (2) through (4).

81-2-110. Expense of cleaning and disinfecting carriers' facilities. The expense of cleaning and disinfecting cars, yards, or other transportation facilities of a common carrier, when required by the department, is a charge against the common carrier. Also, the expense of supervising the cleaning and disinfecting of cars for transportation of livestock, when required at a point other than disinfection points agreed on between the department and the carrier, is a charge against the common carrier.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3281, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3281, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 75, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-231.

81-2-111. Injunctive remedies. The department may apply for and the court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating the provisions of parts 1 through 3 of this chapter or rules adopted thereunder, notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. When the application of other remedies has been insufficient to compel action to control, extirpate, or prevent the spread of disease or upon a showing that an animal disease emergency exists and that other remedies probably would be insufficient to compel action to control the emergency, the department may apply for and the court may grant mandatory injunctive relief.

History: En. 46-210.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 190, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-210.1.

Cross-References
Provisions on injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.
Penalty for misdemeanor, 46-18-212.

81-2-112. Prohibition by governor on importation of animals from ocalities where disease exists — penalty. (1) Whenever the governor has good reason to believe that any disease dangerous or inimical to the livestock or poultry industry or dangerous to dogs or other animals has become epidemic in certain localities in any other state, territory, District of Columbia, or other country, he shall issue a proclamation designating such localities and prohibiting the importation therefrom into this state, except under such restrictions as he may deem proper, of any livestock, poultry, dogs, or other animals or articles or commodities likely to convey such disease or diseases.

(2) Any person who, after the publication of such proclamation, knowingly receives any livestock, dog, fowl, or other animal or article or commodity designated in such proclamation as likely to convey disease from any of the prohibited districts and transports or conveys the same within the limits of this state is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 60 days or more than 8 months and by a fine of not less than $300 or more than $5,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment and is further liable for any and all damages and loss that may be sustained by any person or persons by reason of the disobedience of such proclamation.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3295.1, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-245, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 31, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3295.2, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-246, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-245, 46-246.

81-2-113. Penalty. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation violating any provision of parts 1 through 3 of this chapter, or the rule or order promulgated by authority of same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Violations shall be tried without undue delay in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3288, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3288, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-238.

Cross-References
Penalty for misdemeanor, 46-18-212.

81-2-114. Civil liability. A person, firm, or corporation which violates parts 1 through 3 of this chapter or rules or orders of the department is liable for damages sustained by a person because of the violation. The damages may be recovered by the person in a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-239.

Part 2

Indemnity

81-2-201. Classification of animals as to compensation for slaughter. Animals slaughtered under the direction of the department by order of the board are divided into two classes for the purposes of compensation:

(1) Animals determined by the department to be affected with an incurable disease, which are destroyed by order of the board, are designated as animals of class 1, and unless otherwise provided each of the animals shall be

paid for on the basis of 75% of its appraised value. The county in which the animal was owned at the time it was determined to be affected with an incurable disease is liable in part, as later provided, for an indemnity to be paid for the animal. The ownership and county are determined by an affidavit of the owner of the animal or his agent. Each animal directed to be destroyed shall be appraised by a representative or an authorized agent of the department with the owner agreeing in writing as to the value of the animal. When appraised, due consideration shall be given to its breeding value as well as its dairy or meat value and the condition of the animal as to the disease and the present and probable effect of the disease on the animal. In the absence of an agreement, there shall be appointed three competent, disinterested parties, one appointed by the department, one by the owner, and a third by the first two, to appraise each animal, taking into consideration its breeding value as well as its dairy or meat value and the condition of the animal as to the disease and the present probable effect of the disease on the animal. The judgment of the majority is the judgment of the appraisers and is binding on both parties as the final determination of indemnity to be paid for each animal. The total compensation of each group of appraisers is limited to $5 for the group appraisal, one-half of which shall be paid by the department. The total amount of indemnity paid by the state and a county for an animal may not exceed the actual sound value of an animal of its class, and the total combined amount of indemnity paid for the animal by the state and a county may not exceed the sum of $100 for a registered purebred animal or the sum of $50 for a grade animal. Animals presented for appraisal as purebreds shall be accompanied by their registration papers at the time of appraisal or they shall be appraised as grades. If purebreds are less than 3 years old and not registered, the department may grant a reasonable time for their registration and presentation of their registration papers to the appraiser. Registration papers shall accompany the claim for indemnity.

(2) Animals of class 1 shall be paid for on the basis of their full appraised value as determined in this section if no evidence of incurable disease is disclosed by autopsy, bacteriologic, serologic, microscopic, or other findings. The total combined amount of indemnity paid by the state and a county for an animal may not exceed the actual sound value of an animal of its class. The total combined amount of indemnity paid by the state and a county for the animal may not exceed $100 for a registered purebred animal or $50 for a grade animal.

(3) Animals which are determined by the department to be affected with or exposed to foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleura pneumonia, surra, or other infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease, which is not of its nature necessarily fatal, and are destroyed by order of the department as a sanitary safeguard, are designated as animals of class 2 and each animal shall be paid for on the basis of its full appraised value. The appraised value shall be determined in the manner set out in subsection (1) of this section. The appraisal of the animals shall be based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value of the animal, but where appraisal is based on breeding value of the animal, no appraisal may exceed three times its meat or dairy value. The total amount of indemnity paid by the state for an animal may not exceed the actual sound value of an animal in its class. No indemnity for a class 2 animal may be paid by a county. In the case of destruction of an

animal afflicted with brucellosis (Bang's disease), no indemnity shall be paid for the animal unless the board, in its discretion, determines the best interests of this state will be served by payment of an indemnity. In this event, the board shall set out standards of indemnity by rules and may not pay in excess of $100 for a registered purebred animal or $50 for a grade animal. In all cases where the federal government or agency other than the state compensates the owner in whole or in part for livestock destroyed as a sanitary safeguard, the amount of compensation from the state shall be determined under 81-2-210.

(4) Animals which are injured or killed while they are being inspected or tested under an order of the department or its agent, which do not come within either class 1 or class 2, may be paid for at their full appraised value if the claim for the animal is recommended for payment at a meeting of the board. Where it is shown that the injury or death of the animal was not proximately due to the negligence of the owner or his agent, the whole claim, when approved, shall be paid out of department funds. The limit of indemnity for an animal paid for by the state may not exceed that fixed by this section for animals of class 2.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3271, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3271, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 75, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 107, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 64, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-218.

81-2-202. Payment for other personal property. Personal property other than livestock destroyed by order of the department shall be paid for on the basis of its appraised value. The appraised value is determined in the manner specified in 81-2-201 for the determination of the appraised value of animals.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3272, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3272, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 75, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 65, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-219.

81-2-203. Indemnity — from what funds paid. In payment for animals or property destroyed by order of the department, the state shall pay one-half of the indemnity out of the money at the disposal of the department. The county liable in part for the indemnity shall pay one-half of the total indemnity out of the general fund of the county.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3273, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3273, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-220.

81-2-204. Presentation of claims for indemnity. Claims against the state and county which arise from the destruction of animals or property by order of the department shall be made on forms provided by the department. They must contain an affidavit by the owner or his agent with knowledge of the animal or property, certifying to the ownership of the animal or property, the county in which they are owned, and that the animal or property has been destroyed under the law and the rules of the department. These claims must be accompanied by a certificate from the department that the animal or property was ordered destroyed. The claims shall also be accompanied by a certificate of appraisement as appraisal is determined under 81-2-201, together with an account of sale showing the net proceeds from the sale of the animal, if any, paid to the owner of the animal.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3274, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3274, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 75, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 67, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-221.

81-2-205. Indemnity for class two animals in state less than one hundred twenty days. Indemnity for animals of class 2 shall be paid out of department funds when the animals have not been in this state for at least 120 days and the payment is authorized by the department under 81-2-209(1)(e).

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 75, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 68, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-222.

81-2-206. Verification and payment of claims. (1) All claims against the department must be verified by oath of the claimant or his agent with knowledge of the facts.

(2) Claims against the state arising under this part, if found correct, shall be processed and paid from funds of the department.

History: (1)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3261, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3261, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 97, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 46-202, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 16, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3275, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3275, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 97, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 69, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 46-224, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-202, 46-224.

81-2-207. Payment from county funds. The board of county commissioners of the county liable in part for the indemnity for any such animal or property destroyed shall cause to be paid the amount due from said county out of the general funds of the county.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3276, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3276, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-225.

81-2-208. Sale of condemned carcasses — disposition of proceeds. Where the carcass of an animal ordered destroyed under this chapter is found on official postmortem inspection to be fit for human consumption, the owner shall receive the net proceeds from the sale of the carcass. The proceeds shall be deducted from his claim against the state and county for the slaughter. A representative of the department may, when considered advisable or necessary or when it is desired by the owner, sell the carcass on terms he considers to be in the best interests of this state, and the net proceeds obtained from the sale shall be paid to the owner. This procedure does not invalidate the owner's claim for indemnity for any balance due him.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3277, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3277, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 70, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-226.

81-2-209. When no indemnity. (1) The owner of an animal or property destroyed under this chapter is entitled to indemnity, except in the following cases:

(a) animals belonging to the United States;

(b) animals brought into this state which violate this chapter or rules of the department;

(c) animals which the owner or claimant knew to be diseased or had notice of the disease at the time they came into his possession;

(d) animals which had the disease for which they were slaughtered or which were destroyed because of exposure to the disease at the time of their arrival in this state. However, a class 2 animal shipped into this state under department rules and accompanied by the proper certificate of health from a recognized state or federal veterinarian may be paid for when payment is authorized by the department.

(e) animals which have not been in this state for at least 120 days before the discovery of the disease; however, class 2 animals which have not been in the state 120 days may be paid for when payment is authorized by the department;

(f) when the owner or agent has not used reasonable diligence to prevent disease or exposure to disease;

(g) when the owner or agent has not complied with the rules of the department with respect to animals condemned;

(h) when animals condemned are not destroyed within 60 days after they are determined to be affected with or exposed to a disease which requires them to be destroyed by order of the department.

(2) No compensation or indemnity will be paid for the destruction of livestock affected with tuberculosis or other infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease unless the entire herd or band of affected livestock is under the supervision of the department for the eradication of the disease.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3278, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3278, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 97, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 72, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-228.

81-2-210. Compensation from federal government or other agency. (1) If the federal government or an agency other than the state or county compensates the owner for livestock or property destroyed by order of the department, the amount of the compensation from the federal government or other agency shall be deducted from the owner's claim as filed against the state and county, that is, from the balance that remains after the net salvage price received from the sale or other disposal of the condemned animal has been deducted from the appraised value.

(2) If the owner or agent of the livestock or property destroyed by order of the department forfeits an indemnity, which the owner would otherwise be entitled to from the federal government or compensating agency other than the state or county, by violation of the rules of the federal government or other agency, an amount equal to the indemnity which would have been paid by the federal government or other indemnifying agency but for the forfeiture shall also be deducted from the owner's claim; that is, the balance that remains after the net salvage price received from the sale or other disposal of the condemned animal has been deducted from the appraised value.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3279, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3279, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 75, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 164, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 73, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-229.

Part 3

Disease Control Area

81-2-301. Establishment of livestock disease control area — entry into area — compulsory inspection. (1) Upon receipt of a petition signed by not less than 75% of the livestock owners of the species of animals to be inspected, tested, treated, or vaccinated, representing not less than 50% of such species in any school district, as determined from the permanent records of the board of county commissioners describing school district boundaries of any county in the state of Montana, petitioning for the area control, treatment, prevention, or eradication of any dangerous disease of livestock within such school district, the board may establish such school district as a diseas control area and may enforce the inspection, test, treatment, or vaccinatio of all livestock of the species designated within such school district in accordance with the rules promulgated by the department for the inspection, eradication, treatment, or vaccination of such livestock and may reimburse th owners of livestock slaughtered by order of the department or its authorize agent in accordance with the laws of Montana governing the payment of suc animal or animals.

(2) In any circumscribed disease control area as established under thi section by the department, no other livestock of the species designated by th department to be inspected, tested, treated, or vaccinated may enter the disease control area unless inspected, tested, treated, or vaccinated under th direction of the department or accompanied by a satisfactory health certificate or except under special permit and restrictions provided by the department.

(3) When 75% or more of the school districts in any county in Montan are established under this section by the department as disease control areas it becomes mandatory on the part of the remaining livestock owners in suc county to submit their livestock of one or more species for inspection, test treatment, or vaccination, as directed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 94, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 27, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 12, L 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-212.

81-2-302. Duty of county assessor. The assessment roll of the count in which the disease control area is to be established is the basis for computing the required percentage of livestock owners and livestock. The count assessor shall certify to the department when the necessary 75% of th owners of livestock representing not less than 50% of the species of livestoc to be inspected, tested, treated, or vaccinated have signed the required petition.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 94, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-213.

Cross-References

Taxation — assessment of livestock, Title 15, ch. 24, part 9.

81-2-303. Owner guilty of misdemeanor, when. A person in a disease control area who does not gather his livestock after being notified by th department or its agent to have the livestock available or who refuses to hav the livestock inspected, tested, treated, or vaccinated or violates this part i guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 94, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 61, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-214.

Cross-References

Penalty for misdemeanor, 46-18-212.

Part 4

Regulation of Semen Used for Artificial Insemination

81-2-401. Definitions. As used herein:

(1) "artificial insemination" shall mean the fertilization of or the attemp to fertilize the ova of the female animal by placing and implanting by artificial means in the genital tract of the female animal the seminal fluid obtaine from the male animal;

(2) "sire" shall mean the male animal of any species, including but not limited to bulls, stallions, rams, boars, studs, bucks, and cocks.

History: **En. Secs. 2, 3, Ch. 37, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2502, 46-2503.**

81-2-402. Administration by department of livestock. This part shall be administered by the department of livestock, and in addition to any powers now conferred by law, the department shall have the power and duty to promulgate such reasonable rules and orders not contrary to the provisions of this part, when required, as may be necessary for the proper administration of this part, specifically including but not limited to rules and orders relating to the means for preservation of semen and the use of semen imported into the state of Montana from other states, territories, and possessions of the United States and foreign countries.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 37, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 102, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2505.**

81-2-403. Only certain sires to be used for artificial insemination. (1) All sires used for artificial insemination must be free from brucellosis, vibriosis, trichomoniasis, dourine, posthitis, pullorum disease, other transmissible, infectious, contagious diseases, transmissible hereditary malformations, and other detrimental or undesirable characteristics. Proof of fitness of these sires shall be provided to the department by the owner or parties providing the sires for artificial insemination.

(2) Semen imported into this state may not be used by any artificial inseminator until proof is made to the satisfaction of the department that the sire from which the semen was taken was free from the above-mentioned diseases.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 37, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 102, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 170, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2515.**

Part 5

Treatment of Garbage Fed to Swine

81-2-501. Definitions. When used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Garbage" means putrescible animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and consumption of foods, including animal carcasses or parts thereof.

(2) "Garbage feeder" means a person who handles, prepares, cooks, or otherwise treats garbage to feed to swine or other animals, as well as a person who feeds garbage to swine or other animals.

(3) "Person" means the state, any municipality, political subdivision, school district, institution, public or private corporation, individual, partnership, or other entity.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 63, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2601.**

81-2-502. Licenses. (1) It is unlawful to handle, prepare, cook, or otherwise treat garbage to feed to swine or other animals or to feed garbage to swine or other animals without first securing a license for that purpose from the department of livestock. One license issued to the entrepreneur, corporation, or individual responsible for a particular garbage feeding enterprise covers all garbage feeders concerned with the enterprise. The license provided for in this section expires on December 31 of the year in which it is issued. The department shall establish a fee to be charged for all licenses issued under this part. All license fees collected shall be paid into the state special revenue fund for the use of the department.

(2) This part does not apply to a person who feeds only his own household garbage to swine or other animals.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 171, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2602; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 444, at end of (1), substituted a fee to be established by department for a $5 fee; changed disposition of fee from general fund to earmarked fund for departmental use.

Chapter 281, near end of (1), substituted "state special revenue fund" for "earmarked revenue fund".

81-2-503. Applications for licenses. A person desiring to obtain a license to feed garbage to swine or other animals shall make a written application for the license to the department under the rules or orders prescribed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 172, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2603.

81-2-504. Power to adopt rules. The department shall administer and enforce this part and may adopt and enforce rules or orders necessary for the supervision, control, and inspection of persons who handle, prepare, cook, or otherwise treat garbage to feed to swine or other animals or who feed garbage to swine or other animals. The rules or orders shall apply to and govern the method of applying for a license, standards and methods of operation, sanitary conditions of premises where garbage is treated for feeding or fed, the control and inspection of equipment used to store, treat, or feed garbage, and equipment, including vehicles, used for the transportation of garbage.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 173, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2604.

81-2-505. Entry of premises for inspection — keeping of records. (1) An authorized representative of the department may enter at reasonable times on private or public property to inspect and investigate conditions relating to the treating of garbage to be fed, or the feeding of garbage, to swine or other animals.

(2) An authorized representative of the department may examine records or memoranda pertaining to the treatment or feeding of garbage to swine or other animals. The department may require maintenance of records it considers necessary, relating to the operation of equipment for and procedure of treating or feeding garbage to swine or other animals, and may require copies of the records to be submitted to the department periodically.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 174, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2605.

Cross-References

Search and seizure, Art. II, sec. 11, Mont. Const.; Title 46, ch. 5.

81-2-506. Power to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and receive evidence. The department or its agent may administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and receive evidence in order to carry out this part.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 177, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2608.

Cross-References
Oaths, Title 1, ch. 6.
Subpoenas in administrative proceedings, 2-4-104.
Subpoenas generally, Title 26, ch. 2, part 1.

81-2-507. Power of department and board to restrain operation of garbage feeder. (1) The department may restrain the operation of a licensed garbage feeder whose operation is carried on in violation of the laws of this state or the rules or orders of the department, after a hearing held on 5 days' written notice of the hearing to the licensee. The restraining order may be issued without notice of hearing where, in the discretion of the department, the violation constitutes a menace to public or animal health requiring immediate and summary abatement.

(2) The licensee may appeal to the district court on giving written notice of appeal to the restraining authority within 10 days after service of the restraining order, whether the order is made on hearing or summarily. The written notice of appeal does not stay execution of the restraining order when the restraining order is issued without hearing to restrain a menace to public health requiring immediate and summary abatement.

(3) Where the restraining order is issued after hearing, the hearing before the district court is on the record, together with additional evidence offered. Where the order is issued without hearing, the hearing before the district court shall be upon evidence offered before the court.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 175, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2606.

Cross-References
Provisions on injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

81-2-508. Power to revoke license of garbage feeder. The licenses to feed garbage to swine or other animals may be revoked at any time by the department when it determines that a person to whom the license is issued has failed to comply with the laws of this state or rules or orders of the department, and on a hearing before the department, after 10 days' written notice. An appeal to the district court stays execution of an order of the department revoking a license.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 176, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2607.

Cross-References
Contested case procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

81-2-509. Cooking or other treatment of garbage. All garbage, regardless of previous processing, shall, before being fed to swine or other animals, be thoroughly heated to at least 212 degrees F for at least 30 minutes, unless treated in some other manner which is approved in writing by the department as being equally effective for the protection of public and animal health.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 178, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2609.

81-2-510. Garbage originating on or removed from airplanes not to be treated or fed. Garbage originating on or removed from airplanes landing in this state may not be treated for feeding or be fed to swine or other animals: The powers granted in 81-2-505 to the department to enter on private or public property for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the treating of garbage to be fed to swine or other animals or the feeding of garbage to swine or other animals include the inspection and investigation of garbage disposal methods employed at airports and all facilities at airports and aircraft.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 179, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2610.

Cross-References

Airport operations, Title 67, ch. 10, part 3.

81-2-511. Penalties. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of or who fails to perform any duty imposed by this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $250 or by imprisonment for a term of not more than 6 months or by both such fine and imprisonment. In addition thereto, such person may be enjoined from continuing such violation. Each day upon which such violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 63, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2611.

Part 6

Tuberculin Regulation

81-2-601. Tuberculin — permission for sale or distribution of. A person, firm, or corporation desiring to sell or distribute tuberculin for animal use in this state must first secure permission from the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 118, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3296, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3296, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 84, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-301.

81-2-602. Report of sales or distribution. A person, firm, or corporation which has secured permission from the department to sell or distribute tuberculin for animal use in this state shall, on the same day it sells, furnishes, or supplies tuberculin, report in writing to the department the name and address of the person and a statement of the amount of tuberculin supplied to him.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 118, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3297, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3297, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 85, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-302.

81-2-603. Violation — penalty. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than $25 and not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days or both fine and imprisonment.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 118, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3298, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3298, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-303.

Part 7

Importation Permits and Health Certificates

Part Cross-References

How expenses paid — lien and foreclosure, 81-2-109.

Regulation of semen for artificial insemination, Title 81, ch. 2, part 4.

Cattle importation — brucellosis vaccination, 81-2-801.

Inspection of imported livestock, 81-3-214.

Quarantine of diseased animals, 81-8-215.

81-2-701. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Animal Importation Permit and Health Certificate Act of 1981".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 65, L. 1981.

81-2-702. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Animals" means livestock, dogs, cats, rabbits, rodents, game animals, fur-bearing and wild animals, and poultry and other birds.

(2) "Biologics" means medicinal preparations made from living organisms and their products. It includes but is not limited to serums, vaccines, antigens, and antitoxins.

(3) "Department" means the department of livestock.

(4) "Health certificate" means a legible record written on an official health certificate form of the state of origin or on an equivalent form of the U.S. department of agriculture attesting that the animals, animal semen, or animal biologics described thereon have been visually inspected by a federally accredited veterinarian and found to meet the entry requirements of the state of Montana.

(5) "Livestock" means cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, swine, and goats.

(6) "Permit" means an official document issued by the department after proper application that allows the movement of animals, animal semen, or animal biologics into Montana.

(7) "Poultry" means domesticated birds, including but not limited to chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, pigeons, and pheasants.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 65, L. 1981.

81-2-703. Documents required for importation — exemptions. (1) Except as provided in subsection (6), no animal, animal semen, or animal biologic may be brought into the state without a permit and also a health certificate.

(2) The department shall issue a permit if no significant danger to the public health will ensue upon importation of the animal into the state. No permit may be issued for livestock infected with or exposed to brucellosis, tuberculosis, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable animal disease, except that cattle with a positive reaction to a recognized test for brucellosis may be permitted entry when destined directly for slaughter at a slaughterhouse under United States department of agriculture supervision.

(3) The department may waive the requirement for a health certificate or a permit as provided in subsection (7).

(4) The requirements of subsection (1) apply regardless of species, breed, sex, class, age, point of origin, place of destination, or purpose of movement.

(5) All required documents must be attached to the waybill or be in possession of the driver of the transporting vehicle or of the person in charge of the animals. When a single permit or health certificate is issued for animals being moved in more than one vehicle, the driver of each vehicle shall have in his possession a copy of the permit and, where applicable, a health certificate.

(6) Animals, animal semen, or animal biologics being moved through the state with no·intent to unload or deliver in the state are exempted from this part. In an emergency situation, such transitory cargo may be unloaded in compliance with the quarantine rules promulgated by the department.

(7) A waiver of the requirement for a health certificate or a permit shall be based upon evidence that there will be no significant danger to the public health if the exemption is granted.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 65, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted second sentence of (2).

81-2-704. Quarantine for illegal entry — liability for expenses. (1) Animals, animal semen, or animal biologics which enter the state of Montana without the required importation papers or in violation of any rules of the department shall be held in quarantine at the risk of the owner.

(2) The quarantine may be released only after the department has been satisfied, by appropriate means, that the animals, animal semen, or animal biologics under quarantine meet the requirements of law and the rules of the department.

(3) The owner of animals, animal semen, or animal biologics quarantined under this part is liable for all department expenses resulting from that quarantine except the expense of the salary of the supervising officer representing the department. Expenses include, but are not limited to, the expense of inspecting, testing, supervision of quarantine, supervision of dipping, supervision of disinfection, supervision of treatment, and laboratory testing.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 65, L. 1981.

81-2-705. Lien resulting from quarantine — foreclosure of lien. (1) In accordance with the provisions of 81-2-109, the expenses of quarantine detailed in 81-2-704 are a lien on the animals, semen, or biologics and the department may retain possession of them until the charges and expenses are paid. The lien is dependent on possession and may be foreclosed in the name of the agent of the department by sale at public auction of the animals, semen, or biologics or as much of them as may be necessary to pay the expenses.

(2) Posting notice for 10 days at three public places in the county is required prior to auction. The lien may also be foreclosed by filing an action against the owner of the property to recover the amount of charges and expenses in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 65, L. 1981.

81-2-706. Consignment requirements. (1) All animals, animal semen, or animal biologics brought into Montana, other than transitory cargo, must be consigned to or in the care of a person, entity, or authorized agent of either located in Montana.

(2) The person, entity, or authorized agent must notify the department of its intent to receive any animals, animal semen, or animal biologics and is responsible for acquiring all required permits and ensuring that they are accompanied by all required health certificates.

(3) No person consigning, transporting, or receiving animals, animal semen, or animal biologics into Montana may authorize, order, or carry out any diversion of them or any portion thereof to a destination or consignee other than as set forth on the permit or health certificate without first obtaining written permission from the department.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 65, L. 1981.

81-2-707. Department rulemaking power. The department may promulgate, administer, and enforce rules necessary to implement this part.
History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 65, L. 1981.**

81-2-708. Penalty. A person convicted of violating this part shall be fined not more than $500, be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both.
History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 65, L. 1981.**

Part 8

Vaccination

81-2-801. Required brucellosis vaccination. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), no female cattle over the age of 4 months may be imported into the state of Montana for any purpose other than immediate slaughter unless they have been officially vaccinated, by a licensed veterinarian approved in his state to administer the vaccination, with a Brucella abortus vaccine approved by the veterinary biologics division, U.S. department of agriculture.

(2) Cattle being transported or moved through Montana with no intent to unload in the state are exempt from this section. In an emergency situation they may be unloaded in compliance with quarantine rules promulgated by the department of livestock pursuant to 81-2-102.

(3) Cattle which have been spayed are exempt from subsection (1).
History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1981.**

Cross-References

Health certificates — importation requirements, Title 81, ch. 2, part 7.

Inspection of imported livestock, 81-3-214.

Quarantine of diseased animals, 81-8-215.

81-2-802 through 81-2-804 reserved.

81-2-805. Penalty. A person convicted of violating this part shall be fined not more than $500, be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both.
History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1985.**

CHAPTER 3

MARKS AND BRANDS

Part 1 — Recording of Marks and Brands

Section

81-3-101. Recorder of marks and brands.
81-3-102. Recording of brands required.
81-3-103. Application for recording — record of brands.
81-3-104. Designation of years for rerecording brands.
81-3-105. Right of owner of recorded brand.
81-3-106. Publication of notice of rerecording brands.
81-3-107. Fees for department.
81-3-108. Penalty.

Part 2 — Inspection of Marks and Brands

81-3-201. Definitions.
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81-3-203. Duties of state stock inspectors and deputy stock inspectors.
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81-3-206. Commissioners to designate places for loading livestock for inspection.
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81-3-210. Bill of sale required to prove ownership.
81-3-211. Inspection of livestock before change of ownership or removal from county — transportation permits.
81-3-212. Exceptions.
81-3-213. Inspection of livestock removed from state.
81-3-214. Inspection of imported livestock.
81-3-215. Inspection of dead animals in feedlots.
81-3-216. Repealed.
81-3-217 through 81-3-220 reserved.
81-3-221. Brands fraudulently changed.
81-3-222. Compensation for animals killed.
81-3-223. Action by dissatisfied owner — costs.
81-3-224 through 81-3-230 reserved.
81-3-231. Penalties.
81-3-232. Penalty for noninspection of dead animal in feedlot.
81-3-233. Penalty for removal of livestock from state without inspection — exception.

Part 1

Recording of Marks and Brands

Part Cross-References

Employment of stock inspector, 7-21-3211 through 7-21-3213.

Jurisdiction of patrolmen — criminal mis chief, 44-1-1001.

Fur-bearing animals — recording of brands - fees, 70-2-113.

81-3-101. Recorder of marks and brands. The department of livestock is the general recorder of marks and brands.

History: En. Sec. 2940, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1790, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3299, R.C.M 1921; re-en. Sec. 3299, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 89, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-601.

81-3-102. Recording of brands required. It is unlawful for a perso firm, or corporation to artificially brand, mark, or cause to be artificiall branded or marked any domestic animal or livestock running at large on th public domain or open range or which may run or stray at large or on th public domain or open range, unless the artificial brand or mark has bee recorded or rerecorded with the department in the name of the person, firm or corporation within the period of 10 years immediately preceding the branc ing or marking.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3301, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3301, R.C.M 1935; amd. Sec. 90, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-603.

Cross-References

Branding cattle running at large, 81-4-214.

Security interests concerning livestock, Tit 81, ch. 8, part 3.

81-3-103. Application for recording — record of brands. (1) person, firm, or corporation desiring to have recorded an artificial mark brand for use in distinguishing or identifying the ownership of any domest nimal or livestock shall make application for the mark or brand to the epartment. The application must be in writing and must contain the name, esidence, and post-office address of the applicant and the species of the animals on which the mark or brand is to be used.

(2) The department shall designate for the applicant's use some practical rm of mark or brand distinguishable with reasonable certainty from all ther marks and brands recorded or rerecorded, within the period of 10 years mediately preceding the time of filing the application, in the name of some erson, firm, or corporation other than the applicant. The department shall esignate the position on the animals on which the mark or brand shall be laced and the species of animals on which the mark or brand may be used.

(3) The department shall keep a record in a book kept by it for that purpose of the particular mark or brand, the position on the animal where the ark or brand is to be used, the species of animals on which the mark or rand is to be used, and the date of recording. The record is a public record nd is prima facie evidence of the facts recorded in it.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3302, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3302, R.C.M. 935; amd. Sec. 91, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-604.**

81-3-104. Designation of years for rerecording brands. Each 10th ear after 1921 is the year for rerecording artificial marks and brands used o distinguish and identify the ownership of domestic animals and livestock. he department shall, on the application of a person, firm, or corporation or he transferee of the person, firm, or corporation made in a year which is a ear for rerecording marks and brands, rerecord a mark or brand which at the ime of the application stands of record in the department in the name of the erson, firm, or corporation. A mark or brand which was not originally ecorded or rerecorded in the name of the person, firm, or corporation during he rerecording year last preceding the date when the application is filed or riginally recorded in the name of the person, firm, or corporation or his or ts predecessor or predecessors in interest between the time of the application nd the rerecording year last preceding the application is not of record in the epartment.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3303, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3303, R.C.M. 935; amd. Sec. 92, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-605.**

81-3-105. Right of owner of recorded brand. A person, firm, or corporation in whose name a mark or brand is recorded is entitled to the exclusive use of the mark or brand on the species of animal and in the position esignated in the record. A copy of the record certified by the department is rima facie evidence of this right, and the certificate is also prima facie evience that the person, firm, or corporation entitled to use the mark or brand s the owner of all animals on which it appears in the position and on the pecies of animal stated in the certificate.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3304, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3304, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 93, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-606.**

81-3-106. Publication of notice of rerecording brands. Between January 1 and June 30 in each rerecording year, the department shall publish in at least one issue of at least one newspaper of general circulation in each ounty of this state, in which a newspaper is published, a notice to the effect that the year is a year for rerecording marks and brands and that no mar or brand continues of record unless rerecorded. The department shall als mail to each person, firm, and corporation in whose name a mark or bran stands of record, a similar notice addressed to the person, firm, or corporatio at his or its post-office address as shown by the records in the department.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3305, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3305, R.C.M 1935; amd. Sec. 94, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-607.

81-3-107. Fees for department. The department shall establish, charg and collect a fee for recording a new mark or brand, for recording a mark o brand transfer, or for rerecording a mark or brand. The department sha establish and charge a fee for providing a certified copy of a record and duplicate certificate. The department may upon request research mark o brand histories and may charge a fee of up to $50 per mark or brand, base on time involved in research. All fees collected shall be paid into the stat special revenue fund for the use of the department. However, not more tha 10% of the net rerecording fees after all expenses of rerecording are paid ma be expended in any one year except in case of an emergency declared by th governor.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3307, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 1 L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3307, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 109, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 65, 1959; amd. Sec. 90, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 95, Ch. 310, 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-609; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1983; am Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 34 inserted the third sentence relating to research of mark or brand histories.

Chapter 277 substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Chapter 444 substituted fees established by department for $25 for recording a brand and $2.50 for copy of a record.

Cross-References

Employment of stock inspector, 7-21-321 through 7-21-3213.

Jurisdiction of patrolmen — criminal mis chief, 44-1-1001.

Fur-bearing animals — recording of brands — fees, 70-2-113.

81-3-108. Penalty. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this part shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail fo not to exceed 1 year or both such fine and imprisonment.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3306, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3306, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-608.

Cross-References

Penalty for branding at certain times, 81-4-214.

Part 2

Inspection of Marks and Brands

Part Cross-References

Special levies on commodities for livestock and commodity inspection, Art. XII, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Employment of stock inspector, 7-21-3211 through 7-21-3213.

Illegal brand or alteration — penalt 45-6-327.

Fur-bearing animals — recording of brands — fees, 70-2-113.

Cancellation or suspension of livestock arket certificate for violation of this part, -8-254.

Security interests concerning livestock, Title 81, ch. 8, part 3.

81-3-201. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this art, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Deputy state stock inspector" means a person designated by the epartment as a deputy state stock inspector, who does not receive a salary r compensation from the department.

(2) "Feedlot" means a confined livestock feeding operation where the wner or operator of the feedlot feeds livestock belonging to others for a fee.

(3) "Livestock" means any bovine animal, horse, mule, or ass regardless of s age or sex.

(4) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or ny entity not enumerated capable of owning or controlling livestock.

(5) "State stock inspector" means an employee of the department of livetock designated by the department as a state stock inspector.

History: (1), (3) thru (5)En. Sec. 103, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 41, L. 1977; Sec. 6-801.1, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 32, L. 1974; Sec. 46-239.1, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 6-239.1, 46-801.1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 298, L. 1979.

ross-References

State stock inspector — hide dealers — aughterhouses, 81-9-401.

81-3-202. Rules. The department may adopt rules necessary to carry ut this part.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 59, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 184, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 142, . 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 149, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 247, L. 973; amd. Sec. 106, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 312, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-802(5).

ross-References

Authority of highway patrolmen to stop vehiles and determine rightful possession of livetock, 44-1-1004.

81-3-203. Duties of state stock inspectors and deputy stock nspectors. (1) State stock inspectors and deputy state stock inspectors, pon the application of the owner or the duly authorized agent of the owner f livestock, shall inspect the livestock which is intended for sale, removal, hipment, or slaughter at a licensed slaughter plant and issue a certificate of nspection therefor if it appears with reasonable certainty that the applicant s the owner of the livestock or has the lawful right to the possession thereof.

(2) The inspection shall include an examination of the livestock and all narks and brands thereon to identify ownership of the livestock. The certifiate of inspection shall be made in triplicate and shall specify the date of nspection, the place of origin and place of destination of the shipment, the ame and address of the owner of the livestock or of the applicant for inspecion and the purchaser or transferee, if applicable, the class of the animal, the narks and brands, if any, upon the animal, and any other information upon he form of certificate as the department may from time to time require. One opy of the certificate shall be retained by the inspector, one copy shall be urnished by the inspector to the owner or shipper of the livestock, and one opy shall be filed by the inspector with the department within 5 days.

(3) If it appears with reasonable certainty that the applicant is the owne of the livestock or has the lawful right to the possession thereof, the stat stock inspectors or deputy state stock inspectors or any sheriff or deput sheriff, upon application of an owner or his agent of the livestock to be consigned and delivered directly to a licensed livestock market or licensed livestock slaughterhouse located in another county of the state or delivere directly to a shipping point duly approved by the department where a livestock inspector is available for inspection in an adjoining county, shall issu to the person a separate market consignment permit or transportation permi for each owner when the owner or owners or their duly authorized agents sig the permit certifying the brands, description, and destination of the livestock The market consignment permit or transportation permit shall be made i triplicate, shall specify the date and time issued, the place of origin and plac of destination of the shipment, the name and address of the owner of th livestock and the name and address of the person actually transporting th livestock if different than the owner, the kind of livestock, the marks an brands, if any, upon the livestock, a description of the vehicle or vehicles t be used to transport the livestock to include the license number of the vehicles, and any other information upon the form of permit as the departmen may from time to time require. Any permit so issued shall be good for shipment within 36 hours from date and time of issue; however, permits not use within this time limitation must be returned to the issuing officer to be canceled and to release the permittee from performance. One copy of the permi shall be retained by the inspector or sheriff's office, one copy shall be file by the inspector or sheriff's office with the department within 5 days of th date of issue, and one copy shall be furnished by the inspector or sheriff' office to the owner or shipper of the livestock, which copy of the permit shal accompany the shipment and be delivered to the state stock inspector at th livestock market or shipping point where the livestock is delivered.

(4) Upon application of an owner or his agent, when it appears wit reasonable certainty that the applicant is the owner of the livestock or ha lawful right to the possession thereof, a state stock inspector shall issue transportation permit which will allow the movement of the livestock into a immediately adjoining county to land owned or controlled by the owner or hi agent for purposes of grazing. The transportation permit shall state the breed description, marks and brands, if any, head count, and description of land t and from which the livestock will be moved. The permit will be valid for months. A state stock inspector may enter the premises where livestock s moved have been transported and inspect any livestock moved under th transportation permit or any livestock commingled therewith.

(5) Any person transporting strays or livestock not lawfully under his control is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as provided in 81-3-231.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 59, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 184, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 142 L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 149, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 247, L 1973; amd. Sec. 106, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 312, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-802(1 thru (4); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 235, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Authority of highway patrolmen to stop vehicles and determine rightful possession of livestock, 44-1-1004.

81-3-204. Seizure of livestock — retention of livestock — sale — disposal of proceeds. (1) All state stock inspectors inspecting any livestock before or after shipment or removal from any county in this state, upon a change of ownership, or at the preslaughter inspection at a licensed slaughterhouse may inspect and seize either at the point of sale, shipment, destination, or slaughter or en route any livestock or proceeds thereof which the inspector believes is stolen or upon which brands have been altered or obliterated or which does not conform to the description contained on the tally sheet furnished by the shipper thereof or to the description contained in any certificate of inspection or release issued before shipment or removal of the livestock.

(2) Upon taking possession of livestock under this section, a state stock inspector may retain the livestock in his possession for 15 days to make further investigation relative to its ownership. A state stock inspector may either at once or at any time within 15 days sell the livestock at a licensed livestock market or in the open market for the best available price and remit the proceeds, less the cost of keeping and sale, to the department together with a full description of the livestock sold, giving marks and brands, if any, and a statement of the reason for the seizure and sale. The proceeds shall be deposited by the department with the state treasurer and credited to the department fund, where it is subject to claim by the owner of the livestock in the same manner and for the same length of time as is provided by law for the making of claims for moneys arising from the sale of stray stock.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 59, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 108, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 149, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 247, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 107, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 482, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-803; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Search and seizure, Art. II, sec. 11, Mont. Const.; Title 46, ch. 5.

81-3-205. Fees for inspection and livestock transportation permits. (1) For the service of inspection of all livestock except horses, mules, or asses before removal from a county or before change of ownership, the inspector making the inspections shall receive a fee established by the department for each head inspected. For the issuance of a market consignment permit or transportation permit (other than a permanent permit) before removal from a county for all livestock, the inspector, sheriff, or deputy sheriff issuing the permits shall receive a fee established by the department for each permit issued and shall receive in addition his necessary actual expenses, to be paid by the owner or the person for whom the inspection is made or permit issued. For the issuance of a permanent horse transportation permit, the state stock inspector taking the application for permit shall receive a fee established by the department for each permit issued. All inspection and permit fees and expenses shall be collected by the inspector, sheriff, or deputy sheriff at the time of inspection or issuance of permit, and all the fees and expenses collected by a deputy state stock inspector, sheriff, or deputy sheriff shall be retained by him, and all such fees and expenses collected by a state stock inspector shall be sent by him to the department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the state special revenue fund for the use of the department.

(2) For the service of inspection before any livestock except a horse, mul or ass is sold or offered for sale at a licensed livestock market or slaughtere at a licensed slaughterhouse, a state stock inspector or deputy state stoc inspector making the inspection shall receive a fee established by the department for each head inspected. All fees shall be paid by the owner or by th person for whom the inspection is made. For releasing an animal so that i may be removed from the premises of a licensed livestock market, the stat stock inspector making the release shall receive a fee established by th department for each head inspected from the owner or the person for who the release is made. All fees for inspection and release at the market shall b collected at the time the inspection or release is made by the state stoc inspector making the inspection or release and shall be sent by him to th department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the state speci revenue fund for the use of the department. All fees for preslaughter inspection made at a licensed slaughterhouse by the state stock inspector shall b paid to the department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of th state special revenue fund for the use of the department. Preslaughter inspection fees paid to a deputy state stock inspector shall be retained by him.

(3) (a) For the service of inspection of horses, mules, or asses befor removal from a county or before change of ownership, the inspector makin the inspection shall receive a fee established by the department for each hea inspected and shall receive in addition his necessary actual expenses, to b paid by the owner or the person for whom the inspection is made. All fee and expenses collected by a state stock inspector must be sent by him to th department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the state speci revenue fund for the use of the department.

(b) For the service of inspection before a horse, mule, or ass is sold o offered for sale at a licensed livestock market, a state stock inspector makin the inspection shall receive a fee established by the department for each hea inspected. All fees shall be paid by the owner or the person for whom th inspection is made to the state stock inspector.

(4) All inspection and release fees and expenses shall be paid to th department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the state speci revenue fund for the use of the department unless paid to a deputy stat stock inspector. State stock inspectors shall be paid for their services an receive their expenses as fixed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 59, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 106, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 18 L. 1953; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 142, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 93, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 14 L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 247, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 108, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 48 L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-804; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 298, L. 197 amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 277 substituted references to state special revenue fund for references to earmarked revenue fund.

Chapter 444, in (1), substituted fee established by department for schedule of 25¢ per head for 12 head or less, $3 for 12 to 20 head, and 20¢ per head for each head over 20 as inspection fees; substituted fee established by department for schedule of 25¢ for 12 head or less, 50¢ for 12 to 30 head, and $1 for over 30 head for movement permits; substituted fee established by the department for $5 permane horse transportation permit; in (2) substitute "a fee established by department for each hea inspected" for "20 cents per head for an anim originating within the county in the state i which the market or slaughterhouse is mai tained or transported under a market consig ment permit or transportation permit and 1 cents per head for an animal previousl inspected before removal from a county herein provided"; substituted a fee establishe by the department for 20¢ per head for release from a licensed livestock market; in (3)(a) substituted a fee established by the department for $1 a head for the first 10 head, and 50¢ for each additional head for inspecting horses, mules, or asses before removal from a county; in (3)(b) substituted a fee established by the department for $1 a head for inspecting horses, mules, or asses at a licensed livestock market.

81-3-206. Commissioners to designate places for loading livestock for inspection. The board of county commissioners must, at the request of the department, designate within their respective counties certain convenient places and provide suitable facilities for unloading and loading of livestock for inspection purposes.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 74, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 211, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 101, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-709.

81-3-207 through 81-3-209 reserved.

81-3-210. Bill of sale required to prove ownership. (1) A bill of sale signed by the seller and adequately describing the livestock sold must be presented to the livestock inspector whenever the change of ownership inspection required by 81-3-211 is made or whenever a buyer of livestock requests a county-line or state-line inspection for livestock. The bill of sale shall be in a form prescribed by the department and shall be taken up by the department with the certificate of inspection acting as a receipt.

(2) The department shall establish, charge, and receive a fee for each copy of a bill of sale requested after the original bill of sale has been taken up. Fees so received shall be paid to the department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the state special revenue fund for the use of the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 80, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 277 substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Chapter 444, in (1), after "inspection for livestock" deleted "exempt from the change of ownership inspection when purchased in lots of 5 head or less"; after "department" deleted "of livestock"; in (2) substituted fee established by department for $2.50 for each copy of a bill of sale.

81-3-211. Inspection of livestock before change of ownership or removal from county — transportation permits. (1) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Members of the same family" means a group whose membership is determined by including an individual, his spouse, and his parents, children, grandchildren, and the spouses of each.

(b) "Family business entity" means:

(i) a corporation whose stock is owned solely by members of the same family;

(ii) a partnership in which the partners are all members of the same family;

(iii) an association whose members all are members of the same family; or

(iv) any other entity owned solely by members of the same family.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this part, it is unlawful to remove or cause to be removed from a county in this state any livestock or to transfer ownership by sale or otherwise or for an intended purchaser or his agent to take possession of any such animal subject to title passing upon meeting or

satisfaction of any conditions, unless the livestock has been inspected for brands by a state stock inspector or deputy state stock inspector and a certificate of the inspection has been issued in connection with and for the purpose of the transportation or removal or of such change of ownership as provided in this part. The inspection must be made in daylight. However, the change of ownership inspection requirements of this subsection do not apply when the change of ownership transaction is accomplished without the livestock changing premises, involves part of a herd to which no livestock have been added other than by natural increase or after brand inspection, and is between:

(a) members of the same family;

(b) a member of one family and the same family's business entity; or

(c) the same family's business entities.

(3) (a) It is unlawful to sell or offer for sale at a livestock market any livestock originating within any county in this state in which a livestock market is maintained or transported under a market consignment permit until the livestock has been inspected for marks and brands by a state stock inspector, as provided in this part.

(b) It is unlawful to slaughter livestock at a licensed livestock slaughterhouse unless the livestock has been inspected for marks or brands by a state or deputy state stock inspector.

(4) It is unlawful to remove or cause to be removed any livestock from the premises of a livestock market in this state unless the livestock has been released by a state stock inspector and a certificate of release for the livestock has been issued in connection with and for the purpose of the removal from the premises of the livestock market. The release obtained pursuant to this subsection will permit the movement of the livestock so released directly to the destination shown on the certificate.

(5) The person in charge of livestock being removed from a county in this state, where inspection thereof is required by this section or where change of ownership has occurred or when moved under a market consignment permit or a market release certificate, shall have in his possession the certificate of inspection, market consignment permit, transportation permit, or market release certificate issued in connection therewith and shall exhibit the certificate to any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, highway patrolman, state stock inspector, or deputy state stock inspector upon request. Section 81-3-204 shall be extended to livestock transported or sold under the above-mentioned permits.

(6) The following transportation permits may be issued:

(a) If a saddle, work, or show horse is being transported from county to county in this state by the owner for his personal use or business or where a purebred cow is being transported from county to county in this state by its owner for show purposes and where there is no change of ownership, the inspection certificate required by this section may be endorsed, as to the purpose and extent of transportation, by the inspector issuing the certificate in order to serve as a travel permit in this state for a period not to exceed 1 year for the horse or cow described thereon. The permit becomes void upon any transfer of ownership or if the horse or cow is to be removed from the state. In such instances an inspection must be secured for removal and the endorsed certificate surrendered.

(b) The owner of a saddle, work, or show horse may apply for a permanent transportation permit valid for both interstate and intrastate transportation of the horse until there is a change of ownership. To obtain a permit a horse must have either a registered brand that has been legally cleared or a lip tattoo or the owner must present proof of ownership to a state stock inspector. A written application, on forms to be provided by the department, must be completed by the owner and presented to a state stock inspector, together with a permit fee established by the department, for each horse. The application shall contain a thorough physical description of the horse and list all brands and tattoos carried by the horse. Upon approval of the application by a state stock inspector, a permanent transportation permit shall be issued by the department to the owner for each horse, and such permit shall be valid for the life of the horse. If there is a change of ownership in a horse, the permit shall automatically become void. The permit must accompany the horse for which it was issued at all times while the horse is in transit. This permit shall be in lieu of other permits and certificates required under the provisions of this section. The state of Montana shall recognize as valid permanent transportation permits issued in other jurisdictions to the owner of a saddle, work, or show horse subsequently entering the state. Such a permit shall be automatically void upon a change of ownership.

(c) When livestock owned by and bearing the registered brand of a bona fide rodeo producer is being transported from county to county in this state by the owner for rodeo purposes and where there is no change of ownership, the inspection certificate required by this section may be endorsed, as to the purpose and extent of transportation, by the inspector issuing the certificate in order to serve as a travel permit in this state for the livestock described thereon. The certificate is effective for the calendar year for which it is issued. The certificate shall be issued by a state stock inspector.

(d) An owner of livestock or his agent may be issued a transportation permit allowing the movement of his livestock into an immediately adjoining county and return when the livestock is being moved for grazing purposes and when it is being moved to and from land owned or controlled by the owner of the livestock or his agent. The permit is valid for 6 months and must be issued by a state stock inspector. The department shall establish a fee for the permit, to be paid to the state stock inspector at the time the permit is issued and remitted by him to the department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the state special revenue fund for the use of the department. This permit may be used in lieu of the inspection and certificate required by this section for movement of livestock across a county line.

(7) Before any removal or change of ownership may take place, the seller of livestock shall request all required inspections and shall pay the required fees.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 59, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 176, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 210, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 184, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 142, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 149, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 247, L. 1973; Sec. 46-801, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 46-801.2 by Sec. 102, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 316, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 312, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 482, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-801.2; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 190, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 235, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 364, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 17, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 444, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 17, in second to last sentence of (6)(c) before "year", substituted "for the calendar" for "only between April 1 and October 31 of the".

Chapter 277, in (6)(d), substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Chapter 444 deleted former (2)(a), which read: "such sale or change of ownership transaction involves five or fewer animals"; in (6)(b) substituted a fee established by the department for a $5 permit fee; in (6)(d) substituted a fee established by the department for a $5 permit fee for moving for grazing.

1981 Amendments: Chapter 10 added subsection (7).

Chapter 364 amended this section by movin the language in (2)(b)(i), (ii), and (iii) (no (2)(a), (b), and (c)) for clarity. It formerly followed "the change of ownership transaction i between".

81-3-212. Exceptions. Section 81-3-211 does not apply to livestock:

(1) being transported through the state in interstate commerce withou leaving the custody of the carrier;

(2) transported by railroad consigned to and which, without leaving th custody of the carrier, does reach a market at which the department regularl maintains a stock inspector and a loading tally has been filed by the shippe with the carrier as provided in 81-4-607;

(3) when driven on the hoof and not moved by means of any motor vehicle, trailer, horse-drawn vehicle, railroad car, or boat by the owner from on county to the next adjoining county within the state onto land owned or controlled by the owner of livestock so moved for the purpose of pasturing, feeding, or changing the range thereof;

(4) when driven on the hoof or moved by means of a motor vehicle trailer, horse-drawn vehicle, railroad car, or boat by the owner from on county to the next adjoining county within this state onto land owned or controlled by the owner of livestock without leaving land owned or controlled b the owner when moved for the purpose of pasturing, feeding, or changing th range thereof;

(5) when driven on the hoof from one county to an adjoining count within this state for the purpose of shipment by railroad or delivery to licensed public market by a person who has been the owner of that livestoc for a period of at least 3 months;

(6) from one county to be consigned to, and which actually reaches b means other than railroad, a licensed livestock market located in anothe county of the state at which the department regularly maintains a stoc inspector and for which a market consignment permit has been obtained i a manner provided by law;

(7) when hauled by truck or trailer from one county to an adjoinin county within the state for the purpose of shipment by railroad at whic shipping point the department maintains a stock inspector or where a deput state stock inspector is available and for which a transportation permit ha been obtained in the manner provided by law.

History: **En. 46-801.3 by Sec. 104, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-801.3.**

81-3-213. Inspection of livestock removed from state. Except a provided for in subsections (1) and (2) of 81-3-212 and subsections (4) an (6)(b) of 81-3-211, nothing contained in this part authorizes or permits person to remove or cause to be removed livestock from this state to a location outside of this state, unless the livestock has been inspected for brand by a state stock inspector or deputy state stock inspector and a certificate fo he inspection has been issued in connection with and for the purpose of the ransportation or removal as provided in this part.

History: En. 46-801.4 by Sec. 105, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 482, L. 1977; R.C.M. 947, 46-801.4; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1979.

81-3-214. Inspection of imported livestock. (1) Except as provided in ubsections (2) and (3) of this section, any person owning livestock imported nto this state or his agent must notify the department or a salaried employee f the department of the number, breed, type, and age of the livestock, its ocation, and the purpose for which it has been brought into the state. Such otification shall be made within 48 hours after the arrival of the livestock n the state. Livestock so moved may not be commingled with any livestock lready in Montana until inspected for brands and marks in daylight by a tate stock inspector or deputy state stock inspector. The fees for this inspecion shall be the same as those imposed for county-line or change-of-wnership inspections. The fees paid to state stock inspectors shall be emitted to the department for deposit in the state special revenue fund for he use of the department.

(2) Livestock consigned to a licensed livestock market or for immediate laughter to a licensed slaughter facility at which preslaughter inspection is aintained is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(3) Livestock moved between Montana and an adjacent state for graze on regular basis and as part of the usual operation of a farm or ranch shall e exempt from the notice and inspection requirements of this section, proided a transportation permit for the entry of the livestock into Montana has een obtained by the owner or his agent from a state stock inspector prior o the entry of the livestock into Montana. The department shall establish a ee for the permit, to be remitted by the department to the state treasury for redit to the state special revenue account of the department. The department hall provide by rule for the issuance and control of transportation permits uthorized by this subsection.

History: En. 46-801.5 by Sec. 2, Ch. 41, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-801.5; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 77, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 277 substituted eferences to state special revenue fund for eferences to earmarked revenue fund.

Chapter 444, in (3), substituted a fee established by the department for a $5 permit fee for an entry permit.

81-3-215. Inspection of dead animals in feedlots. When a stock animal dies in a feedlot, the feedlot operator shall notify the board of livestock r its representative of the death. The operator may not dispose of the carass until a livestock inspector has observed it and determined the brand of he owner of the animal. A livestock inspector observing a dead stock animal ursuant to this section shall, within 48 hours, send written notification to he owner of the animal.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 32, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-239.2.

81-3-216. Repealed. Sec. 29, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1979.

81-3-217 through 81-3-220 reserved.

81-3-221. Brands fraudulently changed. Whenever a mark or brand upon any neat cattle, horse, or other animal has been fraudulently altered, obliterated, or defaced so that the original mark or brand cannot be determined through the external inspection thereof, any stock inspector or sheriff may seize and kill the animal to ascertain the mark or brand so altered or defaced. Payment equal to the fair market value of the live animal shall be made after proper ownership is determined.

History: En. Sec. 2974, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1801, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3314, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3314, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 15, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-706.

81-3-222. Compensation for animals killed. The value of the animal taken and killed shall be determined by three disinterested parties living in the vicinity where the animal is seized. The amount of money awarded to the owner is full compensation for the loss of the animal. All money disbursed under this section shall be paid out of the department's funds in the state special revenue fund, and whenever possible the dead bodies of the animals killed shall be disposed of for cash and the proceeds turned into the fund.

History: En. Sec. 2975, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1802, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3315, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3315, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 92, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 100, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-707; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

81-3-223. Action by dissatisfied owner — costs. Should the owner of the animal so seized and killed feel dissatisfied with the valuation made, he may maintain an action against the department or, if the animal is seized by a sheriff, against that sheriff's county, and should he fail to recover damages in any greater amount than that allowed under 81-3-222, he shall bear all costs that may be incurred in the maintenance of the action.

History: En. Sec. 2976, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1803, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3316, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3316, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 15, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-708.

81-3-224 through 81-3-230 reserved.

81-3-231. Penalties. (1) A person is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in subsection (6) of this section if he removes livestock or causes livestock to be removed from a county in this state:

(a) without having the livestock inspected before removal if an inspection is required by law;

(b) without obtaining a market consignment permit or transportation permit if the permits are required by law;

(c) and does obtain a market consignment permit for livestock but does not deliver the livestock transported thereunder to the livestock market designated in the market consignment permit;

(d) and does obtain a transportation permit for the livestock but does not deliver the livestock transported thereunder to the destination as shown on the transportation permit and fails to have the livestock so transported inspected at the point of destination or does not file a loading tally with the carrier as provided in 81-4-607.

(2) A person who sells livestock or offers livestock for sale at a livestock market without having the livestock inspected or removes livestock or causes livestock to be removed from a livestock market without obtaining a release is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(3) A person who ships by railroad carrier and the railroad carrier transporting livestock for which a loading tally has been filed as provided by 81-4-607 and for which shipment of livestock an inspection has not been made which after shipment causes or permits the livestock to leave the custody of the railroad carrier at a place other than where this state regularly maintains a stock inspector is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(4) A person who has in his charge livestock being removed from a county in the state for which an inspection certificate, a market consignment permit, or a market release certificate has been issued and fails to have in his possession accompanying the livestock the inspection certificate, market consignment permit, or a market release certificate as issued for the livestock, or who, having the certificate of inspection, market consignment permit, or market release certificate, fails to exhibit it to a sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, gross vehicle weight enforcement officer, highway patrolman, state stock inspector, or deputy state stock inspector at his request is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(5) Except as specifically otherwise provided, a person violating any of the provisions of this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(6) Upon conviction under this section, a person, firm, association, or corporation shall be fined not less than $50 or more than $500 or imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not more than 6 months or both fined and imprisoned. Of all fines assessed and collected under this section, 50% shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the state special revenue fund for the use of the department and 50% shall be paid into the general fund of the county in which the conviction occurred.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 59, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 184, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 142, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 94, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 109, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 482, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-806; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 14, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near end of (4) after "constable", inserted "gross vehicle weight enforcement officer".

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

81-3-232. Penalty for noninspection of dead animal in feedlot. A feedlot operator who violates 81-3-215 is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than $500, or both.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 32, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-239.3.

81-3-233. Penalty for removal of livestock from state without inspection — exception. Any person, other than the owner or his agent or employee, who, without consent of the owner, removes or causes to be removed from this state any cow, ox, bull, stag, calf, steer, heifer, horse, mule, mare, colt, foal, or filly without having the same inspected where such inspection is required by law is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $2,000, by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not more than 3 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The provisions of this section do not apply to any person who removes from this state any animal specified by this section for the purpose of obtaining emergency treatment for such animal by a licensed veterinarian.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 173, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-808.**

CHAPTER 4

CONTAINMENT OF LIVESTOCK

Part 1 — Fences

Section

81-4-101. Legal fences defined.
81-4-102. Construction of auto pass not to deprive legal fence of character.
81-4-103. Civil liability.
81-4-104. Barbed wire fences to be kept in repair.
81-4-105. Fallen wire fencing declared nuisance — abatement.
81-4-106. Notice to owner to repair fence — duty of county commissioners.
81-4-107. Procedure when owner unknown or not resident of state — sale of wire removed.
81-4-108. Disposal of proceeds of sale of wire after payment of expense.

Part 2 — Animals Unlawfully Running at Large

81-4-201. Swine, sheep, and goats running at large.
81-4-202. Penalties.
81-4-203. Open range defined.
81-4-204. Male equine animals not to run on open range.
81-4-205. Male equine animals running at large as nuisance — abatement.
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81-4-207. Castration of animals running at large — notice to owner — expense and charges.
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Part 1

Fences

81-4-101. Legal fences defined. Any one of the following, if not less than 44 inches or more than 48 inches in height, shall be a legal fence in the state of Montana:

(1) all fences constructed of at least three barbed, horizontal, well-stretched wires, the lowest of which must not be less than 15 inches or more than 18 inches from the ground, securely fastened as nearly equidistant as possible to substantial posts firmly set in the ground or to well-supported leaning posts not exceeding 20 feet apart or 33 feet apart where two or more stays or pickets are used equidistant between posts. All corral fences which are used exclusively for the purposes of enclosing stacks which are situated outside of any lawful enclosure shall not be less than 16 feet from such stack so enclosed and shall be substantially built with posts not more than 8 feet distant from each other and not less than five strands of well-stretched barbed wire and shall not be less than 5 or more than 6 feet high. Any kind of a fence equally as effectual for the purpose of a corral fence may be made in lieu thereof.

(2) all fences constructed of any standard woven wire not less than 28 inches in height, securely fastened to substantial posts not more than 30 feet apart, provided that two equidistant barbed wires shall be placed above the same at a height of not less than 48 inches from the ground;

(3) all other fences made of barbed wire, which shall be as strong and as well calculated to protect enclosures as those above described;

(4) all fences consisting of four boards, rails, or poles with standing or leaning posts not over 17 feet and 6 inches apart, provided that, if leaning posts are used, there shall be a pole or wire fastened securely on the inside of the leg or support of such leaning post;

(5) all rivers, hedges, mountain ridges and bluffs, or other barriers over or through which it is impossible for stock to pass.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 46, L. 1881; amd. Sec. 1, p. 76, L. 1885; amd. Sec. 1111, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 3250, Pol. C. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 139, L. 1901; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1905; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 64, L. 1913; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 163, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3374, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3374, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1401.

Cross-References

Regulation of stable location, 7-21-4204.

Failure to close gates — criminal mischief, 45-6-101.

Mutual obligation of adjoining landowners, 70-16-205.

Fence-out requirement, 76-16-322.

Liability of stockowners for trespass, 81-4-215.

81-4-102. Construction of auto pass not to deprive legal fence of character. There may be maintained in a legal fence a pass so constructed that automobiles and trucks may pass over the same and which will prevent the passage of livestock across said opening without depriving such fence of the character of a legal fence under the laws of this state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 4486.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1129.

81-4-103. Civil liability. Any person constructing or maintaining any fence of any kind not described in 81-4-101 is liable in a civil action for all lamages caused by reason of injury to stock resulting from such defective ence.

History: En. Secs. 1112 to 1120, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3251, Pol. C. 1895; e-en. Sec. 2083, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3375, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3375, R.C.M. 1935; ₹.C.M. 1947, 46-1402.

81-4-104. Barbed wire fences to be kept in repair. The owners of ›arbed wire fences must keep the same in repair, and any person receiving ıotice in writing that his barbed wire fence or any part thereof is down or n such condition as to be likely to injure any livestock and fails or refuses o repair such fence is liable to pay damages in an amount equal to the value ›f any cattle, horses, mules, or other domestic animals which may be injured ›y coming into contact with the fence.

History: En. Secs. 1112 to 1120, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3252, Pol. C. 1895; e-en. Sec. 2084, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3376, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3376, R.C.M. 1935; ₹.C.M. 1947, 46-1403.

81-4-105. Fallen wire fencing declared nuisance — abatement. All ›arbed wire and other wire fencing which has sagged or fallen to the ground so as to be ineffectual for the purpose of turning stock and a menace to any ›erson riding or walking over the same is declared to be a public nuisance and subject to abatement in the manner hereinafter provided.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3376.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1404.

81-4-106. Notice to owner to repair fence — duty of county commissioners. Upon ascertaining the existence in the county of any nuisance specified in 81-4-105, the board of county commissioners shall notify by registered or certified mail the owner of such wire, if such owner be known to said ›oard and within the state, to remove same. If such owner shall fail to remove said wire or to rebuild said fence within 60 days following receipt of said notice, the board of county commissioners shall have authority to remove and dispose of said wire in the manner provided by 81-4-107.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 84, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3376.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1405.

81-4-107. Procedure when owner unknown or not resident of state — sale of wire removed. If there is no known owner of such wire within the state or if such owner is unknown to the board of county commissioners, the board may collect and remove the wire at the expense of the county. All such wire or other fencing as in the opinion of the board of county commissioners can be sold at a price sufficient to cover at least the expense of removal and sale shall be sold by the county commissioners in the manner provided by law for the sale of county property, except that notice of such sale need be published only once and need be given only 10 days before such sale.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 84, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3376.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1406.

Cross-References

Manner of sale of county property, Title 7, ch. 8, part 22.

81-4-108. Disposal of proceeds of sale of wire after payment of expense. The proceeds of such sale shall be used to defray the cost of collecting and selling said wire, and the balance, if any, shall be placed by the county treasurer in a special fund and shall be held by him subject to claim by any person establishing to the satisfaction of the board of county commissioners that he was the lawful owner of said wire and entitled to the remaining proceeds of such sale. If no person claims said money within 1 year of the date of sale, the same shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 84, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3376.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1407.

Part 2

Animals Unlawfully Running at Large

81-4-201. Swine, sheep, and goats running at large. It shall be unlawful for any owner or person in control of swine, sheep, or goats to willfully permit the same to run at large.

History: En. Sec. 1165, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8838, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3393, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3393, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1704.

81-4-202. Penalties. (1) Any person violating 81-4-201 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of $10 for the first offense and in the sum of $20 for each subsequent offense and shall be liable in damage to any party injured thereby, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction.

(2) All fines collected under the provisions of this section shall be paid into the county treasury for the use and benefit of the public schools.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1166, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8839, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3394, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3394, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-1705, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1167, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8840, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3395, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3395, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-1706, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1705, 46-1706.

81-4-203. Open range defined. In 81-4-204, 81-4-207, and 81-4-208, the term "open range" means all lands in the state of Montana not enclosed by a fence of not less than two wires in good repair. The term "open range" includes all highways outside of private enclosures and used by the public whether or not the same have been formally dedicated to the public.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1707(part).

81-4-204. Male equine animals not to run on open range. It shall be unlawful for any owner, person, firm, corporation, or association having the management or control of any stallion, ridgeling, unaltered male mule, or jackass over the age of 1 year to permit or suffer such animal to run at large on the open range.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1707(part).

81-4-205. Male equine animals running at large as nuisance — abatement. Any such animal so running at large is a public nuisance, which, in addition to the means and proceedings prescribed by this part for its abatement and removal, may be abated and removed by the means and proceedings provided by law for the abatement or removal of public nuisances.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1708.

Cross-References

Procedure for abatement and removal of public nuisances, 45-8-112.

81-4-206. Killing animal to prevent injury not prohibited. Sections 81-4-203 through 81-4-209 are not intended and shall not be interpreted or understood to limit or deny the right now existing to destroy or kill any such animal to prevent injury by it to any person or property.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1711.

81-4-207. Castration of animals running at large — notice to owner — expense and charges. (1) Any person may take up and secure any such animal found running at large on the open range. After taking it up he shall, without unnecessary delay, post at the United States post office or as near as may be to the place where the animal was taken up a notice truly dated and subscribed by him or his agent to the effect that the animal, describing it by marks and brands (if any), color, and sex, was taken up on the day named while it was running at large on the open range in the county (naming the county) and that, unless claimed and removed within 5 days next after the date of the posting, the animal will be castrated at the expense of the owner thereof. Should the owner, person, firm, corporation, or association having management or control of such animal be known to the person who took the animal up, personal service of such notice upon the owner, person, firm, corporation, or association having management or control of the animal shall be the equivalent to the posting. The notice, if personally served, may state that, unless the animal is claimed and removed within 2 days next after the date of the notice served personally, the animal will be castrated at the expense of the owner thereof.

(2) If such animal so taken up be not claimed and removed within said 5 days or said 2 days, as the case may be, it may lawfully be castrated in the usual manner and doing no more harm than is necessary. The expense of castration shall be paid by the owner. If such animal be claimed within the time herein prescribed, the claimant shall pay to the person who took the animal up the reasonable expense of the keeping and feed thereof since it was taken up and also the sum of $5 for the taking up and giving of the notice aforementioned. Upon making such payments the claimant shall immediately remove and take away said animal.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1709.

81-4-208. Killing of animal running at large — notice — posting and service. (1) If any such animal so running at large cannot, by reasonable effort, be captured, taken up, or corralled, it may lawfully be killed unless the owner or person having the management or control of it shall take the animal off the open range and restrain it from running at large thereon within 10 days next after the giving of notice as hereinafter provided. The notice shall be signed by one or more taxpayers of the vicinity of the range whereon such animal be at large and be substantially as follows:

"To whom it may concern:

Take notice, that a certain (stallion, ridgeling, unaltered male mule, or jackass, as the case may be) is running at large on the open range (identify the range by general description) in .... County, Montana. Unless said animal be removed therefrom and restrained from running at large on open range within 10 days next after the date of this notice, it will be killed.
(Date) (Signature or signatures)'

(2) The notice shall be posted at the post office nearest the place where the animal was last seen on the range and like notices in two other of the most public places in the vicinity of said range, and like notice shall at once be mailed to the owner or person having management or control of the animal, if his name and address be known.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1710.

81-4-209. Penalty for violations. Any owner, person, firm, corporation, or association violating any provisions of 81-4-203 through 81-4-209 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $10 or more than $25.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1712.

81-4-210. Only purebred bulls to run at large — limitation on time. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, company, or corporation to turn upon or allow to run at large on the public highways, open range, or national forest reserve within the state of Montana any bull other than a purebred bull of a recognized beef type; and no bull shall be turned upon or allowed to run at large upon any such public highways, open range, or national forest reserve between December 1 and June 1 of each and every year.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 62, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3403, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3403, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1716.

81-4-211. Female breeding cattle, purebred bull to accompany. (1) Any person, persons, firm, company, or corporation allowing or permitting female breeding cattle to run at large upon the public ranges or national forest reserves in the state of Montana must place upon the range or national forest reserve one purebred graded bull of a recognized beef type, not less than 15 months or more than 8 years of age, for every 30 head of female breeding cattle pastured upon such range or national forest reserve. Any two or more such users of the public range or national forest reserve may join together in furnishing such bull when the aggregate number of female breeding cattle turned loose upon the same range or national forest reserve by such two or more users thereof does not exceed 30 head.

(2) A purebred bull as contemplated by 81-4-210 through 81-4-213 must be a bull having a registration certificate from the breeding association of its particular breed. A graded bull, as defined in 81-4-210 through 81-4-213, shall be a purebred bull selected by a committee of permittees.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 62, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3404, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3404, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1717.

81-4-212. Castration of violating bulls. Any bull found running at large on the open range or national forest reserve in violation of the provisions of 81-4-210 through 81-4-213 may be caught and castrated by any person finding such a bull, provided any purebred dairy bull found running at large may be taken up and the party holding the bull shall notify the owner in person, and if the owner of such bull does not take possession of said bull within 24 hours after being notified, the party holding such bull may castrate him.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 62, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3406, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3406, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1719.**

81-4-213. Penalty. Any person or persons, firm, company, or corporation violating any of the provisions of 81-4-210 through 81-4-213 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $250.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 62, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3405, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3405, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1718.**

81-4-214. Branding cattle running at large. Every person save only an owner, and he only when branding on his own premises and in the presence of two responsible citizens, who marks or brands any calf or cattle that are running at large between December 1 and May 10 of the next ensuing year, and every person who shall at any time brand or cause to be branded or marked, any horse, mule, cattle or head of cattle, sheep, swine, or other animal, 1 year old or older, with any piece of metal or implement, other than a branding iron, which branding iron shall be of the same design as the brand or mark owned by the party using it, or who shall so mark or brand, or cause to be marked or branded any of the animals aforesaid with any piece or pieces of iron called "running irons", such as bars, rings, half or quarter circles is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding 6 months, or by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $500, or both.

History: **En. Sec. 1189, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8863, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11553, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11553, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3522, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-1720 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1720.**

Cross-References

Recording of brands required, 81-3-102.

81-4-215. Liability of owners of stock for trespass. If any cattle, horses, mules, asses, hogs, sheep, bison, or other domestic animals break into any enclosure, the fence being legal as provided in 81-4-101, the owner of such animals is liable for all damages to the owner or occupant of the enclosure which may be sustained thereby. This section must not be construed so as to require a legal fence in order to maintain an action for injury done by animals running at large contrary to law.

History: **En. Sec. 1119, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3258, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2090, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3378, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3378, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 199, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1409.**

81-4-216. Damage to planted trees. In case of any damage done to planted trees by animals, the owner of the trees may recover damages from the owner of the animals, if said trees are planted inside of a lawful fence or boxed to a height of not less than 5 feet.

History: **En. Sec. 3281, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2096, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3377, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3377, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1408.**

81-4-217. Retention of trespassing stock. (1) If an animal breaks into an enclosure surrounded by a legal fence or is wrongfully on the premises of another, the owner or occupant of the enclosure or premises may take into his possession the trespassing animal and keep the animal until all damages, together with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding the animal, are paid. The person who takes the animal into his possession shall, within 24 hours after he takes possession, give written notice to the owner or person in charge of the animal, stating that he has taken the animal. The notice shall also give the date of the taking, the description of the animal taken, including marks and brands, if any, the amount of damages claimed, the charge per head per day for caring for and feeding the animal, and the description, either by legal subdivisions or other general description, of the location of the premises on which the animal is held.

(2) The notice shall be given to the owner or person in charge only when the owner or person in charge of the animal is known to the person taking the animal and resides within 25 miles of the premises on which the animal was taken. If the owner or person in charge of the animal resides more than 25 miles from the place of the taking, the notice shall be mailed to him. In this case or if the owner is unknown, a similar notice shall be mailed to the department of livestock and the sheriff of the county in which the animal has been taken. On receipt of the notice, the sheriff shall post a copy of the notice at the courthouse and shall send by certified mail a copy of it to the owner of the stock, if known to him. If unknown to him, the sheriff shall send a copy of the notice to the nearest state livestock inspector.

(3) If the parties within 5 days thereafter do not agree to the amount of damages, the claimant must within 10 days thereafter institute a civil action to collect his claim in a court of competent jurisdiction. Pending the outcome of the suit, the person taking the stock may, at the expense of the owner, retain a sufficient number of animals to cover the amount of damages claimed by him. The defendant may, after the institution of the action, on filing a bond executed by two or more sureties and approved by the court in double the sum sued for, conditioned upon the payment to the plaintiff of all sums, including costs that may be recovered by the plaintiff, have all livestock returned to him. The claimant is liable to the owner for any loss or injury to the stock occurring through his fault or neglect. If the claimant fails to recover in the action a sum equal to that offered him by the owner of the stock, the claimant bears the expense of keeping and feeding the stock while in his possession.

(4) A person who takes or rescues an animal from the possession of the person taking the animal, without his consent, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $500.

History: En. Sec. 8, p. 48, L. 1881; re-en. Sec. 1120, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3259, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2091, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 231, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3379, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3379, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 146, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1410; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), reduced the written notice period from 72 to 24 hours and deleted a final sentence that read: "In all cases a copy of the notice shall also be posted at a point where the animal was taken."

81-4-218. Marking land and mining claims in national forest. It shall be the duty of the owner or the person holding possessory right to all unfenced lands or patented or unpatented mining claims, which said lands or patented or unpatented mining claims lie within the boundary of national forest reserves in the state of Montana or which lie on public ranges adjoining to any national forest reserve, to mark the boundaries thereof by substantial monuments that can be readily seen and observed so that such boundaries can be readily traced.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 222, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3380, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3380, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1411.**

81-4-219. Method of marking. For the purposes of 81-4-218 through 81-4-220, it shall be prima facie evidence that such boundaries are properly marked if the same are defined; provided that such monuments or some tree, stump, or post adjacent thereto shall be conspicuously marked with the name of the owner or claimant of such ground and the name of the claim or the description of the land claimed.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 222, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3381, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3381, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1412.**

81-4-220. Marking — right of action against trespassing stock. No person owning or possessing agricultural or grazing land or patented or unpatented mining claims lying within said national forest reserves of this state or on the public range lying adjoining to any said national forest reserve, the boundaries of which said lands are not marked as required by the provisions of 81-4-218 through 81-4-220, shall have any claim or cause of action or right of action against the owner of sheep, cattle, or other livestock under the charge of a herder for trespass committed by such livestock upon said land, and such shall be the rule regardless of whether the said livestock so trespassing strayed thereon on their own inclination and without being driven or whether said livestock were herded or driven on said land, provided that no person or persons can claim exemption for trespassing under the provisions of this section where such person or persons shall have actual knowledge of the boundary lines of any lands herein referred to. In no event shall damages other than nominal damages be assessed against said trespass unless the landowner or his duly authorized agent shall, within 6 months after said trespass has been committed, give said trespasser written notice demanding a sum certain for damages sustained by reason of such trespass.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 222, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3382, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3382, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 31, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1413.**

Part 3

Herd Districts

81-4-301. Herd districts — creation, size, and location. (1) Herd districts may be created in any county in the state of Montana upon petition of owners or possessors of 55% of the land in such district and providing 25% or more of the land in such district is in actual cultivation or being used for residential purposes. Such districts must contain 12 square miles or more, lying not less than 1 mile in width, outside of the incorporated cities, except that herd districts may be created containing not less than 6 or more than 54 square miles, lying not less than 2 miles in width, when such territory joins and is contiguous with the boundaries of a city having a population of 10,000 or more and such territory so to be created in a herd district has a suburban population of not less than 200 people.

(2) In formation of such a district the entire holding of any owner or lessee must be included unless such owner or lessee consents that less than his entire contiguous holdings be included in the petition.

(3) Such petition shall designate the months of the year when the herd district is effective, and upon presentation and filing of such petition, properly signed, giving the outside boundaries and description of the proposed district and the post-office address of the signers thereto, with the clerk and recorder in the county in which the said district is being created, the county commissioners of such county, upon receipt thereof, shall set a date for hearing protests and verifying the signatures thereto and shall give not less than 20 days notice of the same by three publications in a newspaper of general circulation in the county of the proposed district. At the hearing held pursuant to such notices, the county commissioners shall examine the petition and shall cause a map to be made in order to determine the shape and regularity of the boundaries of the proposed district. The commissioners may then establish the district, but such district shall be established only in such manner that the district will be reasonably regular and symmetrical in shape or practicable in relation to the geographical features of such district. It is not required that the boundaries of any district follow section lines to meet the requirement of reasonably regular and symmetrical boundaries.

(4) Should it appear to such county commissioners after such hearing that the signatures attached to such petition were genuine, they shall immediately declare such herd district created and established; after which the county commissioners must give notice by four weekly publications in some newspaper nearest the district of the creation of such districts, also stating the period such districts will be in effect. Such districts shall not be in effect until 30 days have expired after the order.

(5) Upon petition of any owner or possessor of lands lying contiguous and adjoining any herd district theretofore created and upon like hearing and notice as hereinabove provided for, such lands shall be included in said herd district and become a part thereof. Should the signature of lessee appear on the petition creating or abolishing any herd district, the owner or owners of said land may appear either in person or agent and enter their protest and the board of county commissioners shall remove the name of the lessee from said petition, and no person shall be permitted to withdraw his name after the hour set for hearing same.

History: En. Ch. 74, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1501(a); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 488, L. 1979.

81-4-302. Dissolution. (1) When a petition praying that any established herd district be dissolved is filed with the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein such district has been established and it is set forth therein that such petition is signed by the owners or possessors of 55% or more of the lands lying within such district and that less than 25% of the lands included in such district is in actual cultivation, the said county clerk and recorder shall call such petition to the attention of the board of county commissioners of the county at its next regular meeting. At said meeting by its order the board shall set such petition for hearing at a specified time on a day certain of which notice shall be given by publication at least once in each week for 3 successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county.

(2) At the time fixed for hearing, the board of county commissioners shall first require proof of publication of the notice of said hearing to be made and thereafter shall consider the petition and hear all interested parties. At the conclusion of any such hearing, if the board of county commissioners shall find that notice of hearing has been given in the manner and for the time prescribed herein and that the owners or possessors of 55% or more of the lands lying within such herd district have signed the petition and request that such district be dissolved and that less than 25% of the lands included in such district are in actual cultivation, then the board shall forthwith spread such findings upon its minutes and thereupon shall enter an order in terms that by reason of such findings and of the proceedings had upon such petition the herd district is thereby dissolved. Forthwith, upon the making and entry of any such order aforesaid, the herd district affected thereby shall be dissolved for all purposes thereafter.

History: En. Ch. 74, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1501(b).

81-4-303. Exclusion of government land. Any tract of land embraced within any established herd district and which contains 18 sections of government land or more, so located that at least one-fourth of the perimeter of such tract coincides with the existing boundaries of such herd district, may be excluded therefrom upon proceedings had before the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the said district has been established on a like petition, notice, and hearing and by a like order as in the case of proceedings for dissolving herd districts. When the exclusion of any such tract of land from an existing herd district is sought, the petition shall describe the tract to be excluded with common certainty and shall set forth that it is signed by the owners or possessors of 55% or more of the lands lying within the boundaries of the tract to be excluded and that less than 15% of the lands included in such tract is in actual cultivation. In any such case if the board of county commissioners at the conclusion of the hearing had shall find that the tract of land to be excluded conforms to the requirements of this section and that the allegations of the petition are true, its findings to that effect shall be spread upon the minutes and the board shall thereupon enter its order in terms that by reason of such findings and of the proceedings had upon such petition the tract of land described in the petition, which shall be further set forth with common certainty in the order, is thereby excluded from such herd district for all purposes thereafter. Forthwith upon the making and entry of any such order of exclusion the tract of land therein described shall be deemed for all purposes thereafter to be excluded from and to form no part of the herd district affected thereby.

History: En. Ch. 74, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1935; amd.

Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1501(c).

81-4-304. Joint herd districts. Herd districts may be created jointly between any two or more counties of the state of Montana where the lands to be included in the district meet the requirements of this section and either extend across county boundaries under one ownership or are contiguous to the land of owners in the adjoining county wishing to participate in the herd district. The county commissioner boards of each county desiring to participate in a joint herd district shall comply with all the provisions of this section dealing with single-county districts. A joint herd district shall be created only after approval by all county commissioner boards of participating counties as provided for single-county herd districts in this section. Joint herd districts may be dissolved in the same manner as single-county herd districts.

History: En. Ch. 74, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1501(d).

81-4-305. Changing time when herd districts will be in effect — petition — notice — hearing. The time of year or period when any herd district heretofore or hereafter created under the provisions of the laws of this state is effective or will be in effect may be changed as herein provided, by the board of county commissioners of the county in which such herd district has been created, upon the presentation and filing with the clerk and recorder of such county a petition signed by the owners or possessors of 55% of the land in such district. Such petition shall designate the months of the year when such herd district is effective and designate the contemplated change. Upon receipt thereof, the county commissioners of such county shall set a date for hearing protests and verifying the signatures thereto and shall give not less than 20 days' notice of the same by posting five notices of hearing in five public places in the county, one of which shall be at the place such hearing is to be held and at least two of such notices to be posted within such herd district. Should it appear to the board of county commissioners after such hearing that the signatures attached to such petition are genuine, they shall immediately make an order changing the period of time such herd district will be in effect, as designated in such petition; after which the county commissioners must give notice by four weekly publications in some newspaper in the county nearest such district, stating the period such district will be in effect. The change of time shall not become effective until such notice has been published as herein provided. Upon the fourth publication of such notice, such change of time shall become effective and violation thereof shall be punished as provided under the laws of the state of Montana relative to herd districts.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3389.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1507.

81-4-306. Penalty for permitting animals to run at large in herd districts. (1) Any person who is the owner or entitled to the possession of any horses, mules, cattle, sheep, asses, hogs, or goats, who shall willfully permit same to run at large within any herd district, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $250 for each offense. Each day that each five head or less of such horses, mules, cattle, sheep, asses, hogs, or goats are willfully permitted to run at large shall constitute a separate offense.

(2) Any person who is the owner or entitled to the possession of any bull, stallion, or jackass over 1 year of age who shall willfully permit same to run at large within any herd district shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $250 for each offense. Each day that such bull be permitted to run at large shall constitute a separate offense.

History: **En. Ch. 74, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3385, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 45, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3385, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1502; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 488, L. 1979.**

81-4-307. Trespassing animals in herd district — retention for damages and keep. (1) If any such animal or animals wrongfully enter upon premises of any person within such district, the owner or person in control of such animal or animals shall be liable for care and feed and for any damages occasioned by such livestock to the landowner. The owner or occupant of the land upon which such wrongful entry is made may take into his possession such animal or animals and reasonably care for the same and may retain possession thereof and be entitled to a lien thereon as security for the payment of damages and charges occasioned by such livestock. If the owner of such livestock or the person entitled to the possession thereof can be found or is known to the person who takes it up for trespass, it shall be his duty to notify the owner, owners, or persons in charge thereof within 48 hours after taking possession thereof by a notice in writing, duly mailed as a registered or certified letter, directed to such owner or person in charge at his post-office address or by serving such notice on him personally. The notice shall give a particular description of the livestock and state the amount of damages claimed and demand that within 48 hours after receipt of such notice the damages and costs be paid and that the animal or animals be taken away from the property of the complainant.

(2) Upon demand and upon payment of the damages and charges, the owner or occupant of the land shall release and deliver possession of such stock to the owner or person entitled thereto. If the parties cannot agree upon the amount, then the owner or person entitled to said stock shall give a receipt to the owner or occupant of the land having possession of the same, which receipt shall fully describe the animal or animals so that they may at any time be easily identified, and thereupon the owner or occupant of the land shall give possession of such livestock to the owner or person entitled thereto, making claim therefor. The owner or person so receiving possession of such livestock shall not dispose of the same but shall retain and keep the same in his possession as the legal custodian thereof in order to meet and pay the amount of the lien thereon for damages and charges due in consequence of any such trespass.

(3) The party entitled to such damages or charges shall within 10 days after delivery of possession of such livestock commence an action in any court having jurisdiction to recover such damages and charges, and such livestock shall be held for the payment of any judgment as effectually as though held under a writ of attachment. At any time after such action is commenced, the

owner or person entitled to the stock, to whom delivery of possession wa made, may furnish and file a bond conditioned to pay the damages, charges and costs incurred in the action, and upon approval of the bond by the justic of the peace, if the action is commenced in a justice court, or by the judg or clerk of the district court, if the action is commenced in the district court the lien and claim upon the livestock shall thereupon be discharged.

(4) If the owner or person entitled to such livestock does not furnish suc a bond within 10 days after the service of summons in the action, an orde may be issued authorizing and directing the constable or sheriff to take possession and hold the stock to satisfy any judgment which may be recovere in the action, and such stock, when so taken possession of by the officer, shal be held, treated, and sold under execution the same as though seized and hel in the first instance by writ of attachment.

(5) The owner or person entitled to the stock may, in lieu of furnishin a bond, deposit an amount of money sufficient to pay any judgment whic may be recovered in such action, the amount to be determined by the justic or judge of the court in which the action is pending. If the owner or perso entitled to the livestock, after delivery of possession to him without paymen of damages and charges herein provided for, shall sell or dispose of the sam or any part thereof or permit the same to be taken from his possession o shall in any manner prevent the seizure of the same by the constable o sheriff, as herein provided, before the lien thereon is fully discharged, he shal be guilty of a misdemeanor and in addition thereto shall be liable to the part entitled to such damages and charges in double the value of the stock. At th time of delivery or possession of such stock [to] the owner or person entitle thereto, a written statement of the amount of the damages and charges shal be furnished to the owner or person entitled to the possession of the stoc by the person claiming such damages and charges.

(6) If the owner or claimant of such stock is not known to the perso taking up such stock, he shall give notice thereof within 48 hours by postin a notice at the nearest post office and serving a like notice on the stoc inspector of the district, which notice shall describe each animal or animals the brand thereon, and give a minute description thereof, together with the date of the trespass.

History: **En. Ch. 74, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3386, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3386, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1503.**

Cross-References

Writ of Attachment, Title 27, ch. 18.

Penalty for misdemeanor, 46-18-212.

81-4-308. Retrieval of impounded animals a misdemeanor — penalty. Any person who takes or rescues any animal impounded as provided in 81-4-307 from the possession of the person in whose custody the same may be, without his consent, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction therefor be subject to a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500 or shall be confined in the county jail not more than 60 days or both such fine and imprisonment.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3388, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3388, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1505; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 488, L. 1979.**

81-4-309. Unlawful introduction of livestock into herd district a misdemeanor — penalty. Any person not the owner or person in charge of any livestock who causes any livestock to enter any herd district established under the provisions of 81-4-301 through 81-4-309 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof is subject to a fine of not less than $250 or more than $500 or confinement in the county jail not less than 60 days or both such fine and imprisonment and is liable for all damages and costs occurring from such trespass. For the purposes of this section, each separate animal so moved constitutes a separate offense.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3389, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3389, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1506; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 14, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 488, L. 1979.

81-4-310 through 81-4-320 reserved.

81-4-321. Definition. The term "horses" when used in 81-4-321 through 81-4-328 shall include any mare, gelding, stallion, colt, foal, filly, mule, jack, and jenny.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 119, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 57, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3389.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1604(part).

81-4-322. Horse herd districts — size — location — petition — notice and hearing — abolishment. (1) Horse herd districts may be created in any county in the state of Montana upon the petition of owners or possessors of 55% of the land of such district. Such district shall contain 12 square miles or more lying not less than 1 mile in width outside of incorporated cities or towns. Such petition shall designate the months of the year when horse herd district regulations are effective.

(2) Upon presentation and filing of a petition properly signed and reciting the outside boundaries and description of the proposed district, together with the post-office address of the signers thereof, with the clerk and recorder in the county in which the said district is being created, the county commissioners of such county upon receipt thereof shall set a date for hearing protests and verification of signatures thereto and shall give not less than 20 days' notice of the same by three publications in a newspaper of general circulation in the county of the proposed district. Should it appear to such county commissioners, after such hearing, that the signatures attached to such petition were genuine, they shall immediately make an order declaring such horse herd district created and established, after which the county commissioners must give notice by two weekly publications in some newspaper in the county, nearest the district, stating the period when such horse herd district will be in effect and when such district shall not be in effect. Such order shall not be effective until 30 days have expired after the order.

(3) Such herd districts may be abolished at any time upon proceedings as hereinbefore set forth for the establishment of such herd district.

(4) The estimated expense of all publications required by 81-4-321 through 81-4-328 shall be paid by the petitioners, and no part thereof shall be paid by the county.

(5) Upon petition of any owner or possessor of land lying contiguous and adjoining any herd district heretofore created and upon like hearing and notice as hereinabove provided for, such lands shall be included in such herd district and become a part thereof.

(6) Should the signature of a lessee appear on the petition creating or abolishing any herd district, the owner or owners of said land may appear

either in person or by agent and enter their protest, and the board of county commissioners shall remove the name of lessee from said petition, and no person shall be permitted to withdraw his name after the hour set for hearing same.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 119, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 57, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3389.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1601.**

81-4-323. Petition to dissolve horse herd district — hearing and notice — order of county commissioners. When a petition praying that any established horse herd district be dissolved is filed with the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein such district has been established, and it is set forth therein that such petition is signed by the owners or possessors of 55% or more of the lands lying within such district, the county clerk and recorder shall call such petition to the attention of the board of county commissioners of the county at its next regular meeting. At said meeting by its order the board shall set such petition for hearing at a specified time on a day certain of which notice shall be given by publication at least once in each week, for 3 successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county. At the time fixed for hearing the board of county commissioners shall first require proof of publication of the notice of said hearing to be made and thereafter shall consider the petition and hear all interested parties. At the conclusion of any such hearing, if the board of county commissioners shall find that notice of the hearing has been given in the manner and for the time prescribed herein and that the owners or possessors of 55% or more of the lands lying within such herd district have signed the petition and request that such district be dissolved, then the said board shall forthwith spread such findings upon its minutes and thereupon shall enter an order in terms that by reason of such findings and of the proceedings had upon such petition the said horse herd district is thereby dissolved. Forthwith upon the making and entry of any such order aforesaid the horse herd district affected thereby shall be dissolved for all purposes thereafter.

History: **En. Sec. 4A, Ch. 119, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3389.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1605.**

81-4-324. Horses running at large in herd district prohibited. All horses are hereby prohibited from running at large within any horse herd district as defined in 81-4-322.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 119, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3389.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1602.**

81-4-325. Penalty and liability for horses wrongfully entering on premises in horse herd district. If any such horse or horses wrongfully enter upon premises within such district of any person, the owner or person in control of such horse or horses shall be punished according to the provisions of 81-4-309 and in addition to said punishment shall be liable for all damages sustained thereby to the party entitled thereto.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 119, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3389.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1603.**

81-4-326. Retention and sale of horses for damages and care — procedure. (1) The owner or occupant of the land upon which such wrongful entry is made may take into his possession such horse or horses and shall easonably care for the same while in his possession and may retain possesion of said horse or horses and shall have a lien and claim thereon as secur-ty for payment of such damages and reasonable charges for the care of said orse or horses while in his possession. The person taking up said horse or orses shall within 48 hours after taking possession thereof notify said owner, wners, or persons in charge thereof by a notice in writing, describing said orse or horses taken up, including marks and brands, if any, the amount of lamages claimed, and the charge per head per day for caring for and feeding he same, and describing, either by legal subdivisions or other general descrip-ion, the location of the premises upon which said horse or horses are held nd requiring him within 48 hours after receiving said notice to take the said orse or horses away after making full payment for all damages and costs of aid horse or horses. Such notice shall be given by personal service on the aid owner, owners, or person in charge thereof or by leaving said notice at is usual place of residence with some member of his family over the age of 14 years or by sending said notice by prepaid registered or certified mail ddressed to his last known place of residence. Said service by registered or ertified mail shall be deemed complete upon the deposit of the notice in the ost office.

(2) Upon demand, the owner or occupant of the land shall release and deliver possession of such horse or horses to the owner or person entitled thereto upon payment of damages and charges, but said payment of damages and charges shall not act as a bar to the prosecution of said person, owner, or person in control of such horse or horses, as hereinbefore provided. If the owner or claimant of such horse or horses is not known to the person taking up such horse or horses or the said owner or claimant shall refuse to pay the amount of damages and charges as herein provided, the said person taking up such horse or horses shall, within 72 hours from the time said horse or horses were so taken up, deliver to the sheriff or a constable of the county in which the horse or horses were so taken up a statement containing the information required to be given in the notice hereinbefore set out, and in addition thereto, he shall mail by prepaid registered or certified mail a copy of said statement addressed to the nearest state livestock inspector. Upon receipt of such statement, the sheriff or constable shall proceed to advertise and sell at public auction the horse or horses so taken up.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 119, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 57, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3389.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1604(1), (2).

81-4-327. Sale of horses — disposition of proceeds. (1) Prior to such sale the sheriff shall have said horses classified as follows:

(a) Class 1 shall include:

(i) horses not bearing a registered brand and which in the opinion of the stock inspector are of a value not to exceed $10 per head; and

(ii) horses bearing a registered brand but which the owner has failed to redeem as herein provided, after notice given, and which in the opinion of the stock inspector are of a value not to exceed $10 per head.

(b) Class 2 shall include horses bearing registered brands and which in the opinion of the stock inspector are of a value in excess of $10 per head.

(2) Horses in class 1 shall be sold on 10 days' notice posted at the courthouse of each county in which any portion of the district lies and posted in

three other public places in such county, one of which shall be in that portio of the district included in the county.

(3) Horses in class 2 shall be sold on notice posted for 21 days and other wise as notices are required to be posted for the sale of horses in class 1, an such notice shall likewise be published once a week for 2 successive week before said sale in some newspaper published in the county seat of eac county including any part of said district, if there be such newspaper, and i there be no newspaper published in any county comprising a part of such dis trict, then such notice shall be published in any newspaper of general circula tion in the county or counties including such district. The notice required t be published for the sale of horses in class 2 shall describe each horse to b sold, giving the approximate age, description, and brands, if any. The pro ceeds of the sale shall be applied by the sheriff to the discharge of the clain and the costs of the proceedings in selling the property and enforcing th claim, and the remainder, if any, shall be deposited with the county treasure who shall keep the same in a special fund to be designated as the "horse her district fund" (giving number of district if more than one).

(4) A separate fund, styled as above specified, shall be kept by the count treasurer for each of said districts created in his county. The county treasure shall make a record of the description of each horse, the amount received fo same, and the amount of deductions, which record shall be open to publi inspection; and any person making claim of ownership of such horse to th board of county commissioners at any time within 1 year from the date o sale and submitting proof of ownership to such board with such claim to th satisfaction of such board shall be entitled to receive such excess receive from the sale of such horse. Any money received from the sale of any suc horse which shall not be so claimed within 1 year after such sale shall at th expiration of said period be transferred to the general fund of the county.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 119, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 57, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3389.5, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1604(part).**

81-4-328. Liability of officers. No officer, board, or employee of an county or any employee of such officer or board shall be liable for any act performed in good faith in discharging official duties under 81-4-321 through 81-4-327, and all such acts shall be presumed to have been in good faith an in conformity with 81-4-321 through 81-4-327.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 119, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3389.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1606.**

Cross-References

Liability exposure, Title 2, ch. 9.

Part 4

Impoundment of Livestock in Municipalities

81-4-401. Certain livestock not to run at large in municipalities. It is hereby provided that livestock consisting of horses, cattle, mules, sheep goats, and swine or any such animals shall not be allowed to run at large in any incorporated city or in any incorporated town.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 65, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3401, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3401, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1714.**

81-4-402. Punishment for permitting trespass of livestock. Any erson owning livestock or having in charge any horses, mules, cattle, sheep, oats, or swine or any such animals, who willfully and unlawfully permits any uch livestock to trespass in violation of any of the provisions of 81-4-401, hall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof hall be punished as such as provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 65, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3402, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3402, R.C.M. 935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1715.

ross-References

Penalty for misdemeanor, 46-18-212.

81-4-403. Impounding animals — duties of cities and towns. When ny livestock or domestic animals of any kind are impounded, seized, estrained, or held by any city or town or its officers or agents, it shall be he duty of such city or town, its officers or agents, to give notice to the wner of such livestock or domestic animals so impounded, seized, restrained, r held by such city or town, if the owner is known, in the manner hereinafter rovided.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5175, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5175, R.C.M. 935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2001.

ross-References

Control of livestock in emergency road con- truction area, 7-14-2129.

81-4-404. Contents of notice. Said notice shall be in writing and shall ive:

(1) the number, description, marks, and brands of such stock when mpounded, seized, restrained, or held, with the reasons therefor;

(2) the amount of charges, if any, which shall be reasonable and in no case xceed the actual cost of holding and costs in event of sale; and

(3) what disposition will be made of said stock if such charges are not aid and when and where such disposition shall be made.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5176, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 5176, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2002.

81-4-405. Service upon owner. If such owner be known and if his ost-office address shall be known as hereinbefore specified, such notice shall e served upon him or her personally.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5177, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5177, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2003.

81-4-406. Service on department of livestock. If the owner is nknown or if the owner is known but his post-office address is unknown, the notice shall be served on the department of livestock.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5178, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5178, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 157, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2004.

81-4-407. Service by mail. Service of such notice may be made personally or by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, properly addressed, and placed in the United States post office at least 8 days before the day fixed for the disposition of said stock.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5179, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5179, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2005.

81-4-408. Duty of officers to ascertain brands. It shall be the duty of such city or town and its officers or agents to use reasonable diligence to ascertain any and all marks and brands on such stock, and in case such animals are not branded or marked or the brand or marks are mutilated or undeterminable, such facts shall be noted in said notice.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5180, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5180, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2006.

81-4-409. Department to ascertain owner — notice. When the notice is served, the department shall ascertain the owner of the stock, if possible, and when the owner is ascertained, immediately furnish the owner with the information contained in the notice. The department shall notify the city or town, its officers or agents, of the name and post-office address of the owner.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5181, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5181, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 158, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2007.

81-4-410. Provisions mandatory. The provisions hereof are mandatory, and the owner of such livestock will not lose title or right of possession to his stock unless the provisions hereof are strictly complied with.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5182, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5182, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2008.

Part 5

Roundup of Abandoned Horses

81-4-501. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Abandoned horse" means a horse, mare, gelding, filly, jack, mule, or other animal of the genus equus, 1 year of age or over and unbranded or, if branded, which has escaped assessment for taxation for the year immediately preceding its impounding as provided for in this part, and running at large on the open range of this state, including foals running with dams coming within the above definition. An animal not bearing a decipherable brand which is recorded with the department of livestock is considered unbranded.

(2) "Open range" means all lands in this state not enclosed by a fence. The term "open range" includes all highways outside of private enclosures and used by the public, whether the highways have been formally dedicated to the public or not.

(3) "Person" includes individuals, associations, persons, and corporations.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 148, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1801.

81-4-502. Abandoned horses on public range declared public nuisance subject to condemnation — right of owner. It is unlawful for any person owning or having control of any horse to abandon the horse upon the open range in the state of Montana, and such horses so running at large upon the open range in the state are a public nuisance and a public menace and are condemned, subject to the right of the owner of any such abandoned horse to reclaim the same under the conditions hereinafter provided.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1802.

Cross-References

Public nuisance, 45-8-111.

81-4-503. Roundup of abandoned horses — petition — expenses. (1) For the purpose of speedily clearing abandoned horses from the open range in any county or in any district thereof, the board of county commissioners of any such county must, upon the petition of at least five responsible property owners, inhabitants of the proposed roundup district engaged in the livestock business and paying taxes upon livestock in such county, or upon the petition of a reputable local livestock association, authorize a roundup of abandoned horses in any district within such county.

(2) Upon the filing of such petition, the board shall make an order authorizing such roundup, which order shall describe generally such district with reasonable certainty. Said district shall not include more or less territory than that described in the petition. Such order shall also specify the date on or within 10 days after which the roundup shall begin and shall designate the place within the district at which the headquarters of such roundup shall be maintained.

(3) Any such roundup shall be conducted in such manner as to cause as little disturbance as reasonably possible to horses running lawfully on the open range.

(4) All expense of any such roundup shall be paid by the petitioners at whose request the same is initiated, and no county officer or board shall have any power to expend any moneys of the county or incur any obligation on its behalf in connection with any such roundup. Such petitioners, however, shall be reimbursed for the expense of such roundup, as and when moneys may be available for that purpose in the abandoned horse fund, by warrants issued upon claims filed as in the case of other claims against the county.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1803.

81-4-504. Notice of holding roundup — publication — form. Notice of the roundup shall be given by the board of county commissioners at least 30 days before the date when the roundup begins. The notices shall be published at least once a week for 3 successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the county in which the roundup is to be held, if a newspaper of this type is printed and published in the county. The notice shall be posted in at least five public places outside of the county seat of the county on public highways in the county or district, as the case may be, in which the roundup is to be held. Three notices shall be posted in three public places in the county seat. One of the notices shall be posted at the front door of the courthouse. The notices posted outside of the county seat are to be posted not less than 2 miles apart, and all posted notices are to be posted at least 20 days before the date on which the roundup begins as stated in the notice. If no newspaper is printed and published in the county, publication in a newspaper is not required. At least 20 days before the date on which the roundup is to begin, a copy of the notice shall be filed with the department by the clerk of the board of county commissioners.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 149, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1804.

81-4-505. Roundup foreman — duties — bond. (1) All roundups shall be under the control and supervision of the board of county commissioners of the county in which the same shall be held. Roundup districts shall be numbered in the order of their creation. Each roundup shall be conducted by some person designated by the board of county commissioners, whose official designation shall be "roundup foreman, ... roundup district, ... County, state of Montana".

(2) Such person shall maintain his headquarters at the place designated by the board of county commissioners in its order as the headquarters of such roundup. Such roundup foreman shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in all matters coming within the scope of his official duties.

(3) The board of county commissioners shall require from such roundup foreman an official bond, in an amount not less than $2,500 and not to exceed $5,000, which bond shall be conditioned as official bonds of county officers and shall be subject to all provisions of law applicable to such bonds.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1805(part).

81-4-506. Sale of abandoned horses. All abandoned horses taken up in any such roundup shall be delivered to the roundup foreman in charge of such roundup and shall be by him offered for sale at public auction and sold to the highest bidder for cash, if there be any bidder or bidders therefor, and any such abandoned horses so offered for sale and for which no bid is made shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in the discretion of the board of county commissioners, unless reclaimed as herein provided.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1805(part).

81-4-507. Gathering horses in roundup district before roundup unlawful — rights of owner. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to round up from the range any horse or horses in any roundup district after such districts have been designated by the county commissioners until after such roundup. However, an owner of horses on which the taxes have been paid in this district may gather the same by notifying the roundup foreman and being accompanied by such foreman or a representative of such foreman in gathering such horses.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.16, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1815.

81-4-508. Claim of owner — cost of keeping and feeding horses. Any person claiming to be the owner of any such abandoned horse or horses may serve written notice upon the roundup foreman in charge of such roundup of his claim of ownership, at any time before sale or other final disposition of such horse or horses. Such claim of ownership shall be verified by the oath of the claimant or someone on his behalf, and the sale or other final disposition of such horse or horses shall, as to such horse or horses, be postponed from time to time as may be necessary to enable the claimant to make proof of his claim as herein provided. Such postponement shall not be had unless the claimant shall pay to the roundup foreman in charge of such roundup or deliver to him satisfactory security for the estimated cost of keeping and feeding such horse or horses until sale or other final disposition or delivery to the owner.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1806.

81-4-509. Proof of ownership — payment of taxes and penalties — decision of commissioners on claim. Any person claiming any abandoned horse or horses as provided in 81-4-508 shall, within 5 days after serving the notice provided for in 81-4-508, or within such further time as the board of county commissioners shall allow, upon good cause shown, submit to such board proof of his ownership and shall deposit with said board the amount of any unpaid taxes and penalties which may be assessed against such horse or horses, together with the sum of $5 roundup fee. The board shall decide all such cases in preference to all other matters coming before it and at the earliest possible moment. If the claim shall be allowed, the roundup foreman in charge of such roundup shall immediately be notified of such decision and he shall forthwith deliver such horse or horses as to which ownership shall be so proved to the owner upon payment of any amount due from such owner for the estimated cost of keeping and feeding such horse or horses as aforesaid. The deposit made by such owner of taxes, penalties, and roundup fee shall be delivered by the board to the county treasurer. If such board shall deny the claim of ownership, it shall forthwith notify the person in charge of such roundup of its decision and such horse or horses as to which such claim shall be denied shall be offered for sale at the earliest convenient session of the sales being held under such roundup, and if not sold, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as though no claim had been presented.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1807.**

81-4-510. Notice of sale of abandoned horses — form — time of sale — title. (1) Before any sale shall be had, at least 10 days' notice shall be given by publication and posting in the manner specified in 81-4-504, except that publication, if made in a newspaper, shall be once in each week for two successive weeks, and posting shall be done at least 5 days before the date of sale. Such notice shall be in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF SALE OF ABANDONED HORSES

Notice is hereby given that on .... day, the .... day of ...., 19.., at .... in the county of ...., state of Montana, beginning at the hours of ....m., on said day the following described abandoned horses will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to wit:

(Give general description of horses to be sold by brand, if any, color, approximate weight, and estimated age.)

Any horses not reclaimed before sale as provided by law and for which no bid is made at said sale will be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in the discretion of the board of county commissioners of .... County, state of Montana.

Dated the .... day of ...., 19...

By order of the board of county commissioners of .... County, Montana.

By ...., clerk of said board.

(2) All such sales shall be held between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. and may be continued from time to time until all abandoned horses taken in such roundup shall have been disposed of. On payment of the price bid for any

such horse or horses sold, the delivery thereof, with a bill of sale, vests the title thereto in the purchaser.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.8, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1808.

81-4-511. Assessment of horses taken in roundup. It shall be the duty of the county assessor immediately to assess all horses taken up in such roundup which shall be sold or reclaimed before sale and not already assessed for the current year and forthwith transmit to the county treasurer a copy of each assessment made. Any such horses which have escaped the assessment mentioned in 81-4-501 shall be assessed as provided for in 15-8-306.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.9, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1809.

81-4-512. Disposition of proceeds — abandoned horse fund — use of fund. All moneys paid by reclaiming owners of any such horse or horses shall be paid to the county treasurer and by him kept in a fund to be designated as the "abandoned horse fund, roundup district No. .... (giving number of district in which such horse or horses were rounded up)". A separate fund, styled as above specified, shall be kept by the county treasurer for each roundup district created in his county. All moneys received from the sale of any such horses shall be paid to the county treasurer, and if such sum received from the sale of any such horse shall not exceed the taxes, penalties, and the roundup fee, the whole thereof shall be immediately deposited in the abandoned horse fund for the district in which such horse or horses were rounded up. But if the sum received from the sale of any such horse shall exceed such taxes, penalties, and roundup fee, the amount of such taxes, penalties, and roundup fee shall be forthwith deposited in the abandoned horse fund for such district and the excess shall be kept by the treasurer in a separate fund, and he shall make a record of the description of such horse, the amount received for the same, and the amount of deductions for taxes, penalties, and roundup fee, which record shall be open to public inspection. Any person making claim to the board of county commissioners, at any time within 6 months from the date of sale, of ownership of such horse and submitting proof of ownership to such board with such claim, to the satisfaction of such board, shall be entitled to receive such excess received from the sale of such horse. Any money received from the sale of any such horse in excess of taxes, penalties, and roundup fee, which shall not be so claimed within 6 months after such sale, shall at the expiration of said period become the property of such county and shall be transferred to the abandoned horse fund for the district in which any such horse was rounded up.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.10, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1810.

81-4-513. Report of roundup foreman — disposition of copies. The roundup foreman in charge of any such roundup shall keep an accurate record of all proceedings had under the order for such roundup, and within 30 days after such roundup shall be completed, he must prepare in triplicate and verify by his oath a full, true, and accurate report of all the proceedings taken or had under the order for the roundup, among other things, particularly including a complete financial statement, the number and description f horses impounded and how disposed of. Within said 30 days one of such riplicates of such report shall be filed with the clerk of the board of county ommissioners, and such filing shall be notice to the world of all the contents f such report and prima facie proof of the facts therein stated. Within said 0 days one of such triplicate shall also be filed with the county assessor and ne with the county treasurer for their information and appropriate action.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.11, .C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1811.**

81-4-514. Transfer of moneys of abandoned horse fund to general und. On November 30 of each year, the county treasurer shall, if all claims gainst any such abandoned horse fund are paid and a balance remains in uch fund, transfer all moneys so remaining in such fund to the general fund f the county, subject to the usual division with the state as to any portion f such balance which shall consist of taxes collected on the abandoned orses. No part of the roundup fee of $5 shall be paid to the state. Any porion of the taxes so collected which shall be used in paying claims against said und is hereby declared to be a part of the cost of collection of such taxes.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.12, .C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1812.**

81-4-515. Liability of officers and employees. No officer, board, or mployee of any county or any employee of any such officer or board shall e liable for any act performed in good faith in discharging official duties nder this part. All such acts shall be presumed to have been in good faith nd in conformity with this part.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.13, .C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1813.**

81-4-516. Limitation of powers or duties of officers. Except as erein provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting the owers or duties of assessors, county treasurers, or other boards or officers.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.13, .C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1814.**

Part 6

Estrays

art Cross-References

Control of animals running at large, -23-4101.

Livestock on highways, Title 60, ch. 7.

Duties of livestock market operator when stock ownership in doubt, 81-8-263.

81-4-601. Estray defined. In this part, "estray" means a horse, mule, are, gelding, colt, cow, ox, bull, stag, steer, heifer, calf, sheep, or lamb:

(1) not bearing a brand and the ownership of which cannot be determined y the stock inspector of the district in which the animal is found by inquiry mong reputable resident stock owners or freeholders;

(2) bearing a recorded brand, the owner of which brand cannot be located t or through the post office designated on the records of the department or hich owner cannot be located by the stock inspector of the district where he estray is found by inquiry among reputable resident stock owners or freeolders; or

(3) which bears an unrecorded brand, the owner of which unrecorded brand cannot be ascertained by the stock inspector of the district in which the animal is found by inquiry among reputable resident stock owners or freeholders.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 34, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 3337, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3337, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 137, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1005.

81-4-602. Estrays — department authorized to take possession. The department and its appointed stock inspectors may take possession of estrays found running at large in this state and may dispose of the estrays, subject to the following restrictions.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 3333, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3333, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 133, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1001.

81-4-603. Taking up and disposition of estrays — advertisement. (1) A stock inspector authorized by the department shall take into his possession an estray found in his district and shall either ship or arrange for the shipment of the estray to a licensed livestock market for sale, or he may hold the estray in his possession and care for the estray in the cheapest and most practicable manner for a period of not less than 30 days or more than 60 days, during which time he shall advertise that he holds the estray and that, unless claimed by the owner, he will on a date to be specified in the notice sell the estray at a public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

(2) The notice shall be published in the newspaper doing the county printing of the county in which the estray is found and in addition to that paper in a paper published in the town or city nearest the place in which the estray is held. This notice shall be published at least once a week for 4 consecutive weeks and shall contain a statement of the date of the sale, the place where the sale is to be held, and a general description of the estray, including the sex and the approximate age, together with an illustration of the brand and the position of the brand on the estray and a description of the place or locality where the estray was found or taken.

(3) The proceeds from the sale shall be disposed of under 81-4-605 and 81-4-606.

(4) The owner of the estray may appear and claim it at any time before the sale or shipment, as provided in this part, without cost or expense to the owner.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 34, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 3334, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3334, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 134, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1002.

81-4-604. Sale at public auction — branding. On the date specified in the notice provided for in 81-4-603, the stock inspector shall sell the estray at a public auction to the highest bidder for cash. Before removal from the sale, the stock inspector shall brand the estray with the recorded estray brand of the department.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 34, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 3335, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3335, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 135, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1003.

81-4-605. Expenses, how paid — disposition of proceeds of sale. (1) Expenses for collecting, holding, advertising, and selling of the estray, including but not limited to labor, feed, supplies, and veterinary services, shall paid out of the gross proceeds of the sale of the estray, and the balance the proceeds of the sale shall be forwarded to the department to be adver- sed as estray funds in the manner provided by law. The proceeds are subject claim by the owner of the animal for a period of 2 years from the date the sale. If the owner of the estray claims the animal before the sale of e animal, the expense incurred by the stock inspector to that time shall be id by the owner.

(2) The department may adopt rules and establish fees for the handling estrays.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 34, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 3336, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3336, R.C.M. 35; amd. Sec. 136, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1004; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1979; amd. c. 12, Ch. 444, L. 1983.**

mpiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1) after "selling of the tray" inserted "including but not limited to or, feed, supplies, and veterinary services"; d inserted (2).

Cross-References

Seizure and sale of hides when ownership cannot be determined — disposition of proceeds, 81-9-403.

81-4-606. Publication of description of estrays sold — disposition proceeds remaining in state treasury. A full description of estrays for hich the proceeds derived from the sale remains in the hands of the treas- er unclaimed shall be published for the period of two consecutive weekly, mimonthly, or monthly issues after May 1 of each year in not more than ur weekly, semimonthly, or monthly publications in this state. The publi- tions shall be designated by the department, and when the publication has en made and the proceeds from the sale of the estrays has remained in the nds of the state treasurer for a period of 2 years, it shall be, by the treas- er, upon request of the department, immediately placed to the credit of the ate special revenue fund for the use of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 2, L. 1911; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 20, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3338, R.C.M. 21; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 63, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3338, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1941; nd. Sec. 107, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 138, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1006; amd. c. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.**

mpiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to ate special revenue fund for reference to ear- arked revenue fund.

81-4-607. Shipment of stray cattle — duty of shipper and rail- oad agents — petition for inspection. (1) A person, agent, firm, corpora- on, pool, or roundup association which ships cattle by railroad to a market here Montana livestock inspectors are maintained may ship with their own ttle estrays which are among them. They must before shipment or at the me of loading the cattle on the cars for shipment carefully and as accurately possible inspect or tally the brand on the cattle, whether their own or trays, making a list in duplicate. The list shall state the date of loading, ame of shipper, description of brands on each animal, number and class of e cattle bearing the brand, destination, name of the commission firm to hom consigned, and the name of the person in charge of the shipment; and the case of cattle not owned by the shipper which are marked with a recorded brand or where the owner is known to be someone other than th shipper, the shipper must obtain the written consent of the owner or the wri ten consent of a state stock inspector or a deputy state stock inspector befo shipment of the cattle.

(2) The railroad agent at the point of loading shall require from th shipper the lists described in this section and shall forward, within 24 hou after loading, one copy to the department and another copy to the Montan brand inspector at the point of destination.

(3) In a county where there has been established an association of liv stock people, the department, on the receipt of a petition from an associatio shall require that all cattle shipped by rail from the county be inspected b a state stock inspector or deputy state stock inspector before the cattle a loaded. The petition must be signed by at least 51% of the owners of catt in the county, and these petitioners must own at least 55% of the cattle shown by the most recent completed assessment records of the county asse sor.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 94, L. 1907; Sec. 1820, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3341, R.C.M. 192 amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3341, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 137, L. 1943; am Sec. 1, Ch. 99, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 139, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1008.

Cross-References

Request for inspection, 81-3-211.

Exceptions to inspection requirements, 81-3-212.

Penalty for improper removal of livestoc 81-3-231.

81-4-608. Description of animals taken out during shipmen Every person in charge of or who accompanies such shipment as the shipp in charge shall take an accurate description, including the brands, of each an every animal, whether dead or alive, taken out of shipment in transit betwee original loading point and final destination and shall hand such descriptio to the state stock inspector at such point of destination immediately upo arrival of the shipment in the stockyards.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 94, L. 1907; Sec. 1821, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3342, R.C.M. 192 re-en. Sec. 3342, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1010.

81-4-609. Powers and duties of inspectors outside of state. (1) Th stock inspector appointed to inspect Montana cattle at a cattle market ou side this state shall be commissioned by the department and may inspect ca tle that come from this state to the market where he is located. He has th same power as stock inspectors in this state to inspect, seize, and sell stoc which he has reason to believe is stolen or on which brands have been alter or obliterated. He may take the proceeds of an animal in dispute or beari altered or burned brands, remitting the proceeds to the department, whic shall hold the proceeds pending a decision on ownership.

(2) The stock inspector shall, on receipt of the certified lists mentioned i 81-4-607 and 81-4-608, make an inspection of the cattle listed, and if, on com parison of the list with his own inspection, he finds a difference or discre ancy, he shall make a second inspection of any animal for which the tw tallies do not agree, clipping the animal when necessary to determine, acc rately and definitely, which inspection or tally is correct. He shall immediate

nake an inspection report to the department, stating in detail where the discrepancies with the loading tally exist and calling special attention to his own inspection of the animal. He shall, in his own report, make mention of any nimal, with the brands on the animal, which was taken out by the shipper n charge of the stock while in transit between the original loading point and oint of final destination. These reports shall be entered in a suitably bound ook and are at all times open to public inspection.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 94, L. 1907; Sec. 1822, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3343, R.C.M. 1921; e-en. Sec. 3343, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 140, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 12, L. 1977; .C.M. 1947, 46-1011.

81-4-610. Department to furnish blanks. The department shall have rinted the necessary blanks for the tallying of cattle at loading points under 1-4-607, and it shall furnish the blanks free to shippers on application. The xpense of the printing shall be paid by the department.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 94, L. 1907; Sec. 1823, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3344, R.C.M. 1921; e-en. Sec. 3344, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 141, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1012.

81-4-611 through 81-4-620 reserved.

81-4-621. Penalties. (1) Any person who shall, for his own use or benefit and without the owner's consent, take into his possession any estray shall e guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than 25 or more than $100 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 0 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Every person, agent, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of 1-4-607 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction hereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $300 or imprisoned in the ounty jail not to exceed 6 months or both fined and imprisoned.

(3) Any person, agent, firm, corporation, pool, or roundup association who hall ship cattle from this state and shall fail to make such inspection or tally t point of loading or who shall fail to file a true and correct tally, to the best f his knowledge and belief, of all the brands of cattle in such shipment with he railroad agent at the point of shipment or who shall fail to forward a true nd correct copy, duly signed by him as party making the shipment, to the tock inspector at point of destination or any person who shall accompany a hipment of cattle as the shipper in charge from this state and shall fail to ake a description of any and every animal taken out in transit and hand such lescription to the stock inspector at point of destination or any stock inspecor at market points who shall fail to make inspection as provided in 81-4-609 hall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not ess than $50 or more than $500 for each and every offense. The fines so colected shall be turned into the general fund of the county where conviction s had, and any stock inspector, sheriff, or other police officer shall have ower to make arrests to enforce the provisions of this part.

History: (1)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3340, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3340, .C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-1007, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 29, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3341.1, .C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-1009, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 5, Ch. 94, L. 1907; Sec. 1824, Rev. C. 1907; e-en. Sec. 3345, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3345, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-1013, R.C.M. 1947; .C.M. 1947, 46-1007, 46-1009, 46-1013.

CHAPTER 5

UNLAWFUL TRANSPORTING OR DRIVING OF LIVESTOCK

Part 1 — Unlawful Driving of Animals

Section
81-5-101. Moving cattle from customary range forbidden.
81-5-102. Driving animals upon railroad track.
81-5-103. Abandonment of sheep — penalty.
81-5-104. Stolen livestock — seizure and forfeiture of vehicle used to transport.
81-5-105. Repealed.
81-5-106. Renumbered 81-5-110 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
81-5-107. Renumbered 81-5-111 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
81-5-108. Answer to allegations concerning use of property.
81-5-109. Presumption — hearing — disposition of vehicle.
81-5-110. Sale at public auction.
81-5-111. Disposition of proceeds.

Part 2 — Transportation of Sheep

81-5-201. Order requiring sheep removal permits — petition by sheep raisers.
81-5-202. Form and issuance of permits — fee.
81-5-203. Publication of notice of sheep removal permit order.
81-5-204. Removal of permit requirement.

Chapter Cross-References

Control of livestock on highway emergency area, 7-14-2129.

Control of the movement of livestock on or near county roads, 7-14-2130.

Establishment and alteration of stock lanes, 7-14-2621.

Employment of stock inspector, 7-21-3211 through 7-21-3213.

Acquisition of highways property — stock lanes or trails affected, 60-4-103.

Livestock on highways, Title 60, ch. 7.

Motor vehicles — operation of motor vehicles transporting stock directly across highways — traffic regulation and vehicle equipment, 61-8-101, 61-9-101.

Special fees — livestock hauling vehicles — certain farm vehicles, 61-10-204, 61-10-206.

Unlawful use of aircraft, 67-1-204.

Necessary livestock caretakers — train trave free or at reduced rates, 69-11-208.

Carriers of property — liability provision respecting livestock, 69-11-421, 69-11-422.

Motor carriers — transportation of livestoc 69-12-405.

Injury to transported livestock — time limi for notification, 69-14-216.

Transportation and protection of livestock b railroads, Title 69, ch. 14, part 7; 69-14-801.

Effect of designation or acquisition of "natural areas", 76-12-111.

Rangeland resources, Title 76, ch. 14.

Grazing districts, Title 76, ch. 16.

Agricultural and grazing leases, Title 77, ch. 6

Part 1

Unlawful Driving of Animals

Part Cross-References

Use of snowmobiles controlled, 23-2-633.

81-5-101. Moving cattle from customary range forbidden. Ever person who willfully moves or causes to be moved any cattle, horses, mules or sheep from their customary range without the permission of the owne hereof is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 90 days or by fine not exceeding $100, or both.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 60, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 11549, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11549, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3568, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3002 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3002; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 18, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted "moves" for "drives" and "moved" for "driven".

81-5-102. Driving animals upon railroad track. If a person willfully drives an animal upon a railroad track with intent to injure the corporation or persons owning the railroad and such animal is killed or injured thereby, the person is punishable by a fine not exceeding $50,000 or imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 5 years, or both, and is liable for all injury or damage occasioned by reason of such act.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1191, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8865, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11555, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11555, R.C.M. 1935; redes. 46-3003 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; Sec. 46-3003, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 724, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 957, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4316, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 6547, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 6547, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 72-408, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3003, 72-408; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 14, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 198, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Subsections (3) and (4) of Sec. 7, Ch. 198, L. 1981, provided: "(3) There is added to those sections listed in subsection (4) of this section, following any language in those sections specifying the term of imprisonment for which an offender may be imprisoned but without specifying a fine that may be ordered to be paid, the words "or shall be punished by a fine of not more than $50,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment", or other similar language allowing the court to fine the offender a maximum of $50,000 in lieu of imprisonment or to punish the offender by both a fine and imprisonment. The code commissioner shall change the listed sections in accordance with this section and may make minor incidental adjustments consistent with this section as may be necessary to reflect the intent of this section without changing the meaning of the listed sections as amended by this section.

(4) 13-27-205, 13-27-206, 19-11-207, 20-9-435, 23-5-106, 30-13-142, 32-1-236, 32-1-473, 32-1-505, 45-5-104, 45-5-204, 45-5-105, 45-5-201, 45-5-203, 45-5-204, 45-5-304, 45-5-505, 45-5-603, 45-5-613, 45-5-621, 45-6-101 through 45-6-103, 45-6-204, 45-6-301, 45-6-316, 45-6-317, 45-6-325, 45-6-327, 45-7-101, 45-7-102, 45-7-201, 45-7-206 through 45-7-208, 45-8-106, 45-8-215, 45-8-318, 45-8-334, 45-8-335, 45-9-101(4), 45-9-102(4), 45-9-103(3), 45-9-107, 46-18-213, 46-18-502, 46-31-204, 50-38-107, 61-3-604, 81-5-102, and 81-9-118." See 46-18-231, also enacted by Ch. 198, L. 1981, which is related to the amendment of this section.

81-5-103. Abandonment of sheep — penalty. Every person who, having, by virtue of his employment as herder, driver, or otherwise, the charge or custody of any sheep, shall willfully abandon the same or allow them to stray from his charge or custody shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $100 or by imprisonment of not less than 3 months or more than 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, that if the person so in the charge or custody of such sheep shall have given to the owner of such sheep, or his authorized agent, at least 5 days' notice of his intention to quit his employment, he shall not be deemed to have abandoned such sheep, within the meaning of this section, by leaving the same after the expiration of such period.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 11550, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11550, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-35-200, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3004 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3004.

81-5-104. Stolen livestock — seizure and forfeiture of vehicle used to transport. (1) The use of any vehicle for the transportation of any stolen mule, horse, mare, colt, foal, filly, sheep, lamb, cow, calf, heifer, steer, bull, hogs, poultry, or the products of any thereof is unlawful, and such vehicle shall be forfeited to the state. Any vehicle found in such use or upon probable cause believed to be devoted wholly or in part to such use shall be seized and held.

(2) Within 45 days after the seizure, any peace officer or officer of the agency that seizes any property shall file a petition to institute forfeiture proceedings with the clerk of the district court of the county in which the seizure occurs. The clerk shall issue a summons at the request of the petitioning party, who shall cause the same to be served upon all owners or claimants of the property by one of the following methods:

(a) upon an owner or claimant whose address is known, by personal service of a copy of the petition and summons as provided in the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure;

(b) upon an owner or claimant whose address is unknown but who is believed to have an interest in the property, by publication of the summons in one issue of a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the seizure occurred or, if there is no such newspaper, by publication in one issue of a newspaper of general circulation in an adjoining county, and by mailing a copy of the petition and summons to the most recent address of such owner or claimant, if any, shown in the records of the division of motor vehicles.

(3) A vehicle is not subject to forfeiture under this section if:

(a) it is a stolen vehicle at the time it is used for such unlawful transportation; or

(b) the owner thereof is not in collusion with the party or parties guilty of the theft.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 80, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 11552.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1963; Sec. 94-35-204, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3005 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3005; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 563, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1), near end of first sentence, after "forfeited to", deleted "and confiscated by", at beginning of second sentence substituted "Any vehicle" for "Any such vehicle", and at end of second sentence, after "seized and held", deleted remainder of sentence that read: "and, upon conviction in a proceeding in the name of the state of Montana against such vehicle or against such vehicle and the owner before any district court or judge thereof, shall be confiscated and sold"; inserted (2); in (3) in introductory clause substituted "A vehicle is not subject to forfeiture under this section" for "Such vehicle shall not be confiscated or subject to forfeiture"; and at end of (3)(a), substituted "or" for "and".

Code Commissioner Correction: The Code Commissioner has substituted the department of justice for the division of motor vehicles in this section, because sec. 14, Ch. 503, L. 1985, repealed 2-15-2002, which had statutorily created the division, and sec. 1, Ch. 503 amended Title 61, Motor Vehicles, to substitute "department" for "division" throughout that title. The apparent intent was to eliminate the statutory status of the division, and therefore the Code Commissioner has changed statutory references accordingly (see 1-11-101(2)(g)).

81-5-105. Repealed. Sec. 9, Ch. 563, L. 1985.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 80, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 11552.3, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-35-206, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3007 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3007.**

81-5-106. Renumbered 81-5-110 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

81-5-107. Renumbered 81-5-111 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

81-5-108. Answer to allegations concerning use of property. ithin 20 days after the service of the petition and summons or publication the summons, as provided in 81-5-104, the owner or claimant of the seized roperty shall file a verified answer to the allegations concerning the use of ie property contained in the petition to institute forfeiture proceedings. Only ne 20-day extension of the time for filing the answer may be granted, and ilure to answer within 20 days or within the 20-day extension bars the wner or claimants from presenting evidence at any subsequent evidentiary earing unless extraordinary circumstances exist.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 563, L. 1985.

81-5-109. Presumption — hearing — disposition of vehicle. (1) here is a rebuttable presumption of forfeiture as to all property used for the ansportation of the livestock as provided in 81-5-104.

(2) If a verified answer to the petition is not filed within 20 days after the rvice of the petition and summons, the court upon motion shall order the roperty forfeited to the state.

(3) If a verified answer is filed within 20 days, a hearing on the petition r forfeiture must be set without a jury not less than 60 days after the nswer is filed. Notice of the hearing must be given in the manner provided r service of petition and summons.

(4) If the court finds a vehicle was not used for the purpose charged or nat it was used without the consent or knowledge of the owner, it shall order ne property released to the owner of record on the date of the seizure. If the ourt finds the vehicle was used for the purpose charged and was used with ne knowledge and consent of the owner, the property must be ordered forited.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 563, L. 1985.

81-5-110. Sale at public auction. Vehicles forfeited under 81-5-109 nall be sold at public auction in the manner of sales of personal property nder execution and may be sold by any sheriff, livestock inspector, or other eace officer.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 80, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 11552.4, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-35-207, .C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3008 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3008; amd. Sec. 7, h. 563, L. 1985; Sec. 81-5-106, MCA 1983; redes. 81-5-110 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

ompiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: At beginning of sentence ibstituted "Vehicles forfeited under 81-5-109 nall be sold" for "Such sale shall be"; after "public auction" deleted "and otherwise"; and near end of sentence substituted "may be sold" for "may be made".

81-5-111. Disposition of proceeds. The officer making the sale, after educting the expenses of keeping the property and the cost of the sale so far s the balance of sale proceeds permit, shall pay all liens, according to their riorities, which are established, by intervention or otherwise in the proceedngs, as being bona fide and as having been created without the lienor having ny notice or reasonable cause to believe that the vehicle was being or was be used for the illegal transportation and shall pay the balance of the proeeds to the treasurer of this state to be credited to the department of livetock fund.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 80, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 11552.2, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-35-205, .C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3006 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 200, Ch. 310, L. 1974; .C.M. 1947, 46-3006; Sec. 81-5-107, MCA 1983; redes. 81-5-111 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

Cross-References
Department of Livestock fund, 17-2-106.

Part 2

Transportation of Sheep

81-5-201. Order requiring sheep removal permits — petition by sheep raisers. (1) The department shall, within 60 days of the filing of a petition signed by not less than 51% of the sheep raisers owning not less than 51% of the sheep in a county of this state requesting such action, make an order requiring a permit for the removal of any sheep from the county.

(2) Effective on the date of the department's order which requires a permit for the removal of sheep from a county, it is unlawful for a person to remove sheep from the county without a permit. A person who removes, authorizes, or assists in the removal of sheep from the county without a permit is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 135, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 110, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 46-809, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 135, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 111, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 46-810, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-809, 46-810.

Cross-References
Penalty for misdemeanor, 46-18-212.

81-5-202. Form and issuance of permits — fee. Before making an order under this part, the department must provide for the form of the permit and for issuance of the permits by livestock inspectors in the affected county. The department shall establish a fee for issuance of the permit.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 135, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 112, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-811; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments
1983 Amendment: Substituted a fee established by the department for a 50¢ permit fee.

81-5-203. Publication of notice of sheep removal permit order. Before the effective date of an order made under this part, the department must publish a notice containing the text and effective date of the order at least three times in a paper of general circulation in the county and must have a copy of the order mailed to every sheep raiser in the county.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 135, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 113, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-812.

81-5-204. Removal of permit requirement. On receipt of a petition signed in the manner specified in 81-5-201 requesting the removal of the permit requirement, the department shall, at its next meeting, order the permit requirement removed.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 135, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 114, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-813.

CHAPTER 6

LIVESTOCK PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Part 1 — Livestock Protective Committees

Section
81-6-101. Petition for county livestock protective committee — members — term.
81-6-102. Organization of committee — officers — meetings.

1-6-103. Powers and duties of committee.
1-6-104. Tax levy — special fund.
1-6-105. Special livestock deputy — duties — compensation.
1-6-106. Discontinuing county livestock protective committee.
1-6-107. Cooperation with committee by adjoining county.
1-6-108. County participation in defraying part of administrative expenses.

Part 2 — Cattle Protective Districts

1-6-201. Formation of districts in two or more counties authorized — petition of cattle owners — declaration by county commissioners.
1-6-202. Selection of cattle protective committee members.
1-6-203. Powers and duties of protective committees.
1-6-204. Tax levy — deposit of proceeds.
1-6-205. Removal of area from protective district — discontinuance of district — levy saved.
1-6-206. Formation of county district authorized — petition of cattle owners — declaration by county commissioners.
1-6-207. Selection of cattle protective committee members.
1-6-208. Powers and duties of protective committees.
1-6-209. Tax levy — deposit of proceeds.
1-6-210. Discontinuance of district — levy saved.

Part 3 — Livestock Crimestoppers

1-6-301. Short title.
1-6-302. Definitions.
1-6-303 through 81-6-310 reserved.
1-6-311. Functions of commission.
1-6-312. Compensation.
1-6-313. Powers and duties of department — rules.
1-6-314. Confidentiality.

Chapter Cross-References

Special levies on commodities for livestock protection, Art. XII, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Employment of stock inspectors by Board of County Commissioners, 7-21-3211.

County control of dogs harassing or injuring ivestock, 7-23-2109.

Patrolmen's authority to stop livestock or livestock products in transit — suspicion of stolen goods, 44-1-1004.

Use of snare traps so as not to unduly endanger livestock, 87-3-107.

Use of spotlights to aid hunting limited, 87-3-122.

Part 1

Livestock Protective Committees

81-6-101. Petition for county livestock protective committee — members — term. (1) The board of county commissioners must, upon receipt of a petition or petitions to do so, signed by at least 51% of the owners of cattle in the county and such petitioners owning at least 55% of the cattle as shown by the most recent completed assessment records of the county assessor, set up a county livestock protective committee of three members.

(2) Members appointed to serve on such committee shall be residents of the county engaged in the business of raising cattle. If there be in the county any organization of cattle growers, the county commissioners shall give preference to names submitted by any such group for appointment to such committee. The term for which said committee members shall be appointed

shall be 2 years with two members of the first committee named to serve for 2 years, one member to serve for 1 year. Members of such committee shall receive no remuneration or reimbursement for expenses for serving on said committee.

(3) By "organization of cattle growers", as used in this section, is meant any group or organization holding regular meetings at least annually, having officers, and composed predominantly of cattle growers resident in the county, with its membership open to cattle growers willing to abide by its governing rules or bylaws, and its general purpose being the promotion of the interests of its members in matters pertaining to the cattle or livestock industry.

(4) If owners of sheep in the county desire to come under the provisions of this part in cooperation with owners of cattle, they shall file a like petition to that set out herein for owners of cattle, and in such case at least one member of said livestock protective committee shall be a sheep grower and where the word "cattle" appears in this part, it shall be deemed to comprehend also the word "sheep".

(5) Owners of sheep alone may form a county livestock protective committee, in which case the word "cattle" as in this part contained shall be considered as if it were the word "sheep"; and provided further that the levy as provided in 81-6-104 hereof shall, in the case of sheep, not exceed 5 cents per head.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 168, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2701.

Cross-References

Selection of Cattle Protective Committee members, 81-6-202, 81-6-207.

81-6-102. Organization of committee — officers — meetings. Said county livestock protective committee shall upon appointment and annually thereafter organize by election of a chairman and a secretary. Meetings of the committee shall be held at the call of the chairman or any two members of the committee. Minutes of all meetings of the committee shall be kept by the secretary. Such minutes shall be presented at the ensuing meeting of the committee and upon approval thereof shall be signed by the chairman and secretary and immediately thereafter deposited with the county clerk and recorder and kept available for public inspection.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 168, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2702.

81-6-103. Powers and duties of committee. The county livestock protective committee shall advise, assist, and cooperate with the department of livestock, the board of county commissioners, the sheriff, and all other public officials or police officers who have duties pertaining to hide and brand inspection, apprehension of livestock rustlers, the prevention of rustling, enforcement of laws governing the movement and sale of livestock, the treatment and prevention of livestock diseases, and other matters which are of interest and value to the livestock industry in the county.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 168, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 180, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2703.

81-6-104. Tax levy — special fund. Said county livestock protective committee may recommend to the board of county commissioners the levy of a tax in an amount not to exceed 50 cents per head on all assessable cattle in the county on January 1, and the board of county commissioners shall thereupon be empowered to levy such tax, to be collected as other taxes on personal property and when collected to be deposited by the county treasurer in a special fund to be known as the stockmen's special deputy fund, together with any other funds made available from county, state, federal, or private sources for the purposes of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 168, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 388, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2704; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 258, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Tax provisions relating to livestock, 15-6-136; 15-6-207; 15-7-202; 15-8-201; 15-8-706; 15-24-103; 15-24-301; 15-24-302; Title 15, ch. 24, part 9; 15-30-201.

Individual income tax provisions relating to livestock, 15-30-201.

81-6-105. Special livestock deputy — duties — compensation. The county livestock protective committee may recommend to the board of county commissioners the appointment of a special livestock deputy, satisfactory to the department and the sheriff, whose duties are to assist the department and the sheriff in the enforcement of hide and brand inspection laws, laws governing the movement and sale of livestock and the treatment and prevention of livestock diseases, laws pertaining to the apprehension of livestock rustlers and the prevention of rustling, and other laws which are of particular concern to the livestock industry of the county, particularly as regards cattle. The special livestock deputy may receive a commission from the department and appointment as a deputy from the sheriff of the county and shall give the bond for the faithful performance of his duties as required from officers performing similar duties. The special livestock deputy shall receive compensation for his services and for mileage traveled in the performance of his duties in an amount set by the board of county commissioners on the recommendation of the committee, to be paid from the stockmen's special deputy fund and from the county general fund in the proportions set by the board of county commissioners.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 168, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 181, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2705.**

81-6-106. Discontinuing county livestock protective committee. Upon receipt of a petition or petitions signed as provided in 81-6-101, the board of county commissioners shall discontinue said county livestock protective committee, provided, however, that such action in discontinuing said committee shall not affect any levy made prior to the receipt of such petition or petitions and the proceeds of any levy made shall be used for the purposes as in this part set out. No district shall be discontinued so long as there is any outstanding indebtedness against it.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 168, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 204, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2706.**

81-6-107. Cooperation with committee by adjoining county. The board of county commissioners of any county adjoining a county availing itself of the provisions of this part may cooperate in the administration of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 168, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2707.**

81-6-108. County participation in defraying part of administrative expenses. Nothing in this part shall be construed to limit or deprive the board of county commissioners to participate in defraying a part of the expense of the administration of this part.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 168, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2708.

Part 2

Cattle Protective Districts

81-6-201. Formation of districts in two or more counties authorized — petition of cattle owners — declaration by county commissioners. A cattle protective district embracing all or parts of two or more counties may be formed upon the filing of petitions by the cattle growers of such counties with the boards of county commissioners of each county to be wholly or partially included in the district. Such petitions must be signed by at least 51% of the cattle owners owning 55% of cattle for the protection of which the district is to be formed residing within the area designated as part of the district in each of the counties affected. Upon receipt of such a petition, each board of county commissioners must within 30 days declare the designated portion of its county a part of such cattle protective district, and the district shall be formed immediately upon the action of the last board of county commissioners to act.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 181, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2801.

81-6-202. Selection of cattle protective committee members. Each county wholly or partially included in such district shall be entitled to three members of the district cattle protective committee who shall be chosen in the same manner as members of county cattle protective committees under 81-6-101.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 181, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2802.

81-6-203. Powers and duties of protective committees. District cattle protective committees shall be organized and have the same powers and duties as the county cattle protective committees organized under the provisions of part 1 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 181, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2803.

81-6-204. Tax levy — deposit of proceeds. Said district cattle protective committee may recommend to the board of county commissioners the levy of a tax in an amount not to exceed 50 cents per head on all assessable cattle in the district on January 1, and the board of county commissioners shall thereupon be empowered to levy such tax, to be collected as other taxes on personal property and when collected to be deposited in the county treasury of one of the counties in the district, to be selected by the district cattle protective committee, in a special fund to be known as the stockmen's special deputy fund, together with any other funds made available from county, state, federal, or private sources for the purposes of this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 181, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 388, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2804; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 258, L. 1979.

81-6-205. Removal of area from protective district — discontinuance of district — levy saved. Upon receipt of a petition or petitions gned in the same number and the same manner as the petition to form the istrict provided for in 81-6-201, a board of county commissioners shall emove the area in its county from the cattle protective district or the boards f county commissioners of all of the counties affected may discontinue the ntire cattle protective district, provided, however, that such action in discon-nuing said district or part of district shall not affect any levy made prior to e receipt of such petition or petitions and the proceeds of any levy made hall be used for the purposes as in this part set out. No district or portion f such district shall be discontinued so long as there is any outstanding debtedness against it.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 181, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 204, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2805.**

81-6-206. Formation of county district authorized — petition of attle owners — declaration by county commissioners. A cattle protecive district embracing part of one county in the state of Montana may be ormed upon the filing of a petition by cattle growers within said district with he board of county commissioners in said county. Such petition must be igned by at least 51% of the cattle owners owning 55% of the cattle for the rotection of which the district is to be formed residing within the area designated. Upon receipt of such petition, the board of county commissioners must ithin 30 days declare the designated portion of its county a cattle protective istrict and the district shall be formed immediately thereafter.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2806.**

81-6-207. Selection of cattle protective committee members. Each attle protective district shall be entitled to three members, who shall be cho-en in the same manner as members of a county cattle protective committee nder 81-6-101.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 91, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2807.**

81-6-208. Powers and duties of protective committees. Such district attle protective committees shall be organized and have the same powers and luties as the county cattle protective committees organized under the provi-ions of part 1 of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 91, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2808.**

81-6-209. Tax levy — deposit of proceeds. Said district cattle pro-ective committee may recommend to the board of county commissioners the evy of a tax in an amount not to exceed 50 cents per head on all assessable attle in the district on January 1, and the board of county commissioners hall thereupon be empowered to levy such tax, to be collected as other taxes n personal property and when collected to be deposited in the county treas-ry in a special fund to be known as the stockmen's special deputy fund, ogether with any other funds made available from county, state, federal, or rivate sources for the purposes of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 91, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 388, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2809; md. Sec. 3, Ch. 258, L. 1979.**

81-6-210. Discontinuance of district — levy saved. Upon receipt of a petition or of petitions signed in the same number and in the same manner as the petition to form the district, as herein provided, the board of county commissioners shall discontinue the cattle protective district, provided, ho ever, that such action in discontinuing said district shall not affect any le made prior to the receipt of such petition or petitions and the proceeds of a levy made shall be used for the purposes as in this part set out. No distri or portion of such district shall be discontinued so long as there is any ou standing indebtedness against it.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 91, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 204, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2810.**

Part 3

Livestock Crimestoppers

Part Cross-References

Livestock Crimestoppers Commission, 2-15-3104.

81-6-301. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Livestoc Crimestoppers Act".

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 571, L. 1983.**

81-6-302. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitior apply:

(1) "Commission" means the livestock crimestoppers commission create in 2-15-3104.

(2) "Department" means the department of livestock created in Title chapter 15, part 31.

(3) "Program" means the livestock crimestoppers program created und 81-6-313.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 571, L. 1983.**

81-6-303 through 81-6-310 reserved.

81-6-311. Functions of commission. The commission shall recon mend to the department:

(1) the names of individuals to be rewarded for providing informatio used in detecting and combating livestock-related crimes;

(2) the amount of any reward recommended; and

(3) means for promoting the program.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 571, L. 1983.**

81-6-312. Compensation. Members of the commission may receive n salary but must be paid expenses incurred while on official business, as pro vided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 571, L. 1983.**

81-6-313. Powers and duties of department — rules. (1) Th department shall:

(a) create, maintain, and promote a statewide livestock crimestoppers pro gram in order to assist law enforcement agencies in detecting and combatin livestock-related crimes; and

(b) consider the commission's recommendations and take action on them.

(2) The department may:

(a) advise and assist in the creation and maintenance of local programs;

(b) encourage the channeling of information from the programs to law enforcement agencies;

(c) foster the detection of livestock-related crimes by the public;

(d) encourage the public, through a reward program or otherwise, to provide information that assists in the prosecution of livestock-related crimes;

(e) promote the state and local programs through the media;

(f) accept gifts, grants, or donations for the furtherance of the program and spend these in compliance with the conditions of the gifts, grants, or donations; and

(g) adopt rules necessary to administer the provisions of this part.

History: En. Secs. 6, 7, Ch. 571, L. 1983.

81-6-314. Confidentiality. The identity of a person submitting information under the program and any information that may lead to the disclosure of such identity is confidential.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 571, L. 1983.

CHAPTER 7

PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL

Part 1 — Predatory Animal Control

Section
81-7-101. Definition.
81-7-102. Department to supervise destruction of predatory animals — cooperation with other agencies — administration of moneys.
81-7-103. Administration of funds by the department.
81-7-104. Levy for predator control moneys — use of proceeds.
81-7-105. Disposition of proceeds from sale of skins, hides, and specimens — presenting to museums.
81-7-106 through 81-7-110 reserved.
81-7-111. Evidence of killing by bounty claimant.
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81-7-120. Use of funds remaining after payment of bounties — sale of furs, skins, and specimens — presentation to museums.
81-7-121. Falsifying certificates or affidavits — penalty.
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Part 2 — County Bounty Program

81-7-201. County levy for bounties on predatory animals.
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81-7-203. County bounty fund.
81-7-204. Presentation of skins — affidavit.
81-7-205. County clerk to provide forms.
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81-7-301. Definition.
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81-7-303. County commissioners permitted to require per capita license fee on sheep.
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81-7-401. Killing of dogs destroying or injuring stock — notice to owner.
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Part 5 — Aerial Hunting of Predatory Animals

81-7-501. Aerial hunting prohibited — exceptions.
81-7-502. Rulemaking authority.
81-7-503. Residency requirement.
81-7-504. Duration of permit — fee.
81-7-505. Resident landowners authorized to aerially hunt over their own lands without permit — conditions.
81-7-506. Prohibition against harassing livestock.
81-7-507 through 81-7-510 reserved.
81-7-511. Penalty — revocation of permit.
81-7-512. Enforcement.

Chapter Cross-References

Special levies on commodities for predator control, Art. XII, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

County contribution to state special revenue fund for predatory animal control, 7-21-2105.

County agricultural and livestock services, Title 7, ch. 21, part 32.

Provisions concerning county cooperation with Department of Livestock in control of noxious rodents and related animals, Title 7, ch. 22, part 22.

Approval of bounty claims for wild animals, 87-1-206.

Regulation of wild animals damaging property, 87-1-225.

Disposition of meat of animals damaging property, 87-1-226.

Permission of landowner to trap predators, 87-2-604.

Use of aircraft or boats for predator control, 87-3-126.

Use of dogs, traps, and other means except use of the deadfall in taking predators, 87-3-127.

Predatory animals — fur dealers, Title 87, ch. 4, part 3.

Killing of predatory birds destroying livestock permitted, 87-5-209.

Part 1

Predatory Animal Control

81-7-101. Definition. For the purpose of this part the term "wild animal" shall include coyote, lynx, and any other animal causing depredations upon livestock.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3417.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 27, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 67, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1902.

81-7-102. Department to supervise destruction of predatory animals — cooperation with other agencies — administration of moneys. (1) The department of livestock shall conduct the destruction, extermination, and control of wild animals predatory in nature and capable of killing, destroying, maiming, or injuring domestic livestock or domestic poultry, nd the protection and safeguarding of livestock and poultry in this state gainst depredations from these animals. The department shall formulate the ractical programs for accomplishing these objectives in this state and for arrying out the programs in an efficient and practical manner responsive to he need for control in each area of this state.

(2) The department shall adopt rules applicable to predatory animal control which are necessary and proper for the systematic destruction of the wild nimals by hunting, trapping, and poisoning operations and payments of ounties. The department shall make field, area, range, or other orders and nstructions, including orders and instructions to hunter and trapper personel and others, which are appropriate in the various areas at different seasons f the year, taking into consideration the habits, presence, migrations, or novements of the animals and their attacks on livestock and poultry, either ingly or in packs or bands.

(3) The department shall cooperate with authorized representatives of the ederal government, including the biological survey and the fish and wildlife ervice, the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, boards of county commisioners, voluntary associations of stockgrowers, sheepgrowers, ranchers, farners, and sportsmen, and corporations and individuals, in the systematic lestruction of wild animals by hunting, trapping, and poisoning operations.

(4) This section and 81-7-103 do not interfere with or impair the power nd duties of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks in the control of redatory animals by the department of fish, wildlife, and parks as authorized y law, or the obligation of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks to xpend its funds in cooperation with the department for predatory animal ontrol as required by law. Funds of the department of fish, wildlife, and arks for the cooperative predatory animal control shall be administered and xpended by the department of fish, wildlife, and parks.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 73, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3417.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, . 1947; amd. Sec. 98, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 100, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 27, . 1974; amd. Sec. 150, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 67, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 235, . 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1903(1), (3); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 979.

ross-References

Limitation on levies — livestock funds, 5-24-923.

Powers and duties of Department of Fish, Vildlife, and Parks, 87-1-201, 87-1-206.

Obligation of Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks to expend funds for predatory animal control in cooperation with the Department of Livestock, 87-1-206.

81-7-103. Administration of funds by the department. The department shall administer and expend for predatory animal extermination and ontrol all money which is made available to it, including the money from the evy under 81-7-104 and all money which is made available to the department y appropriations made by the legislature for predatory animal control by the lepartment. The department shall expend the funds for predatory animal ontrol by all effective means responsive to the necessities of control in various areas of the state, including employment of hunters, trappers, and other ersonnel, procurement of traps, poisons, equipment, and supplies, and payment of bounties in the discretion of the department at those times of the year it considers advisable.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 2, Ch. 73, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3417.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 98, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 100, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch.

27, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 150, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 67, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 46-1903, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 4 ½, Ch 73, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 2081.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 422, L. 1975; Sec. 84-5215, R.C.M 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1903(2), 84-5215.

Cross-References

Limitation on levies — livestock funds, 15-24-923.

81-7-104. Levy for predator control moneys — use of proceeds. (1) The department of revenue shall annually levy an ad valorem tax on all livestock in the state of Montana for the purpose of protecting them against destruction, depredation, and injury by wild animals, whether the livestock is on lands in private ownership, in the ownership of the state, or in the ownership of the United States, including open ranges and all lands in or of the public domain. This protection may be by any means of effective predatory animal destruction, extermination, and control, including systematic hunting and trapping and payment of bounties. The tax levy may not exceed in any one year 15 mills on the taxable value of all sheep and 10 mills on the taxable value of other livestock.

(2) The moneys received from the tax levies shall be transmitted monthly with other taxes for state purposes by the county treasurer of each county to the state treasury. The state treasurer shall place the money in the state special revenue fund with the other moneys as provided in 81-7-119. The moneys shall thereafter be paid out only on claims duly and regularly presented to the department of livestock and approved by the department in accordance with the law applicable either to claims for bounties or for other expenditures necessary and proper for predatory animal control by means and methods other than payment of bounties, as determined by the department. All the moneys shall be available for the payment of bounty claims and for expenditures for planned, seasonal, or other campaigns directed or operated by the department in cooperation with other agencies for the systematic destruction, extermination, and control of predatory wild animals, as determined by the department and its advisory committee. No claims may be approved in excess of moneys available for such purposes, and no warrants may be registered against the moneys.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 127, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 2081, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 73, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 152, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 2081, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 103, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 100, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 108, Ch. 405, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 422, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 62, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5214; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 445, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

1981 Amendment: Increased the maximum mill levy on sheep from 7.5 mills to 15 mills in (1); and increased the maximum mill levy on other livestock from 5 mills to 10 mills in (1).

Cross-References

Taxation — collection procedures, 15-24-302.

Limitation on levies — livestock funds, 15-24-923.

81-7-105. Disposition of proceeds from sale of skins, hides, and specimens — presenting to museums. Furs, skins, and specimens taken by hunters or trappers shall be sold by the department. The proceeds from the sales shall be credited to the state special revenue fund. The proceeds hall be used to carry out the provisions of 81-7-101 through 81-7-105. Specimens may be presented free of charge to a state museum or institution.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 73, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3417.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 99, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 151, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1904; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to tate special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

81-7-106 through 81-7-110 reserved.

81-7-111. Evidence of killing by bounty claimant. (1) Any person killing any of the aforesaid animals, except mountain lions, to obtain bounty thereon shall within 30 days of the date of the killing:

(a) exhibit the entire skin or skins of the said animal or animals, including the entire head with ears, the tail, and all four paws to the bounty inspector nearest to the locality in which the animal or animals were killed; and

(b) at the same time file with the bounty inspector, as hereinafter provided, an affidavit setting forth:

(i) that he killed the animal or animals from which the skin or skins were taken;

(ii) that the same was killed nearer to or, if more than one hide is presented, that the greater number were killed nearer to the residence of the said bounty inspector to which the same was presented than to any other bounty inspector; and

(iii) the county or counties in which said animals were killed.

(2) Any person killing any mountain lion to obtain bounty thereon shall present the same to a bounty inspector as provided in this section for wolves and coyotes, except that, in addition to the requirements of this section, the skins of mountain lions shall also contain the entire skin of the lower jaw, which shall be severed by the bounty inspector and thereafter treated in the same manner as scalps of wolves and coyotes herein provided.

(3) Every bounty inspector appointed under the provisions of 81-7-111 through 81-7-122 shall be empowered to administer oaths to any and all persons making any affidavit as aforesaid.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1906.

81-7-112. Bounty inspectors. The sheriff of a county and undersheriffs and deputy sheriffs located at the county seat but not elsewhere shall receive and examine skins and pelts presented for bounty in their respective counties. The sheriff shall receive 10 cents for each skin examined, this amount to be paid by the owner of the skin.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 152, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1907(part).

81-7-113. Claim for bounty. (1) A sheriff, undersheriff, and deputy sheriff, to prevent fraud, shall carefully examine each skin presented. If the examination discloses that the scalp and ears with the skin from the entire head of the animal have not been severed, punched, patched, or marked, he shall, in the presence of the person presenting the skin, mark the skin by severing the skin from the head, including the ears, and then redeliver the skin to the person presenting it and shall require an affidavit from the claimant that the claimant killed the animal. The affidavit shall be on forms prescribed by the department and contain information the department requires.

(2) The officer shall require affidavits from two resident taxpayers residing in the vicinity in which the animal was killed, setting forth that they are resident taxpayers on livestock, giving their post-office addresses, and stating that they are personally acquainted with the person presenting the skin and, to their knowledge, the person did kill the animal from which the skin was taken within 30 days preceding the offering of the skin for a bounty to the sheriff, undersheriff, or deputy sheriff to which it is presented. A taxpayer who makes a false certificate or affidavit under this section in a material portion is guilty of a felony, punishable the same as for the crime of perjury.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 152, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1907(part).

Cross-References

Penalty for perjury, 45-7-201.

81-7-114. Certificate and record of sheriff. (1) The officer shall at the same time make out and deliver to the person a certificate addressed to the county clerk of his county and immediately deliver to the county clerk a duplicate of the certificate, showing the date, number, and kind of skins marked for severing and the name of the person presenting the skins. The certificate shall also recite that the filing of the affidavits of taxpayers previously required has been done and the examination has been made as required. The certificate shall be signed by the officer in his official capacity. When a doubt exists as to the kind of skin presented, whether wolf or coyote, the certificate shall be issued for the lesser bounty. Each sheriff shall keep a record of all skins marked and severed, showing the date, number, and kinds and the names of the persons presenting the skins. This record is an official record. The sheriff, undersheriff, or deputy sheriff may not perform any duties under 81-7-111 through 81-7-122 except at the county seat.

(2) The sheriff shall, not later than the 15th of each month, give to the county clerk and recorder a report setting forth the names of the persons presenting skins, with the number of the certificate and the kind and number of the skins presented. The sheriff shall report for each certificate which he has issued during the month.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 152, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1907(part).

81-7-115. Duty of county clerk. (1) The county clerk shall, on receipt of each certificate, file the certificate in the order in which it is received and safely keep it until the arrival of the skin or skins mentioned in the certificate. On receipt of the skin or skins he shall call to his assistance either the county treasurer or, in his absence, the clerk of the district court who, with both present in order to prevent fraud, shall examine each scalp or mountain lion lower jaw skin. If the examination discloses that the scalps or lower jaw skins agree with the number and kind of scalps or lower jaw skins mentioned in the certificate, the county clerk shall, in the presence of the treasurer or clerk of the district court, destroy the scalps or lower jaw skins by fire.

(2) The county clerk shall then make out and deliver to the person named that certificate a second certificate showing the statement of the facts con- ined in the certificate to the sheriff, undersheriff, or deputy sheriff, with the lditional statement of the examination made by him and that he found the alps or lower jaw skins to agree with the number and kind mentioned in e certificate of the sheriff, undersheriff, or deputy sheriff. In no case may bounty certificate be issued by the county clerk for more scalps or lower jaw ins than are actually received and counted by him.

(3) The county clerk shall receive, for each scalp or skin of a mountain on lower jaw which he accounts for, the sum of 5 cents to be paid quarterly y the state treasurer out of the bounty fund.

(4) The county clerk shall keep a record of all certificates received and sued, showing the date and description of the number and kind of hides and e names of the persons presenting the hides, and this record is an official ecord. County clerks are required to send a report and statement to the epartment on or before the 20th of each month.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 152, Ch. 10, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1907(3); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

81-7-116. Bounty claims and certificates to be filed with depart- ent. Bounty claims and certificates issued by the county clerk and recorders nder 81-7-115 shall be filed with the department and registered in a book rovided for that purpose.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.7, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 153, Ch. 10, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1908.

81-7-117. Department to examine claims and certificates — pproval or disapproval of claims. The department shall examine and vestigate every bounty claim and certificate filed with the department. hen it makes the examination and investigation, the department may equire the holder of a certificate or claim to furnish the department with the dditional evidence or proof about the certificate or claim which the depart- ent considers necessary. The evidence may be either oral or documented, as equired by the department. The department shall, after making the examina- ion and investigation, endorse on the certificate or claim its approval or dis- pproval of it, and if the certificate or claim or any part of it is disapproved, he endorsement shall state the reasons for the disapproval. If a certificate or laim is approved, it shall be processed as provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 97, . 1961; amd. Sec. 154, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1909.

81-7-118. Levy of tax for purpose of paying bounty claims — imitation on levy. The department of revenue shall annually prescribe the evy recommended by the department to be made against livestock of all clas- es for paying for the destruction of wild animals killed in this state. The tax n any 1 year may not exceed 7.5 mills on the taxable value of the livestock. he money received shall be used only for the payment of claims approved y the department for the destruction of wild animals and for the administra- ion of 81-7-111 through 81-7-122. The money received for the taxes levied hall be sent annually with other taxes to the state treasurer by the county reasurer of each county. When the money is received by the state treasurer, it shall be placed in the state special revenue fund and may then be paid ou on claims approved under the law governing the payment of claims.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.13, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 24, Ch 97, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 101, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 156, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 42 Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1914; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

81-7-119. County license money to be used for predator control For the purpose of providing for predator control, 5% of all license money collected by the several county treasurers of the state, as provided in 7-21-2105 as amended shall be paid over by the county treasurers to the state treasure and shall be deposited by the latter in the state special revenue fund.

History: En. Sec. 3075, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1909, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L 1921; re-en. Sec. 3414, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3414, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 97, Ch. 147, L 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1901; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 14, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

81-7-120. Use of funds remaining after payment of bounties — sale of furs, skins, and specimens — presentation to museums. (1) If, at the end of a bounty paying season, there is surplus money available for the administration of 81-7-111 through 81-7-122, the surplus may be used to hire salaried hunters and trappers to hunt and trap predatory animals and to purchase and supply poison to be used for a poison campaign on predatory animals.

(2) All furs, skins, and specimens taken by hunters or trappers whose salaries are paid in whole or in part out of this money shall be sold by the department, and the proceeds from these sales shall be credited to the state special revenue fund. These funds shall be used to carry out 81-7-111 through 81-7-122. Specimens may be presented free of charge to a state museum or institution.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.11, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 100, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 155, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1912; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

81-7-121. Falsifying certificates or affidavits — penalty. Any person who falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits any of the certificates or orders and any person who falsely swears to any affidavit provided for by 81-7-111 through 81-7-122 or procures the same to be done by another, with the intent of obtaining any one of the certificates or orders, is punishable as provided in Title 45.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.12, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1913; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Falsification of certificates or falsely sworn affidavits — criminal penalty, 45-6-325, 5-7-202, 45-7-203.

81-7-122. Penalty for fraudulent claims. Any person or persons who shall patch up any skin or scalp or who shall present any punched or patched skin or scalp or who shall bring in any skin or skins from other states or territory with the intent to obtain the bounty on the same fraudulently or any officer who shall sign any certificate herein provided for without first counting the skins and examining the same to determine the kind of skins and to see that the skin from the scalp or head is properly severed and preserved as hereinbefore provided or shall evade or violate any provision of any law of the state of Montana relative to bounties or bounty claims shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 1 year or by both such fine and imprisonment and two-thirds of the fine, if the same be collected or can be collected, shall be given to the informer and the balance be deposited in the state special revenue fund and used for the administration of 81-7-111 through 81-7-122.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.14, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 102, Ch. 47, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1915; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Part 2

County Bounty Program

Part Cross-References

Taxation — collection procedures, 15-24-302.

81-7-201. County levy for bounties on predatory animals. Whenever the owners, agent, or agents of the owners representing 51% of the livestock of any county in this state present a petition to the board of county commissioners of such county asking for the levy of a tax upon the livestock of the county for the purpose of paying bounties on predatory animals killed in the county, it is the duty of the board of county commissioners to make the levy, which may not exceed 50 mills on the dollar of the taxable value of all livestock in the county. The tax shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as all other state and county taxes.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 180, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2082, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2082, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 63, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5216.

81-7-202. Signers of petition — time for presenting — limitation on bounties — bounty inspectors. (1) The petition provided for in 81-7-201 shall be signed by the owners, agent, or agents of not less than 51% of the livestock of such county as ascertained from the assessment books of such county and shall recommend to the board of county commissioners the bounties to be paid on such predatory animals, which shall not exceed the following:

(a) on each wolf or mountain lion, $100;
(b) on each wolf pup or mountain lion kitten, $20;
(c) on one coyote, $5;
(d) on each coyote pup, $2.50.

(2) Such petition shall be presented not later than August 1 of each year, and the board of county commissioners on determining the sufficiency of such petition shall make an order granting such petition, which order shall fix the levy for that year and the amount of the bounties to be paid for the killing of each such predatory animal, which shall not exceed the amounts recommended in such petition, and appoint not less than 10 or more than 20 stockowners of such county to be bounty inspectors under this part, without compensation, who shall hold their offices for 1 year.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 180, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2083, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 2083, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5217.**

81-7-203. County bounty fund. The tax collected under this part shall be credited by the county treasurer to a fund to be known as "county bounty fund" and shall be paid out by him upon properly drawn warrants issued thereon by the county clerk.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 180, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2084, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2084, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5218.**

81-7-204. Presentation of skins — affidavit. Any person claiming bounty on any predatory animal under this part shall present the green skin or pelt of such animal, with all four feet attached thereto, to any one of the bounty inspectors provided for in 81-7-202 and shall make an affidavit that such animal was killed within the county where the bounty is claimed, which affidavit shall be corroborated by at least two reputable stockowners of such county to the effect that they know or have good cause to believe that such animal was killed within such county. For the purpose of this part, each bounty inspector provided for in this part shall be empowered to administer oaths. The bounty inspector shall endorse upon such affidavit his approval or disapproval of such claim and shall cut from such skin or pelt the four feet. The person applying for such bounty shall then present the affidavit, with the endorsements thereon, to the county auditor or, in counties not having an auditor, to the county clerk, who shall attach the same to a claim against said county bounty fund and present it to the board of county commissioners for action, the same as any other claim against the county.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 180, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2085, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2085, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5219.**

81-7-205. County clerk to provide forms. The county clerk shall provide the necessary forms of affidavits and claims for carrying out the provisions of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 180, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2086, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2086, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5220.**

81-7-206. Existing bounty laws not affected. Nothing in this part contained shall be construed as interfering with, in any way, or repealing any part of the existing laws of the state relative to the levying of taxes for and paying of the bounties on predatory animals under such state laws.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 180, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2087, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2087, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5221.**

Part 3

County Predator Control for Protection of Sheep

81-7-301. Definition. The word “owners” or “persons” shall include tural persons, partnerships, corporations, trusts, and estates.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 206, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 123, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2102(part).

81-7-302. County commissioners to conduct predatory animal con-ol program for protection of sheep. For the protection of sheep against predations peculiar to such animals, the board of county commissioners of y county shall upon the recommendation of organized associations of sheep owers in the county have power, either alone or in conjunction with other unties, to conduct a predatory animal control program for the protection of eep in such county or counties.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 206, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2101.

81-7-303. County commissioners permitted to require per capita cense fee on sheep. (1) To defray the expense of such protection the board county commissioners of any county shall have the power to require all vners or persons in possession of any sheep coming 1 year old or over in e county on the regular assessment date of each year to pay a license fee an amount to be determined by the board on a per head basis for sheep owned or possessed by him in the county. All owners or persons in possesson of any sheep coming 1 year old or over coming into the county after the gular assessment date and subject to taxation under the provisions of -24-301 shall also be subject to payment of the license fee herein prescribed.

(2) Upon the order of the board of county commissioners such license fees ay be imposed by the entry thereof in the name of the licensee upon the operty tax rolls of the county by the county assessor. Said license fees shall payable to and collected by the county treasurer, and when so levied, shall a lien upon the property, both real and personal, of the licensee. In case e person against whom said license fee is levied owns no real estate against hich said license fee is or may become a lien, then said license fee shall be ayable immediately upon its levy and the treasurer shall collect the same in e manner provided by law for the collection of personal property taxes hich are not a lien upon real estate.

(3) When collected, said fees shall be placed by the treasurer in the preda-ry animal control fund and the moneys in said fund shall be expended on rder of the board of county commissioners of the county for predatory ani-al control only.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 206, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 123, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2102(part); nd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1981.

ompiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted “in an amount be determined by the board on a per head basis” for “of not exceeding 50 cents per head” in (1).

81-7-304. Proceeds of furs and skins taken. All furs, skins, and so rth taken by the expenditure of license funds shall be sold and the proceeds of such sale deposited in said predatory animal control fund for the use i carrying out the purpose of this part.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 206, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2103.

81-7-305. Duty of county commissioners — petition of shee owners — license fees. (1) In conducting a predatory animal control program, the board of county commissioners shall give preference to recommendations for such program and its incidents as made by organize associations of sheep growers in the county. Upon petition of the residen owners of at least 51% of the sheep in the county, as shown by the assessment rolls of the last preceding assessment, which petition shall be filed wit the board of county commissioners on or before the first Monday in December in any year, such board shall establish the predatory animal control program and cause said licenses to be secured and issued and the fees collecte for the following year in such amount as will defray the cost of administerin the program so established. The license fee determined and set by the boar shall remain in full force and effect from year to year without change, unles there is filed with the board a petition subscribed by the resident owners o at least 51% of the sheep in the county, as shown by the assessment rolls o the last assessment preceding the filing of the petition, for termination of th program and repeal of the license fee, in which event the program shall b order of the board of county commissioners be disestablished and the licens fee shall not be further levied.

(2) If the resident owners of at least 51% of the sheep in the county eithe petition for an increase in the license fee or petition for a decrease in th license fee then in force, the board of county commissioners shall upo receipt of any such petition fix a new license fee to continue from year t year and the program shall thereupon continue within the limits of the aggregate amount of the license fee as collected from year to year.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 206, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 24, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 87, L 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 87, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 261, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2104; amd Sec. 2, Ch. 9, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted language referring to the 50 cents per head limitation in both (1) and (2).

Part 4

Dogs

81-7-401. Killing of dogs destroying or injuring stock — notice to owner. Any dog, whether licensed or not, which, while off the premises owned or under control of its owner, shall kill, wound, or injure any livestock not belonging to the master of such dog shall be deemed to be a public nuisance and may be killed forthwith by any person, or the owner, when notified, shall kill such dog within 24 hours, and if he fails to do so, an officer may be notified and shall kill or cause to be killed such dog. Nothing contained herein shall apply to any dog acting under the direction of its master or the agents or employees of such master.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 142, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3417.15, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1916.

oss-References

ublic nuisances, Title 27, ch. 30, part 2.

**81-7-402. Liability of owner of dog for damages to livestock or
ultry.** (1) The owner of livestock or poultry injured or killed by any dog
y recover as liquidated damages from the owner of the dog the actual value
the animals killed or the value of the damages sustained by reason of the
uries as the case may be. If two or more dogs kept by two or more owners
keepers injure or kill any livestock or poultry at the same time, the owners
keepers of the dogs are jointly and severally liable for such damages. It is
defense to the action that the owner or keeper of the dog had no knowl-
ge of the dog's whereabouts at or prior to the time when the dog injured
killed livestock or poultry or that the owner or keeper of the dog had no
owledge of the dog's disposition or inclination to worry, kill, or injure live-
ck or poultry.

(2) The word "owner" when used in this section in relation to property
erest in or possession of dogs includes every person who owns, harbors, or
eps a dog.

**istory: En. Secs. 14, 15, Ch. 280, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 16-4614, 16-4615; amd. Sec. 8, Ch.
L. 1979.**

81-7-403. Dogging livestock. Any person who permits or directs any
g owned by him or in his possession to chase or run any cattle or other
estock of which he is not the owner or the person in charge upon the open
ge or government lands or away from any watering place upon the open
ge is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not more than
0.

**istory: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 8861, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11552,
.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11552, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3567, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3001 by Sec.
Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3001.**

Part 5

Aerial Hunting of Predatory Animals

81-7-501. Aerial hunting prohibited — exceptions. (1) Except as
ovided in 81-7-505, no person except an employee of the state, its subdivi-
ns, or the federal government, acting within the scope of his employment,
y engage in the aerial hunting of wild animals, as defined in 81-7-101,
thout first obtaining a permit from the department of livestock. The permit
st specify the species of wild animals to be hunted and the geographic
eas over which aerial hunting may take place.

(2) No person issued a permit as required by this section may engage in
rial hunting of wild animals in violation of the terms of his permit, the
es promulgated by the board of livestock, or the terms of this part.

istory: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 704, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 333, L. 1983.

mpiler's Comments

983 Amendment: In (1) inserted last sen-
ce.

81-7-502. Rulemaking authority. The department of livestock may
opt rules to effectuate the purposes of this part and to implement and con-
ct the aerial hunting permit system provided for by this part.

istory: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 704, L. 1979.

81-7-503. Residency requirement. No person not having residenc and domicile in Montana may be issued a permit provided for in 81-7-50 except when authorized by the board of livestock. Permits issued to nonresidents may be used only:

(1) in Montana counties adjacent to the state line that the department c livestock has determined are inadequately serviced by resident permittees; or

(2) on real property in Montana owned by the nonresident permittee.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 704, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 333, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted "Permits issued to nonresidents may be used only:"; and inserted (1) and (2).

81-7-504. Duration of permit — fee. The department of livestoc shall establish a fee for the permit, and each permit shall be valid for a perio set by the department not to exceed 3 years. All fees for permits shall be pai to the department of livestock for deposit in the state treasury to the credi of the state special revenue fund for predatory animal control.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 704, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 44 L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 277 substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Chapter 444 substituted fee established by th department for a permit for $50 or a portio thereof if a period of less than 1 year.

81-7-505. Resident landowners authorized to aerially hunt ove their own lands without permit — conditions. Any landowner havin residence and domicile in Montana may engage in the aerial hunting of wil animals, as defined in 81-7-101, over his own land without a permit, provide he annually notifies the department in writing that he will be engaged in aer ial hunting and gives an adequate description of the location of the land ove which he will aerially hunt. Such hunting must be in accordance with all rule of the department of livestock.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 704, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 333, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Near end of first sentence substituted "aerially" for "aerial".

81-7-506. Prohibition against harassing livestock. While engaged i flying an aircraft, no person, whether or not lawfully authorized to aeriall hunt, may knowingly harass, injure, or attempt to injure any livestock excep with the express permission of the owner of that livestock.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 333, L. 1983.

81-7-507 through 81-7-510 reserved.

81-7-511. Penalty — revocation of permit. Any person convicted c violating a provision of this part is punishable by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $1,000. In addition, the permit, if any, of such person must b revoked for such period as the court may determine.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 704, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 333, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted present language for: "(1) Any person violating any provision of this part who is permitted to engage in aerial hunting pursuant to this part is guilty a misdemeanor.

(2) A conviction for a violation of subsection (1) is punishable by a fine of not more than $500.

(3) Any person who is not permitted to engage in aerial hunting pursuant to this part who violates any provisions of this part is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not less than $250 or more than $1,000. A subsequent conviction under this subsection is punishable by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $1,000.

(4) The justice court has jurisdiction over violations of this part.

(5) The department may revoke or suspend the permit of anyone violating its terms."

81-7-512. Enforcement. (1) Investigations of violations of this part, arrests, and seizures may be made by any peace officer, or agent of the department designated by the department.

(2) To enforce this part, the department may enter into agreement with federal agencies with predatory animal control. Such agreements may allow the federal agency to assist in investigations, arrests, and seizures.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 704, L. 1979.**

CHAPTER 8

MARKETING

Part 1 — Livestock Markets
(Sections 81-8-101 through 81-8-133 repealed.
Sec. 37, Ch. 566, L. 1979)

Section

Part 2 — Livestock Markets and Dealers

81-8-201 through 81-8-210. Repealed.
81-8-211. Short title.
81-8-212. Purpose.
81-8-213. Definitions.
81-8-214. Regulation of certain nonmarket sales.
81-8-215. Quarantine of diseased animals.
81-8-216. Penalties.
81-8-217. Jurisdiction.
81-8-218 through 81-8-230 reserved.
81-8-231. Duties of department.
81-8-232. Posting of certificate or license.
81-8-233. Title warranty of livestock sold.
81-8-234. Financial responsibility.
81-8-235. Penalties for financial violations.
81-8-236. Injunctive remedy.
81-8-237 through 81-8-250 reserved.
81-8-251. Certificate to operate livestock market required — application.
81-8-252. Hearing on application for certificate — decision.
81-8-253. Transfer of certificate.
81-8-254. Cancellation or suspension of certificate.
81-8-255. Appeal by holder of or applicant for certificate.
81-8-256. Fee to operate livestock market.
81-8-257. Repealed.
81-8-258. Records and reports.
81-8-259. Occasional off-premises sales.
81-8-260. Dispersal sales.
81-8-261. Inspection of public markets.
81-8-262. Sale of animals of unknown ownership.
81-8-263. Duties when ownership in doubt.
81-8-264 through 81-8-270 reserved.

81-8-271. License to operate as livestock dealer — application.
81-8-272. Issuance of livestock dealer's license.
81-8-273. Refusal to issue or renew license.
81-8-274. Suspension or revocation of license.
81-8-275. Termination of license.
81-8-276. Annual fee and financial statement.
81-8-277. Bond requirement.
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Part 3 — Security Interests Concerning Livestock

81-8-301. Notices of security agreements — renewals — assignments.
81-8-302. Contents of notices.
81-8-303. Duty of secured parties to file satisfactions of security agreements.
81-8-304. Fees.
81-8-305. Department of livestock not responsible for collection or payment of money under security agreements.
81-8-306 through 81-8-310 reserved.
81-8-311. Range stock — taking possession under process.
81-8-312. Possession under a mortgage — how acquired.
81-8-313. Limitation of period of possession.
81-8-314. Duty of county clerk and recorder of marks and brands to record papers.
81-8-315. Sale of property under supplementary writ.

Part 4 — Sale of Baby Animals

81-8-401. Certain dealings in baby animals unlawful.
81-8-402. Penalties.

Part 5 — Sale of Registered Livestock

81-8-501. Sale of animals under false registration certificates — changing markings — auctioneer.
81-8-502. Penalty.
81-8-503. Expenditures for purebred livestock shows and sales.
81-8-504. Tax levy authorized.

Part 6 — Pork Research and Marketing

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81-8-602. Definitions.
81-8-603. Compensation.
81-8-604. Removal from office — cause — procedure.
81-8-605. Election of chairman — time of meetings.
81-8-606. Powers of committee.
81-8-607. Assessments.
81-8-608. Purchaser's delivery of invoice to producers — form — filing of sworn statement — payment of assessment.
81-8-609. Receipt of gifts, grants, or donations for research purposes.
81-8-610. Research and marketing account — sources — use — expenditures.
81-8-611. Contracts for carrying out research, promotion, and marketing of swine.
81-8-612. Violation — penalty.
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Part 7 — Quality Label

81-8-701. Definitions.
81-8-702. Montana quality label.
81-8-703. Limitation on use of label.
81-8-704. Procurement and use of labels — information concerning — disposal of moneys.
81-8-705. Wrongful use of label — penalty — injunction — prosecutions.

Part 8 — Beef Research and Marketing

-8-801. Short title.
-8-802. Definition.
-8-803. Department's research powers and duties.
-8-804. Assessments — refunds.
-8-805. Beef production research account — sources — use — expenditures.

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apter Cross-References

Appropriation of money to promote county ricultural services, 7-21-3201.

Public markets, Title 7, ch. 21, part 33.

Town or city power to regulate inspection and e of meat and poultry, 7-21-4202.

Unborn animals and growing crops included Uniform Commercial Code definition of oods", 30-2-105, 30-9-105.

Passage of title when cattle shipped inter-ite, 30-2-401.

"Farm products" defined — Uniform Com-ercial Code, 30-9-109.

Attachment of security interest in young of estock, 30-9-204.

Commission merchants, Title 30, ch. 11, part .

Sale of livestock products, Title 30, ch. 12, rt 4.

Meat, poultry, and seafood to be sold by weight, 30-12-401.

Agricultural associations, Title 35, ch. 16.

Cooperative agricultural marketing, Title 35, ch. 17.

Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 50, ch. 31, parts 1 and 2.

Sale of agricultural products and livestock by institutions, Title 53, ch. 1, part 3.

Fees for farm vehicles, 61-10-206.

Injury to transported livestock — time limit for notification, 69-14-216.

Livestock not "produce" under produce wholesaler's laws, 80-3-601.

Marketing of agricultural products, including livestock and livestock products, Title 80, ch. 11, part 1.

Part 1

Livestock Markets
(Sections 81-8-101 through 81-8-133 repealed. Sec. 37, Ch. 566, L. 1979)

rt Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

81-8-101. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1945; d. Sec. 118, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 2, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 12, L. 1977; C.M. 1947, 46-906.

81-8-102. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 193, L. 1945; d. Sec. 120, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 34, . 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-908.

81-8-103. En. Sec. 4, Ch. 193, L. 1945; d. Sec. 121, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. , L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-909.

81-8-104. En. 46-909.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 192, 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-909.1.

81-8-105. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 193, L. 1945; d. Sec. 95, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 123, . 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 12, L. 1977; C.M. 1947, 46-911.

81-8-106. En. Sec. 7, Ch. 193, L. 1945; d. Sec. 124, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 37, . 12, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 44, L. 1977; C.M. 1947, 46-912.

81-8-107. En. Sec. 10, Ch. 193, L. 1945; nd. Sec. 127, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, . 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-915.

81-8-108. En. Sec. 12, Ch. 193, L. 1945; nd. Sec. 1, Ch. 231, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 129, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-917.

81-8-109. En. 46-906.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 292, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-906.1.

81-8-110 through 81-8-120 reserved.

81-8-121. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 119, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-907.

81-8-122. En. Sec. 9, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 126, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-914.

81-8-123. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 96, L. 1907; Sec. 1816, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3329, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3329, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 115, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-902.

81-8-124. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 96, L. 1907; Sec. 1817, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3330, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3330, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 116, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-903(part).

81-8-125. (1), (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 96, L. 1907; Sec. 1815, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 21, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 3328, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3328, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-901, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 8, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 125, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 12, L.

1977; Sec. 46-913, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-901, 46-913.

81-8-126. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 96, L. 1907; Sec. 1817, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3330, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3330, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 116, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-903(part).

81-8-127. En. 46-907.1 by Sec. 3, Ch. 292, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-907.1.

81-8-128. En. Sec. 14, Ch. 193, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 46-919.

81-8-129. En. Sec. 11, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 128, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-916.

81-8-130. En. Sec. 13, Ch. 193, L. 19 amd. Sec. 130, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 19 46-918.

81-8-131. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1969; ar Sec. 131, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 19 46-918.1.

81-8-132. En. Sec. 15, Ch. 193, L. 19 amd. Sec. 132, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-920.

81-8-133. En. Sec. 16, Ch. 193, L. 19 amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 19 46-921.

Part 2

Livestock Markets and Dealers

Part Cross-References

Jurisdiction of Justices' Courts over misdemeanor violations, 3-10-303.

81-8-201 through 81-8-210. Repealed. Sec. 37, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

81-8-201 through 81-8-204. En. Sec. 1 through 3, 7, Ch. 414, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 182 through 184, 190, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2901 through 46-2903, 46-2907.

81-8-205. En. 46-2903.1 by Sec. 185, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2903.1

81-8-206. En. 46-2903.2 by Sec. 186, 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 17. L. 19 R.C.M. 1947, 46-2903.2.

81-8-207 through 81-8-209. En. Se through 6, Ch. 414, L. 1971; amd. Sec. through 189, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 19 46-2904 through 46-2906.

81-8-210. En. 46-2906.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 1 L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2906.1.

81-8-211. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Montana Li stock Marketing Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-212. Purpose. The purpose of this part is to:

(1) simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing livestock marketi businesses and livestock marketing transactions;

(2) encourage, stimulate, and stabilize the livestock economy of the sta and

(3) promote open, free, and competitive factors in the marketplace in re tion to all market conditions involving the sale and purchase of livestock.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-213. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitio apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of livestock provided for in 2-15-3102.

(2) "Department" means the department of livestock provided for in Ti 2, chapter 15, part 31.

(3) "Livestock" means cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, horses, mules, she lambs, and goats.

(4) "Livestock dealer" means a person engaged in the business of buying selling livestock. It does not include a farmer or rancher who buys or sells vestock in the ordinary course of his farming or ranching operation.

(5) "Livestock market" means a place where a person for compensation sembles livestock for sale, except:

(a) a place used solely for a dispersal sale of the livestock of a farmer, airyman, livestock breeder, or feeder who is discontinuing business and at hich no other livestock is sold or offered for sale;

(b) a farm, ranch, or place where livestock either raised or kept thereon r the grazing season or for fattening is sold and to which no other livestock brought for sale or to be offered for sale;

(c) the premises of a butcher, packer, or processor who receives animals clusively for immediate slaughter;

(d) the premises of a person engaged in the raising of livestock for breedg purposes only, who limits his sale to livestock of his own production;

(e) a place where a breeder or an association of breeders of livestock of y class assembles and offers for sale and sells under his or its own manageent any livestock, when the breeder or association of breeders assumes all sponsibility for the sale and the title of livestock sold.

(6) "Person" means an individual, firm, association, partnership, or corpotion.

(7) "Test station sale" means the sale of livestock from a place where liveock is taken to measure rates of gain under uniform feeding conditions hen that place is not owned by the owner of the livestock.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 52, L. 1985.**

ompiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Deleted former (4) that ad: "Livestock broker" means a business, not cluding facilities, conducted for the receiving, ndling, and care of livestock and involving estock purchased by it for its own account for sale, for the account of any principal for delivy to him, or for slaughter. It does not include farmer or rancher who buys or sells livestock in the ordinary course of his farming or ranching operation"; and in present (4) substituted "a person engaged in the business of buying or selling livestock" for "a business conducted in facilities utilized for the receiving, handling, and care of livestock purchased by it for its own account for resale, for the account of any principal for delivery to him, or for slaughter".

81-8-214. Regulation of certain nonmarket sales. (1) A person not livestock market operator authorized under this part conducting the sale of vestock in a breed sale, a breed association sale, or at a test station sale, cept when all of the livestock are his and are being sold from his own place, hall obtain approval from the department before conducting the sale.

(2) The department, as conditions to granting approval, may require:

(a) the names and addresses of those conducting the sale;

(b) the date and time when and the place where the sale will be concted;

(c) a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the persons concting the sale;

(d) the establishment of a custodial account into which all money received r the sale of livestock must be deposited;

(e) the posting of a reasonable bond in an amount determined by the epartment;

(f) the commissions or charges proposed to be imposed on the owners of vestock for services associated with the sale;

(g) a guarantee to pay all consignors in full within a reasonable time a set by the department;

(h) such other information as the department considers necessary.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-215. Quarantine of diseased animals. If the livestock inspecto at a sale finds any livestock afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease he shall immediately take possession of the livestock and place it in quarantine, to be disposed of as directed by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-216. Penalties. (1) A person who violates any provision o 81-8-214, 81-8-215, and 81-8-251 through 81-8-263 or rules adopted by th department under 81-8-231 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon convictio shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $600, imprisoned in the count jail not less than 30 days or more than 6 months, or both. A person convicte of a subsequent violation of 81-8-214, 81-8-215, and 81-8-251 through 81-8-263 or rules adopted to implement those sections shall be fined not les than $200 or more than $1,000, imprisoned in the county jail for not less tha 3 months or more than 6 months, or both, and the department may cance his certificate.

(2) Of all fines assessed and collected under this section, 50% shall be pai into the state treasury and credited to the special revenue fund for the us of the department and 50% shall be paid into the general revenue fund of th county in which the conviction occurred.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 52, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) near middle of second sentence, after "rules adopted", substituted "to implement those sections" for "under 81-8-231"; and inserted (2).

81-8-217. Jurisdiction. The justices' courts have jurisdiction of all misdemeanor and civil violations of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 32, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-218 through 81-8-230 reserved.

81-8-231. Duties of department. The department shall:

(1) supervise and regulate livestock markets and livestock dealers in thi state;

(2) regulate the properties, facilities, operations, services, and practices o all livestock markets and livestock dealers;

(3) supervise and regulate livestock markets in all matters affecting th relationship between the livestock market and owners of livestock an between the livestock market and purchasers of livestock;

(4) prescribe by general order or otherwise rules in conformity with thi part applicable to all livestock markets or livestock dealers and not in conflic with the laws of the United States or regulations of the United States department of agriculture or other federal agencies;

(5) enforce this part and adopt rules necessary to carry out this part.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 52, L. 1985.**

ompiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1), (2), and (4) after ivestock markets," deleted "livestock brokers".

Cross-References

Penalties for violation of rules, 81-8-279.

81-8-232. Posting of certificate or license. Every person certified or censed under the provisions of this part shall conspicuously post at his place f business for inspection by any other person the certificate or license issued y the department.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-233. Title warranty of livestock sold. A livestock market or vestock dealer shall warrant to the purchaser thereof the title of all livestock old. A livestock market is liable to the rightful owner of all livestock sold for he net proceeds for such livestock whether or not the rightful owner was nown to the market at the time of the sale.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 52, L. 1985.**

ompiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near beginning of first sennce, after "livestock market," deleted "liveock broker".

81-8-234. Financial responsibility. (1) Every livestock market or livetock dealer shall maintain a financial condition of total assets in excess of otal liability, including total current assets in excess of total liabiliies.

(2) Payment for livestock purchased shall be made upon completion of the ales transaction. Payment in all livestock transactions shall be made by cash, heck, or draft, as defined in 30-3-104; by electronic funds transfer, as defined n 32-6-103; or by any other bankable instrument.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 52, L. 1985.**

ompiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near beginning of (1) after livestock market", deleted "livestock broker".

81-8-235. Penalties for financial violations. (1) A person found, fter notice and hearing, to be in violation of 81-8-234 shall be assessed a civil enalty by the department of not less than $100 or more than $5,000, have is license or certificate suspended or revoked, or both.

(2) A person found, after notice and hearing, to have committed a subseuent violation of 81-8-234 after the department has assessed a penalty puruant to subsection (1) shall be fined not less than $250 or more than $5,000 nd have his license or certificate suspended or revoked.

(3) A person, whether or not licensed under this part, who issues or delivrs a check or other order upon a real or fictitious depository in payment for livestock purchase knowing that it will not be paid by the depository is uilty of a felony and on conviction may be imprisoned for not more than 5 ears or fined not more than $10,000, or both. If the person has an account ith the depository, failure to make good the check or other order within 5

days after written notice of nonpayment has been received by the issuer is prima facie evidence that he knew it would not be paid by the depository.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 52, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3) substituted present language for "The maker of any bankable instrument who knowingly and without right fails to honor or causes another to dishonor that instrument once it is issued or delivered in payment for a livestock purchase is guilty of a felony and on conviction may be imprisoned for not more than 5 years or fined not more than $10,000, or both".

81-8-236. Injunctive remedy. The operation of a livestock market or the buying or selling of livestock by a person not licensed or certified and bonded as required by this part may be enjoined by the district court on petition from the department upon a showing that a person is engaged in the business of a livestock market or livestock dealer as defined in 81-8-213 without the license or certificate and bond required by this part. The court shall enjoin the person from further activities as a livestock market operator or livestock dealer until the license or certificate and bond have been properly obtained. It is not necessary to show that any individual has been injured by the actions complained of in order to obtain the issuance of the injunction. The injunctive relief provided by this section is an additional remedy to the criminal penalties provided in this part.

History: **En. Sec. 33, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 52, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In first and second sentences deleted references to "livestock broker".

Cross-References

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

81-8-237 through 81-8-250 reserved.

81-8-251. Certificate to operate livestock market required — application. (1) A person may not operate a livestock market unless he first obtains from the department a certificate declaring that public convenience and necessity require the operation.

(2) The application for a certificate of public convenience shall be in writing, verified by the applicant, and filed with the department. It shall specify the following:

(a) the names of the persons applying for a certificate together with their permanent addresses. If the applicant is a firm, association, partnership, or corporation, the names of its directors, officers, and members, if applicable;

(b) the place where the applicant proposes to operate a livestock market;

(c) a complete description of the property and facilities proposed to be used for the livestock market;

(d) the commissions or charges the applicant proposes to impose on the consignors' livestock for services rendered to them by the applicant in the operation of the livestock market;

(e) the location of other livestock markets within a radius of 200 miles o the proposed livestock market and the names and addresses of the operators thereof;

(f) a detailed statement of the facts upon which the applicant relies to show public convenience and necessity for the livestock market, including the trade area to be served, the economic benefits to the livestock industry, the rvices to be offered, and the anticipated revenue from inspection that may derived by the state;

(g) if the applicant is a foreign corporation, its principal place of business tside the state, the state in which it is incorporated, and a showing that is in compliance with the laws relating to foreign corporations doing busi- ss in this state;

(h) a detailed financial statement showing that current assets exceed cur- nt liabilities and that long-term assets exceed long-term liabilities;

(i) any additional information the department may require.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-252. Hearing on application for certificate — decision. (1) pon the filing of the application, the department shall fix a time and place r a hearing thereon, which may not be less than 10 days after the filing. he department shall have a copy of the application and notice of hearing rved by mail upon:

(a) the operators of any other livestock markets that in the opinion of the partment might be affected by the granting of any such certificate;

(b) the secretaries of the Montana stockgrowers association and the Mon- na woolgrowers association;

(c) the secretary of the district livestock association, if any;

(d) the secretary of the livestock association or associations, if any, within e vicinity of the proposed livestock market, if known to the department; d

(e) any railroad company operating into or through the town or city in hich the proposed livestock market will be located.

(2) If, after the hearing on the application, the department finds from the idence that public convenience and necessity require the authorization of e proposed livestock market, a certificate must be issued to the applicant. determining whether public convenience and necessity require the livestock arket, the department shall give reasonable consideration to the service ndered by other existing livestock markets in this state and the effect upon em if the proposed livestock market is authorized and shall give due consid- ation to the likelihood of the proposed service being permanent and contin- us throughout 12 months of the year.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-253. Transfer of certificate. The department may approve the ansfer of ownership of a certificate of public convenience and necessity sued pursuant to this part without a determination and showing of public nvenience and necessity. Such approval may be granted only after a public aring at which the transferee's qualifications to operate a livestock market ve been thoroughly examined and found sufficient to properly operate a estock market. A minimum of 10 days' notice by mail must be given to all rsons to whom notice is sent pursuant to the provisions of 81-8-252 of a aring to consider an initial application for a certificate.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-254. Cancellation or suspension of certificate. (1) The depart- ent may cancel or suspend the certificate of an operator of a livestock arket if it finds that the operator:

(a) is guilty of fraud or misrepresentation as to the titles, charge number, brands, weights, proceeds of sale, or ownership of livestock;

(b) is in violation of any of the provisions of this part;

(c) is in violation of any of the rules adopted by the department; or

(d) is in violation of Title 81, chapter 3, part 2.

(2) The department on its own initiative or on written complaint m investigate a livestock market and may file a complaint against the livesto market with the board. The complaint shall be set for hearing before t board, and the department shall serve notice of the hearing on the livesto market at least 10 days before such hearing.

(3) An investigation or hearing initiated by the department under th part may be held before an examiner designated by the board. Any findi or order made by an examiner, if confirmed by the board, is the order or fin ing of the board.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act — contested cases — notice, 2-4-601.

Rulemaking power of Department of Liv stock, 81-8-231.

81-8-255. Appeal by holder of or applicant for certificate. A appeal of a decision of the department refusing to grant an application for certificate or suspending or revoking a certificate of a livestock market sha be taken to the district court of the county in which the proposed livesto market is to be located or in which the authorized livestock market has i principal place of business. The appellant shall file a bond with the clerk the district court in the sum of $300, to be approved by the judge, condition to pay all costs that may be awarded against the appellant in the event of a adverse decision or the decision of the department being affirmed. The co of preparing transcripts shall be paid by appellant. In a case of suspension revocation of a certificate, the filing of the notice and bond stays the ord of the department until the final determination of the appeal. If the appella fails to perfect the appeal, the stay shall automatically terminate.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-256. Fee to operate livestock market. A person operating a liv stock market shall pay annually on May 1 to the department a fee establish by the department. All fees shall be paid into the state treasury and credite to the state special revenue fund for the use of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 44 L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 277 substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Chapter 444 substituted a fee established the department for a fee of $100.

81-8-257. Repealed. Sec. 29, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-258. Records and reports. Each livestock market shall kee accounts, records, and memoranda and shall make reports which the boar requires, and the board and its authorized agents and employees shall at a times have access to the accounts, records, and memoranda for inspection and examination.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-259. Occasional off-premises sales. (1) The department may authorize occasional off-premises sales by authorized livestock markets and may establish the conditions under which approval for an off-premises sale may be granted, including any change in bonding requirements the department considers necessary.

(2) No livestock market for which a certificate has been issued under this part may conduct an off-premises sale without obtaining prior approval of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-260. Dispersal sales. Dispersal sales conducted through a livestock market must meet the requirements of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-261. Inspection of public markets. Livestock inspectors, including stock inspectors of a county or district, the sheriff of a county, or a representative of the department of livestock, may enter upon the premises where livestock is being held or sold and shall be accorded every facility by the owners thereof in determining whether a violation of the law is being committed or is likely to be committed. The inspection may not unnecessarily interfere with the conduct of the sales. Livestock sold at the market may not be delivered to the purchaser until he has first received an inspection certificate issued by one of the officers mentioned in this section, showing clearly and explicitly that the person making the inspection is satisfied as to the ownership of the livestock and the health of all livestock so sold.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-262. Sale of animals of unknown ownership. (1) If there is any question respecting the ownership of livestock sold, the livestock inspector may take possession of the livestock. The livestock inspector shall notify the person in charge of the market and conducting the sales and the person who has purchased the livestock at the sale within a reasonable time.

(2) Whenever livestock is sold, the ownership of which is not known or cannot be determined by the livestock inspector, it may be sold as strays and the net proceeds derived from the sale shall be handled as provided in 81-8-263.

History: **En. Sec. 22, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-263. Duties when ownership in doubt. An operator of a livestock market shall, when notified by the authorized brand inspector that there is a question as to whether any designated livestock sold through the market is lawfully owned by the consignor thereof, hold the proceeds received from the sale of the livestock for a reasonable time, not to exceed 30 days, to permit the consignor to establish ownership. If at the expiration of that time the consignor fails to establish his lawful ownership of the livestock, the proceeds must be transmitted by the operator of the livestock market to the department. The department may dispose of the proceeds in accordance with chapter 4, part 6, of Title 81, relating to the distribution of estray money, an the department's receipt therefor shall relieve the operator of the livestoc market from further responsibility for the proceeds. Proof of ownership an account of all sales of livestock must be transmitted by the authorized bran inspector to the department.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Authorized brand inspector, 81-1-201, 81-3-203.

81-8-264 through 81-8-270 reserved.

81-8-271. License to operate as livestock dealer — application. (1 No person may operate as a livestock dealer without a license. A person wh wishes to operate as a livestock dealer shall file with the department an appl cation for a license to transact such business on a form prescribed by th department stating the type of license sought and the following information:

(a) the names of the persons applying for the license together with the permanent addresses and, if the applicant is a firm, association, partnershi or corporation, the names of its directors, officers, and members, if applicabl

(b) the post-office address and principal place of business of the applican

(c) if the applicant is a foreign corporation, its principal place of busines outside the state, the name of the state in which it is incorporated, and statement showing that it has complied with the laws of this state relating t foreign corporations and its right to do business in this state;

(d) a detailed financial statement setting forth all assets and liabilities the applicant pertinent to the business for which the license is sought.

(2) An application fee of $50 must be submitted with each application fc a livestock dealer's license. The fee shall be the first annual fee if the licens is granted.

(3) A person who purports to act as an agent for a livestock dealer in th purchase or sale of livestock may not engage in such business activities wit out a livestock dealer's license.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 52, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) near beginning of first and second sentences, before "livestock dealer", deleted "livestock broker or"; deleted former (1)(e) that read: "if the applicant is a livestock dealer, a description of the facilities which he proposes to operate"; in (2) befo "livestock dealer's license", deleted "livesto broker's or"; and inserted (3).

81-8-272. Issuance of livestock dealer's license. When an applica has paid the fee and met the requirements of 81-8-271, the department sha issue to the applicant a license which entitles the licensee to operate as a liv stock dealer for a period of 1 year unless the license is suspended or revoke under this part.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 52, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near middle of section substituted "operate as a livestock dealer" for "engage in the business specified in his applic tion".

81-8-273. Refusal to issue or renew license. (1) The departme shall refuse to issue or renew a license if the applicant:

(a) has failed to maintain a financial condition of total assets in excess of total liabilities, including total current assets in excess of total current liabilities;

(b) is in violation of any of the provisions of this part;

(c) has knowingly made false or misleading statements as to the health or physical condition of livestock or practiced fraud or misrepresentation in connection with the buying or receiving of livestock or the selling, exchanging, soliciting, or negotiating of the sale of livestock or the weighing of the same;

(d) has failed to keep records of all purchases and sales or refused to grant inspection of such records by authorized agents of the department;

(e) is in violation of the rules adopted by the department;

(f) has failed to comply with a lawful order of the department;

(g) has not filed a surety bond in the form and amount required under 81-8-277;

(h) has been found by the department to have failed to pay, without reasonable cause, obligations incurred in connection with livestock transactions;

(i) has been suspended by the order of the secretary of agriculture of the United States department of agriculture under provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 181, et seq.; or

(j) employs a person required to be licensed whose license cannot be renewed or whose license is under suspension or revocation by the department or the United States department of agriculture.

(2) An applicant refused a license or license renewal may not apply again for 1 year following refusal unless the department determines that the applicant has met the requirements of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 26, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 52, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (1)(j) and (2).

81-8-274. Suspension or revocation of license. (1) Whenever the department finds that any livestock dealer has violated the provisions of this part or rules adopted under this part, the department may, by order, suspend the license of such person for a period not to exceed 1 year, and if the violation is repeated, the department may, by order, after hearing, permanently revoke the license of such person.

(2) Before any license issued under this part may be suspended or revoked, the licensee shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint made against him and a hearing shall be had before the department to determine whether the license should be suspended or revoked. The licensee shall be given notice of the time and the place of such hearing. The notice may be served by registered or certified mail at the post-office address listed in the application. The hearing must be held not less than 10 days or more than 30 days after the mailing of the notice. At the time and place set for the hearing, the department shall take and receive evidence, under oath, with respect to the complaint, and upon such evidence received, shall promptly dismiss the proceedings or revoke or suspend the license.

History: **En. Sec. 29, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 52, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near beginning of (1) before "livestock dealer", deleted "livestock broker or".

81-8-275. Termination of license. A license issued under this part terminates at the close of business on May 1 of each year following the issuance of the same unless the annual fee has been paid. Termination of the license will automatically occur if the bond required by 81-8-277 is terminated.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-276. Annual fee and financial statement. Livestock dealers shall pay an annual fee established by the department and supply a current financial statement. The fee is payable on May 1 to the state treasurer to the credit of the department.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 444, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 52, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: At beginning of section before "dealers", deleted "brokers and livestock".

1983 Amendment: Substituted a fee established by the department for a fee of $50.

81-8-277. Bond requirement. (1) A livestock dealer applying for a license under this part shall maintain a bond in the form and amount set forth in this section. The department may require evidence of the bond to be filed with it.

(2) The amount of the bond shall be set by the department but may not be less than $5,000. The bond shall contain the following conditions:

"This bond is conditioned on the principal paying to the rightful recipient the purchase price of all livestock he purchases for himself or others and on the principal safely keeping and properly disbursing all funds received on behalf of others."

(3) Each bond shall contain provisions that a person damaged by failure of the principal to comply with the condition clause of the bond may bring an action to recover on the bond. At least 30 days' notice in writing shall be given to the department by any party terminating the bond.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 52, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) at beginning of first sentence, deleted "livestock broker or" and at end of first sentence deleted "or if he is registered and bonded under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, 7 U.S.C. 181, et seq., he shall file a statement with the department showing he is maintaining a bond or its equivalent under the Packers and Stockyards Act".

81-8-278. Records. A livestock dealer shall maintain records that disclose all purchases and sales of livestock. A livestock dealer shall, at all reasonable times, give the department access to and let the department copy any of the records relating to his business.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 52, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: At beginning of first and second sentences, before "livestock dealer", deleted "livestock broker or".

81-8-279. Penalties. (1) A person who violates any provision of 81-8-271 through 81-8-273 and 81-8-276 through 81-8-278 or rules adopted by he department to implement those sections is guilty of a misdemeanor and pon conviction shall be fined not less than $250 or more than $1,000 or mprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.

(2) Of all fines assessed and collected under this section, 50% shall be paid nto the state treasury and credited to the special revenue fund for the use f the department and 50% shall be paid into the general revenue fund of the ounty in which the conviction occurred.

History: **En. Sec. 31, Ch. 566, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 52, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In middle of (1) after "department", substituted "to implement those sections" for "under 81-8-231"; and inserted (2).

Part 3

Security Interests Concerning Livestock

81-8-301. Notices of security agreements — renewals — assignments. (1) The department of livestock shall accept and file notices of security agreements, renewals, assignments, and satisfactions covering livestock owned by a person, firm, corporation, or association and bearing its recorded brand and shall list the notices on the official records of marks and brands kept by it. The department shall transfer a copy of the notices and their accompanying brands to the central livestock markets. All forms on which the notices are given shall be prescribed by the department and furnished by the secured party who gives the notice. A livestock market to which livestock is shipped may not be held liable to any secured party for the proceeds of livestock sold through the livestock market by the debtor unless notice of the security agreement is filed and a copy is transferred as hereinbefore provided. The department of livestock may not be held liable to any secured party for the proceeds of livestock sold through a livestock market by the debtor.

(2) Notices of security agreements must be renewed every 5 years commencing on January 1, 1983, by notifying the department in a manner prescribed by it and by paying the fee set pursuant to 81-8-304 not more than 30 days before or 90 days after January 1.

(3) Assignments of security interests must be renewed every 5 years commencing on January 1, 1983, by notifying the department and paying the fee set pursuant to 81-8-304 not more than 30 days before or 90 days after January 1.

(4) Failure to comply with the provisions of subsection (2) or (3) will result in the termination of the notice on the 91st day following the applicable January 1 without notification by the department.

(5) Satisfactions of security agreements must be filed immediately with the department of livestock.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3308.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 11-138, Ch. 264, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 191, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 52-319; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 449, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted the second sentence in (1) for "The department shall also list the notices in the offices of the stock inspectors employed by the department and stationed at the central livestock markets where records are kept of marks and brands."; inserted "and a copy is transferred" after "is filed" in the fourth sentence of (1); added the last sentence in subsection (1); and added subsections (2) through (5).

Cross-References

Enforceability of security interest — proceeds, formal requisites, 30-9-203.

81-8-302. Contents of notices. The notices shall consist of a statement showing the date of security agreement, the names and addresses of the debtors and secured parties or holders and owners thereof, a description of the livestock covered by the security agreement, and in case of notice of renewal, the date of renewal and, in the case of a notice of assignment of a security interest, the date of the assignment and a description of the security agreement to which the assignment is made and the parties to the assignment and any additional information which is required by the department of livestock.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 91, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3308.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-139, Ch. 264, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 192, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 52-320.

81-8-303. Duty of secured parties to file satisfactions of security agreements. The secured parties, who filed notices of security agreements, renewals, and assignments with the department of livestock, as provided for in this part, shall file notices of satisfaction of the security agreements with the department immediately upon the satisfaction of the security agreement.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 91, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3308.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-140, Ch. 264, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 193, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 52-321.

81-8-304. Fees. The department shall charge a fee for filing and listing the notices of security agreements for each recorded brand listed in each security agreement and for filing and listing each notice of satisfaction, renewal, or assignment of the security agreement for each recorded brand listed. The fees shall be set by rules adopted pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, upon the basis of actual cost to the department for each brand listed. All fees shall be paid into the state special revenue fund for the use of the department.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 91, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3308.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 135, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 96, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 11-141, Ch. 264, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 194, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 11, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 52-322; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 277 substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Chapter 444, near end of section after "cost to the department", deleted "not to exceed $15".

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act — rulemaking provisions, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

81-8-305. Department of livestock not responsible for collection or payment of money under security agreements. The department of livestock, its agents and employees, are not responsible or liable to either debtor or secured party for the collection or payment of any money due the holder of any security agreement covering livestock or renewals, satisfactions, or assignments thereof as provided in this part, if this part is carried out in good faith.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 91, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3308.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-142, Ch. 264, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 195, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 52-323.

Cross-References

Enforceability of security interest — proceeds, formal requisites, 30-9-203.

81-8-306 through 81-8-310 reserved.

81-8-311. Range stock — taking possession under process. Whenever it is necessary for an officer or person charged with the service of process out of any of the courts of this state to take possession of any cattle or horses running at large and commonly known as range stock, between November 1 and the next succeeding May 15, it is a sufficient service of such process for the officer or person within 15 days after receiving the process for service to file a copy thereof with the county clerk of the county wherein such property is running at large, with a notice appended thereto stating the number as near as may be and a description of the stock by marks and brands, and stating that such property or a portion thereof, as the case may be, is attached or levied upon in pursuance of such process. Such officer or person shall make due return of the service of process.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 111, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 223, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 940, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6693, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9296, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9296, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4343; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

81-8-312. Possession under a mortgage — how acquired. In all cases where it is necessary under the laws of this state for a party to any mortgage, assignment, bill of sale, or other contract, between November 1 and the next succeeding May 15, to take possession of any such cattle or horses in order to preserve his rights under any such mortgage, assignment, bill of sale, or other contract, it is sufficient for such party to file a copy of the instrument under which he claims, with a notice of such claim appended thereto, with the general recorder of marks and brands within 5 days after it becomes necessary for him to so take custody and possession of the same.

History: En. Sec. 2, p. 111, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 224, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 941, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6694, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9297, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9297, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-163, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4344.

81-8-313. Limitation of period of possession. When the copy of the process or instrument, with the proper notice appended thereto, is filed as hereinbefore provided, it has the same effect as if actual possession of said cattle and horses had been taken by the officer or person charged with the execution of such process, or the party required under said instrument to take the same, and shall continue to have such effect until actual possession of such property has been taken or had by the officer, person, or party aforesaid; provided, that such actual possession be had or taken prior to August 1 next succeeding.

History: En. Sec. 3, p. 112, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 225, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 942, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6695, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9298, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9298, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4345.

81-8-314. Duty of county clerk and recorder of marks and brands to record papers. It is the duty of the county clerk and of the general recorder of marks and brands to file all papers deposited with them for that purpose, and required to be filed under the provisions of 81-8-311 through 81-8-313, and preserve the same as other records of their offices are preserved, and furnish to persons making inquiry about such files all necessary information concerning the same.

History: En. Sec. 4, p. 112, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 226, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 943, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6696, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9299, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9299, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-164, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4346.

81-8-315. Sale of property under supplementary writ. When an officer into whose hands a writ of execution is placed has served the same in accordance with 81-8-311, and made his return in accordance with the facts, at any time thereafter, within the time limited as hereinbefore provided to hold the property taken or levied upon under such writ, another writ of execution may be issued, which must be supplementary to the first writ, and in pursuance of which the officer or person charged with the service thereof may sell the property held by the said first writ, as hereinbefore provided.

History: En. Sec. 5, p. 113, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 227, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 944, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6697, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9300, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9300, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4347.

Part 4

Sale of Baby Animals

81-8-401. Certain dealings in baby animals unlawful. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), it is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to:

(a) sell, offer for sale, barter, or give away for commercial purposes baby chickens, ducklings, or other fowl, under 3 weeks of age, or rabbits under 2 months of age, as pets, toys, premiums, or novelties;

(b) color, dye, stain, or otherwise change the natural color of baby chickens, ducklings, or other fowl or rabbits; or

(c) bring or transport the same into the state.

(2) This section shall not be construed to prohibit the sale, dyeing, staining, or otherwise changing of the natural color, or display of such baby chickens, ducklings, or other fowl or such rabbits in proper facilities by breeders or stores engaged in the business of selling for purposes of breeding and raising.

History: En. 3-2110 by Sec. 1, Ch. 233, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2110; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 143, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) at beginning inserted exception clause and at end after "corporation", deleted "other than a hatchery, feed store, or breeder of fowl or rabbits"; and near end of (2) deleted "avicultural" before "breeding".

81-8-402. Penalties. Violation of 81-8-401 is a misdemeanor and any person, firm, or corporation, other than one excepted in 81-8-401(2), violating any of the provisions thereof is, upon conviction, subject to a fine not exceeding the sum of $100 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 30 days, or both.

History: En. 3-2111 by Sec. 2, Ch. 233, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2111; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 143, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near middle of section substituted "one excepted in 81-8-401(2)" for "a hatchery, feed store, or breeder of fowl or rabbits".

Part 5

Sale of Registered Livestock

81-8-501. Sale of animals under false registration certificates — changing markings — auctioneer. (1) No person, company, or corporation shall:

(a) sell to another person or persons any animal with a certificate of regisration or breeding that does not belong to said animal;

(b) change in any way the certificate of registration or breeding of any nimal;

(c) falsely represent any production record of any cow or of any dam pecified in any registration certificate;

(d) change the markings of any animal with the intent to deceive the purhaser.

(2) This section shall not apply to any auctioneer or agent acting in good aith under the direction of the owner.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 6, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3355, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 68, L. 933; re-en. Sec. 3355, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1205.

81-8-502. Penalty. Any person, persons, company, or corporation vioating 81-8-501 shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $500 or by imprisonment of not less than 10 days or more than 6 months or by both fine and imprisonment.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 6, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3356, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3356, R.C.M. 935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1206.

81-8-503. Expenditures for purebred livestock shows and sales. The boards of county commissioners of the several counties of the state of Montana may and they are hereby authorized to expend annually from the general fund of the county, not to exceed a sum equal to a levy of one-fourth mill on the taxable property of the county, for the purpose of conducting special purebred livestock shows and special purebred livestock sales within the county.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 60, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2201.

81-8-504. Tax levy authorized. For the purpose of defraying the costs of such purebred livestock shows and such purebred livestock sales, the county commissioners are authorized and empowered to levy annually a tax not to exceed one-fourth mill on the taxable property of the county, in excess of the amount levied for county purposes, which taxes shall be paid into the general fund of the county.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 60, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2202.

Part 6

Pork Research and Marketing

Part Cross-References

Beef research and marketing, Title 81, ch. 8, part 8.

81-8-601. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Montana Pork Research and Marketing Act".

History: En. 46-3101 by Sec. 1, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3101.

81-8-602. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Committee" means the Montana pork research and marketing committee provided for in 2-15-3103.

(2) “Producer” means anyone actively engaged in the production of swin and includes a person, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative trust, and any and all business units, devices, and arrangements.

(3) “Purchaser” means any licensed or bonded livestock dealer or livestoc market in the state of Montana.

History: **En. 46-3102 by Sec. 2, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3102.**

81-8-603. Compensation. Members of the committee are entitled to b reimbursed and compensated as are members of quasi-judicial boards i 2-15-124(7).

History: **En. 46-3103 by Sec. 4, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3103; amd. Sec. 18, Ch 444, L. 1983.**

Compiler’s Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted existing language for former text, which read: “Members of the committee shall receive no salary but shall be paid from the committee account a per dien of $20 for each day they are actually and necessarily engaged in the transaction of official business under this part.”

81-8-604. Removal from office — cause — procedure. An member of the committee shall be removable by the governor for malfeasance misfeasance, or neglect of duty. Any member of the committee shall automatically be disqualified from continuing as a member when he ceases to:

(1) be a resident of the state of Montana;

(2) live in the district from which he was appointed; or

(3) be actually engaged in producing swine in said state or district.

History: **En. 46-3104 by Sec. 5, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3104.**

81-8-605. Election of chairman — time of meetings. At the firs meeting of the committee, it shall elect a chairman from among its members The committee shall meet at least twice every year and at such other time as called by the chairman or by any two members of the committee.

History: **En. 46-3105 by Sec. 6, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3105; amd. Sec. 1, Ch 291, L. 1981.**

Compiler’s Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted “twice every year” for “once every 6 months”.

81-8-606. Powers of committee. (1) The committee shall have th power to:

(a) adopt rules necessary for the administration of this part;

(b) provide, through the department, for the enforcement of this part;

(c) conduct adequate, intensive, and timely research into the promotion marketing, production, and uses of pork in all phases and relationships;

(d) enter into written contracts or agreements with recognized agencies public or private, within or without the state of Montana, for the purpose of but not limited to, improving pork quality, increasing the efficiency of production, developing marketing knowledge, developing markets, and promotin pork and pork products.

(2) None of the duties, authorities, and powers set forth in this part an delegated to the committee shall be construed to mean or permit participatio in state or federal political action.

History: **En. 46-3106 by Sec. 7, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3106.**

81-8-607. Assessments. There is hereby assessed a per head levy of 0.3% on the sale price of all swine sold by producers to purchasers beginning July 1, 1985. The assessment shall be deducted and collected at the time of sale from the producer's receipt of sale and remitted to the department of ivestock by the purchaser under the provisions of this part.

History: En. 46-3107 by Sec. 8, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3107; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 291, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 180, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Changed "20 cents on all swine" to "0.3% on the sale price of all swine" and "1981" to "1985".

1981 Amendment: Increased the levy from 10 to 20 cents; substituted "1981" for "1975".

81-8-608. Purchaser's delivery of invoice to producers — form — filing of sworn statement — payment of assessment. (1) The purchaser of swine at the time of settlement shall make and deliver invoices for each purchase to the producer. Such invoices shall show:

(a) the name and address of the producer and purchaser;

(b) the number of swine sold;

(c) the date of the purchase and the amount of assessment collected and remitted to the department of livestock.

(2) The purchaser shall deliver to and have on file with the department on forms prescribed by the committee by the 20th day of each calendar month following any calendar month in which purchaser shall purchase swine of a producer, beginning on August 20, 1975, a sworn statement of the number of swine purchased in Montana during the preceding calendar month. At the time the sworn statement is filed, the purchaser shall pay and remit to the department the assessment provided for in this part for deposit in the swine research and marketing account.

(3) The statement referred to in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be legibly written and shall be entirely free of any corrections or erasures on the face thereof. Any person who shall alter any part of any statement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as is provided herein.

(4) Any time after 30 days from the deduction of the assessment and before the expiration of 90 days following such deduction by the purchaser, the producer may, upon the submission of a written, verified request therefor to the committee through the department, obtain a refund in the amount of the assessment deducted by said purchaser. The request shall be accompanied by the original invoices received by the producer at the time of settlement. The pork research and marketing committee shall keep complete records of all refunds made under the provisions of this part. All original invoices shall be returned to the producer with the refund payments.

History: En. 46-3108 by Sec. 9, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3108.

81-8-609. Receipt of gifts, grants, or donations for research purposes. The department of livestock may receive gifts, grants, or donations for any research or scientific inquiries conducted under authority of this part and use and expend the same in compliance with the conditions, if any, of such grants, gifts, and donations if such conditions are valid under the laws of Montana and in aid of the purposes of this part.

History: En. 46-3109 by Sec. 10, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3109; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

81-8-610. Research and marketing account — sources — use — expenditures. (1) The proceeds of all assessments made, paid, and collected under this part and the proceeds from all gifts, grants, or donations to the department of livestock for research authorized by this part shall be deposited in the other special revenue funds for the use of the committee as provided in this part.

(2) The account shall be maintained for the purposes of this part and shall be separate and apart from all other accounts of the department.

(3) A percentage of all unrefunded assessments, determined by the committee, shall be paid to the national pork producer council.

(4) The committee may be assessed costs by the department for the services the department provides upon request of the committee or pursuant to 2-15-121. However, the costs charged must have a substantial relationship to the cost of the services provided.

History: En. 46-3110 by Sec. 11, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3110; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 291, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 180, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3) changed "Fifty percent" to "A percentage" and inserted "determined by the committee".

1983 Amendment: Substituted "other special revenue funds" for "federal and private revenue fund".

1981 Amendment: Deleted former subsection (3) that read "Ten percent of all unrefunded assessments shall be paid to the national meat board"; increased unrefunded assessments paid from 10% to 50% in (3); substituted "for the services the department provides upon request of the committee or pursuant to 2-15-121" for "only for those services requested by the committee" in (4); added the last sentence to (4).

81-8-611. Contracts for carrying out research, promotion, and marketing of swine. The Montana pork research and marketing committee shall not set up research units or agencies of its own but shall cooperate and is hereby empowered to enter into contracts with other lawful and proper local, state, or national organizations, public or private, in carrying out all phases of research and marketing contemplated by this part.

History: En. 46-3111 by Sec. 12, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3111.

81-8-612. Violation — penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than $25 or more than $500.

History: En. 46-3112 by Sec. 13, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3112.

81-8-613. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 291, L. 1981.

History: En. 46-3113 by Sec. 14, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3113.

Part 7

Quality Label

81-8-701. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agricultural and food product" includes a horticultural, viticultural, dairy, livestock, poultry, bee, other farm or garden product, fish or fishery product, and other foods.

(2) "Continuous official inspection" means that an employee or a licensed representative of the department of agriculture or the department of livestock

the United States department of agriculture regularly and continuously examines the commodity as it is being packed so as to have knowledge of the quality that goes into each package.

(3) "Person" includes an individual, partnership, association, union, or corporation.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 290, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2505.**

81-8-702. Montana quality label. The department of livestock may make use of an outline map of the state of Montana and the word "Montana", printed, lithographed, inscribed, engraved, or otherwise impressed on the labels, tags, seals, or containers of agricultural or food products, by a person who has availed himself of the continuous official inspection service offered by the department of livestock, as an indication that the product has been inspected by the officers, agents, or licensed inspectors of the department and that the products are of the quality and description as indicated on the label, tag, seal, or container. The outline map with the word "Montana", when made use of under this part, shall be known as the "Montana quality label". When an authorized department, agent, or officer of the United States collaborates with the department of livestock in the inspection of a product, the Montana quality label may, with the consent of the appropriate department, agency, or officer of the United States, be superimposed on an outline map of the United States on the label, tag, seal or container, indicating inspectional collaboration between the department of livestock and the department, agency, or officer of the United States.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 290, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2501.**

81-8-703. Limitation on use of label. The Montana quality label may not be used except under the rules made for its use by the department of livestock, and it may not be used on the label, tag, seal, container, or product of a farm, factory, mill, or other producing, processing, packing, preparing, or dressing establishment unless the product is produced, processed, packed, prepared, or dressed under continuous official inspection.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 290, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2502.**

81-8-704. Procurement and use of labels — information concerning — disposal of moneys. The department of livestock may make, print, or otherwise prepare a quantity of labels, tags, and seals with the Montana quality label printed, lithographed, inscribed, engraved, or impressed on them, sufficient to supply the demand for them. The department may furnish labels, tags, and seals at reasonable prices to a producer, processor, packer, or dresser who has availed himself of the continuous official inspection service. This part, however, does not preclude the department from permitting, under its rules, a producer, processor, packer, or dresser to make, prepare, or cause to be made or prepared the labels, tags, or seals to be used on his own product or to print, stamp, or otherwise place or cause to be placed the Montana quality label on products or containers which have been subject to continuous inspection, if the labels, tags, seals, stamps, or other devices are of a design which the department prescribes. The department of livestock may, in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture or otherwise, make use of available and appropriate means to disseminate information concerning the

Montana quality label and the products which may lawfully bear it and t popularize its use. All moneys derived from furnishing the labels, tags, an seals or from permitting the use of the Montana quality label shall be depos ited in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 290, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 31 L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2503.**

Cross-References

State Treasury General Fund, 17-2-102.

81-8-705. Wrongful use of label — penalty — injunction — prosecutions. (1) A person who uses the Montana quality label in violatio of this part, or who, with the intent to mislead or deceive, uses an imitation counterfeit, or likeness thereof on the label, tag, seal, container, sign, or other wise on any product which is sold or offered for sale or who uses the Montana quality label or, with intent to mislead or deceive, uses an imitation counterfeit, or likeness thereof on or in connection with an offer to sell o advertisement for the sale or use of any product which does not in fact lawfully bear the Montana quality label is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall b fined not less than $10 or more than $500.

(2) The word "Montana" may not be used on a brand or label not of Nc 1 quality, its equivalent, or better.

(3) A district court in this state has jurisdiction to enjoin the use of th Montana quality label or an imitation, counterfeit, or likeness thereof used i violation of this part.

(4) The department of livestock may cause prosecutions for violations o this part, as well as the injunction proceedings under this section, to be instituted through the attorneys for the state or the counties and cities or otherwise in its discretion.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 290, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2504.**

Cross-References

General duties of Attorney General, 2-15-501.

General duties of City Attorney, 3-11-301; Title 7, ch. 4, part 46.

General duties of County Attorney, 7-4-271 7-4-2717.

Part 8

Beef Research and Marketing

Part Cross-References

Pork research and marketing, Title 81, ch. 8, part 6.

81-8-801. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Montana Bee Research and Marketing Act".

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 491, L. 1981.**

81-8-802. Definition. As used in this part, "department" means th department of livestock.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 491, L. 1981.**

81-8-803. Department's research powers and duties. (1) Th department shall:

(a) promote scientific and practical research with regard to all phases of beef production;

(b) encourage the use and consumption of beef and beef products; and

(c) be responsible for administering this part.

(2) The department may:

(a) engage in research, education, advertising, promotion, and publicity;

(b) research and publicize statistics and other reliable and useful information showing the commercial value of beef and beef products;

(c) study state and federal legislation regarding tariffs, duties, reciprocal trade agreements, import quotas, and other matters affecting marketing in the beef industry and protect the interests of and represent the beef industry in Montana with respect to any federal or state legislation or proposed legislation and any federal or state executive action that may affect that industry;

(d) apply for grants:

(i) from research agencies that are financing special or emergency studies; or

(ii) for the purchase or acquisition of facilities necessary for the implementation of this part;

(e) enter into agreements with recognized local, state, or national organizations, public or private, to promote research, education, advertising, and publicity of the beef industry;

(f) cooperate with any local, state, or national organizations, including recognized livestock groups, engaged in work or activities similar to the work and activities of the department provided for in this part;

(g) accept any grant, donation, or gift from any source, public or private, and spend it in compliance with this part; and

(h) adopt rules necessary for the administration of this part.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 491, L. 1981.

81-8-804. Assessments — refunds. (1) There is levied, in addition to the tax on livestock prescribed in Title 15, chapter 24, part 9, a per head tax of 25 cents on each head of cattle that is more than 9 months of age and is owned or possessed within a county for the support and maintenance of research into beef production as provided in this part. The tax shall be paid to the county treasurer of that county on or before March 1 of each year.

(2) The tax required in subsection (1) must be paid for each head of cattle that is more than 9 months of age and is brought into the county after March 1 and is subject to taxation and assessment under 15-24-301.

(3) Each county is entitled to receive $250 annually as reimbursement for the administration of this section.

(4) A person who has paid the tax required by this section may obtain a refund of the tax upon submission of a written request to the department. The application must be made within 30 days after the payment of the tax and on forms furnished by the department. The department shall, upon receipt of a timely and otherwise properly submitted refund request, refund the tax.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 491, L. 1981.

81-8-805. Beef production research account — sources — use — expenditures. (1) There is an account in the other special revenue funds known as the beef production research account. The following shall be place in the account:

(a) the proceeds of all taxes collected under 81-8-804; and

(b) the proceeds from all gifts, grants, and donations to the departmen for activities authorized under this part.

(2) The account shall be maintained for the purposes of this part an shall be separate from all other accounts of the department.

(3) At least 20% of all contributions and unrefunded taxes received by th department shall be paid to the national livestock and meat board and a least 20% of such contributions and taxes shall be paid to the national bee industry council to carry out, on a national level, work and program approved by the department.

(4) The beef production research account may be assessed costs by th department for services it provides in administering this part. The cost charged must have a substantial relationship to the cost of the services provided.

(5) Money deposited in the beef production research account pursuant t this section is appropriated to the department and must be used only for th purposes of this part.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 491, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted "other special revenue funds" for "federal and private revenue fund".

CHAPTER 9

SLAUGHTER

Part 1 — Butchers and Meat Peddlers

Section
81-9-101. Definitions.
81-9-102. Butchers' and meat peddlers' licenses — amount of fees — disposition of moneys — penalty for failure to display license — exception for personal use.
81-9-103. Forfeiture of license for violations.
81-9-104 through 81-9-110 reserved.
81-9-111. Hide certificates — inspection of hides before disposal — person slaughtering cattl to exhibit hides.
81-9-112. Inspection and marking of hides and meat of slaughtered cattle — records — bill o sale — when inspection not necessary.
81-9-113. Fees for inspection.
81-9-114. Duty of butchers and meat peddlers to report violations.
81-9-115. Unlawful to purchase uninspected hide or carcass — exception.
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81-9-117. Transportation of uninspected meat unlawful.
81-9-118. Penalties for violation or falsifying records.

Part 2 — Slaughterhouses

81-9-201. Slaughterhouse license — fees and renewals.
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81-9-203. Sale of carcasses unsanitarily slaughtered or handled.
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-9-205. Injunctive remedies.
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-9-301. Licensing of rendering or disposal plants.
-9-302. Power of department to adopt and enforce rules.
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-9-305. Power to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and receive evidence.
-9-306. Penalty for violation.
-9-307 through 81-9-310 reserved.
-9-311. Dead or fallen animal rendering plants — definitions.
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-9-313. Dead or fallen animal records.
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-9-315. Production of dead or fallen animal record on demand — animal not to be removed during transportation — investigation.
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Part 4 — Hide Dealers

-9-401. Definitions.
-9-402. Hide certificate — identification.
-9-403. Seizure and sale of hides when ownership cannot be determined — disposition of proceeds.
-9-404 through 81-9-410 reserved.
-9-411. Hide dealer or buyer's license fee — disposition of proceeds.
-9-412. License revocation.
-9-413 through 81-9-420 reserved.
-9-421. Falsifying hide certificate or failure to affix tag deemed a misdemeanor.
-9-422. Acting without a license a misdemeanor.
-9-423. Mutilation or concealment of hides a felony.
-9-424. Sufficiency of pleading and proof in criminal prosecution.

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hapter Cross-References

Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title), ch. 31, parts 1 and 2.

Adulterated food, 50-31-202.

"Food manufacturing establishment" defined not to include slaughterhouse or packing plant, 50-50-102.

Frozen food lockers, Title 50, ch. 50, part 4.

Part 1

Butchers and Meat Peddlers

81-9-101. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions pply:

(1) "Butcher" means a person, firm, corporation, or association that laughters livestock for the purpose of selling or distributing meat or byproducts of livestock and maintains slaughterhouses for this purpose; a person ho maintains a meat market for the purpose of selling or distributing meat r byproducts of livestock; or a person who maintains a slaughterhouse, meat epot, or packing plant for the purpose of engaging in custom slaughter of vestock.

(2) "Custom slaughter" means the butchering for a consideration of livetock owned by someone else on behalf of the owner in which there has not een a sale of the meat.

(3) "Deputy state stock inspector" means a person designated by tl department as a deputy state stock inspector and who does not receive sala or compensation from the department.

(4) "Livestock" means cattle, horses, sheep, swine, goats, mules, or asses.

(5) "Meat peddler" means a person, firm, corporation, or association th slaughters livestock, buys and sells any dressed livestock, or engages in cu tom slaughter or packing but does not maintain a licensed slaughterhouse (meat market.

(6) "State stock inspector" means an employee of the department of liv stock designated by the department as a state stock inspector.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.16, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 4 L. 1943; amd. Sec. 86, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-501; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1979.**

81-9-102. Butchers' and meat peddlers' licenses — amount of fee — disposition of moneys — penalty for failure to display license – exception for personal use. (1) Every butcher shall, before engaging in (conducting any market or business as such in any county, pay to the count treasurer of such county a license fee of $5 for each such market or busine so engaged in or conducted within the county, which license shall continue i force and effect for the balance of the calendar year in which it was issue and which shall be deemed null and void after January 1 of the succeedin year.

(2) Every meat peddler shall, before commencing or doing any business c performing any acts in any county as such meat peddler, pay to the count treasurer of such county a license fee of $100, which shall continue in forc and effect for the balance of the calendar year in which it is issued and sha be deemed null and void after January 1 of the succeeding year.

(3) It shall be the duty of every meat peddler to have his license with hi at all times when transacting business, and it shall be the duty of ever butcher to display his license in a conspicuous place in his market. Failure t have such license shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

(4) The county treasurers of the state are hereby authorized and require upon the payment of such licenses, to issue a proper certificate of such pay ment. The moneys collected from such licenses shall be placed in the gener fund of the county wherein collected.

(5) This section shall not apply to the slaughter of meat by any perso firm, corporation, or association which may slaughter or cause to be slaugh tered any neat cattle of his or its own breeding or to the sale of slaughtere cattle of his or its own breeding; provided any person who shall sell th equivalent of more than 25 carcasses, beef and/or veal, in any one year sha take out a license as herein provided for.

(6) Any person who kills beef or veal in good faith for his own use sha not be required to procure any license provided for in this section.

History: **(1) thru (5)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.17, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Se 2, Ch. 42, L. 1943; Sec. 46-502, R.C.M. 1947; (6)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Se 3298.18, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 67, L. 1959; Sec. 46-50 R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-502, 46-504(part).**

Cross-References

Penalty for violation of this section, 81-9-118.

Exceptions to license requirements, 81-9-202.

81-9-103. Forfeiture of license for violations. In addition to the pen alties provided by 81-9-118, any butcher, meat peddler, or any other perso defined by this part who shall violate any of the terms of this part shall ffer a forfeiture of the license required by this part, and no license shall ain be issued to such person until the expiration of 1 year from the date such conviction.

istory: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.23, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-512.**

81-9-104 through 81-9-110 reserved.

81-9-111. Hide certificates — inspection of hides before disposal - person slaughtering cattle to exhibit hides. (1) Every person or per- ns, firm, corporation, or association slaughtering cattle for its own use must fore selling, destroying, or otherwise disposing of the hide or hides from ch cattle have the same inspected by an officer authorized to make such spection and secure a certificate of inspection as hereinprovided for.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, corporation, or sociation to sell, offer for sale, destroy, or otherwise dispose of any hide or des from slaughtered cattle which have not been inspected and identified by authorized inspector.

(3) It shall be the duty of any person or persons, firm, corporation, or sociation slaughtering cattle, for his own use or otherwise, upon demand of authorized inspector, to exhibit the hide or hides of such animal or ani- als for inspection or certificate issued by a hide buyer or some evidence of spection by an authorized inspector.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.19, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, 1939; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 37, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 46-508.

81-9-112. Inspection and marking of hides and meat of slaugh- red cattle — records — bill of sale — when inspection not neces- ry. (1) All butchers and meat peddlers shall maintain the hide of an animal its entirety with tail and ears attached for each animal slaughtered until spected by a state or deputy state stock inspector in the county where the imal was slaughtered. The inspector shall mark the hide in the manner pre- ribed by the department. This inspection may be waived for those animals spected by a state or deputy state stock inspector on a preslaughter inspec- on.

(2) Each dressed carcass of such animal shall be stamped with an ink amp in a manner specified by the department. The inspector shall keep a cord and issue a certificate of inspection as specified by the department ving the butcher's or peddler's name, the place of business, the serial umber of the inspection of the hide, the brand on the hide, the date of spection, and the place where the inspection was made. The inspector shall rward a copy of the inspection certificate to the department and issue one py to the person requesting the inspection.

(3) When ownership of the carcass and hide presented is claimed on a bill sale, the officer making the inspection shall demand and receive the orig- al bill of sale, which shall be attached to the inspector's certificate sent to e county clerk and recorder. When the bills of sale cover cattle not included the inspection, the inspector shall issue to the owner of the bill of sale a ceipt for the bill of sale. The receipt shall describe the balance of the cattle vered by the original bill of sale.

(4) Any person who kills beef or veal in good faith for his own use sha not be required to have such meat inspected or stamped.

History: Ap.p. Sec. 3, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.18, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, C 78, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 87, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 46-503, R.C.M 1947; Ap.p. Sec. 3, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.18, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 67, L. 1959; Sec. 46-504, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-503, 46-504(par amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 234, L. 1979.

81-9-113. Fees for inspection. The state or deputy state stock inspector making the inspection required by 81-9-112 shall collect a fee establishe by the department for each head inspected, plus all necessary expenses. Stat stock inspectors shall promptly remit all fees and expenses collected unde this section to the department for deposit in the state special revenue fun Deputy state stock inspectors shall keep their fees and expenses.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 78, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 46-505; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 234, L. 197 amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 277 substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Chapter 444 substituted a fee established b the department for a fee of 25¢ per head.

81-9-114. Duty of butchers and meat peddlers to report violations It is made the duty of any butcher or meat peddler licensed under the provisions of 81-9-102 to report any violation of 81-9-112 to the sheriff of th county wherein such violation shall occur and of which such butcher or mea peddler has knowledge, and for his failure so to do, such butcher or meat peddler shall suffer a revocation of his license and no license shall again be issue to such person until the expiration of 1 year from the date of such revocation

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 78, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 46-507.

81-9-115. Unlawful to purchase uninspected hide or carcass — exception. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, corporatio or association to purchase the hide or carcass or any part thereof of any bee or veal without the inspection or identification herein provided for. Th provision of this section shall not apply to any person or persons who sha purchase from a licensed butcher or peddler beef or veal in quantities les than one quarter of an animal.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.20, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-509

81-9-116. Officers' authority concerning enforcement — seizur and sale of meat held in violation. Any officer having authority to mak the inspection herein provided for may enter into and inspect butcher shops slaughterhouses, and other places of business of meat peddlers and butcher or places where beef is handled in quantities, for the purpose of determinin whether the provisions of this part have been complied with. In case meat i found which is being held in violation of the provisions of this part, the officers shall have authority to seize and take the same. All meat so seized sha be sold under the direction of a stock inspector, sheriff, or other office authorized, at either public or private sale, for the best price obtainable, an the proceeds shall be paid to the county treasurer of the county in which sai meat is seized for the benefit of the general fund of said county.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.21, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-510

31-9-117. Transportation of uninspected meat unlawful. It shall be lawful and a misdemeanor for any person to transport by a motor truck or ner vehicle or have in his possession for the purpose of sale any meat which s not been inspected and stamped as required by the provisions of this rt, and any officer authorized shall have the right to seize and sell the same hereinbefore provided; provided, however, that this shall not apply to meat ng transported or held for the purpose of inspection and stamping as pro- led for in this part.

istory: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.22, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-511.

31-9-118. Penalties for violation or falsifying records. Any person o violates any of the provisions of this part or who willfully falsifies any the records required by this part to be kept shall be deemed guilty of a sdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not s than $100 or more than $500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for period of not less than 30 days or more than 6 months or by such fine and prisonment for the first offense and for each subsequent offense shall be emed guilty of a felony and punished by a fine of not more than $50,000 imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 year or more than 5 ars, or both.

istory: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.24, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-513; d. Sec. 7, Ch. 198, L. 1981.

mpiler's Comments

981 Amendment: Subsections (3) and (4) of . 7, Ch. 198, L. 1981, provided: "(3) There is led to those sections listed in subsection (4) this section, following any language in those tions specifying the term of imprisonment for ich an offender may be imprisoned but with- specifying a fine that may be ordered to be d, the words "or shall be punished by a fine not more than $50,000 or by both such fine l imprisonment", or other similar language wing the court to fine the offender a maxi- m of $50,000 in lieu of imprisonment or to ish the offender by both a fine and imprison- nt. The code commissioner shall change the ed sections in accordance with this section l may make minor incidental adjustments sistent with this section as may be necessary to reflect the intent of this section without changing the meaning of the listed sections as amended by this section.

(4) 13-27-205, 13-27-206, 19-11-207, 20-9-435, 23-5-106, 30-13-142, 32-1-236, 32-1-473, 32-1-505, 45-5-104, 45-5-204, 45-5-105, 45-5-201, 45-5-203, 45-5-204, 45-5-304, 45-5-505, 45-5-603, 45-5-613, 45-5-621, 45-6-101 through 45-6-103, 45-6-204, 45-6-301, 45-6-316, 45-6-317, 45-6-325, 45-6-327, 45-7-101, 45-7-102, 45-7-201, 45-7-206 through 45-7-208, 45-8-106, 45-8-215, 45-8-318, 45-8-334, 45-8-335, 45-9-101(4), 45-9-102(4), 45-9-103(3), 45-9-107, 46-18-213, 46-18-502, 46-31-204, 50-38-107, 61-3-604, 81-5-102, and 81-9-118." See 46-18-231, also enacted by Ch. 198, L. 1981, which is related to the amendment of this section.

Part 2

Slaughterhouses

81-9-201. Slaughterhouse license — fees and renewals. It is unlaw- for a person, firm, or corporation to maintain or conduct a slaughterhouse, eat packinghouse, or meat depot in this state without having a license ued by the department. The department shall establish an annual fee for license issued under this section, to be paid into the state special revenue nd for the use of the department. All licenses expire on December 31 of the ar in which they are issued and shall be renewed by the department on quest of the licensee. However, when the department finds that the place which the license is issued is not conducted in accordance with the rules and orders of the board made under 81-2-102, the department shall revok the license and may not renew it until the place is in a sanitary condition i accordance with department rules.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3285, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 328 R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 194 46-235; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 444 substituted a fee established by the department for $1 for a license and provided for deposit in the department's earmarked revenue fund instead of the state general fund.

Chapter 281, in second sentence, substitut "state special revenue fund" for "earmarked re enue fund".

81-9-202. Exceptions of certain producers of meats. The owners operators of slaughterhouses, packinghouses, meat depots, or other places business engaged in the production, storage, or transportation of meats meat foods are not required to procure a license from the department health and environmental sciences, insofar as the business of production, sto age, or transportation of these food products is concerned. This section do not limit the supervision or regulation of the sanitary condition of a resta rant, hotel, boardinghouse, or retail market or the products sold or offered f sale thereat by the department of health and environmental sciences, nor do this section limit the duties imposed by law on the department of health an environmental sciences to make sanitary rules for the eradication or contr of an epidemic of human disease which may exist in a community.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3283, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 328 R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 77, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 194 46-233(part).

Cross-References

Butchers' and meat peddlers' licenses, 81-9-102.

81-9-203. Sale of carcasses unsanitarily slaughtered or handle (1) It is unlawful for a person, firm, or corporation to sell as food for huma beings, or to possess as human food intended for sale, the carcass or part carcass of an animal slaughtered under unsanitary conditions or which carca or part of carcass has been prepared, handled, or kept under unsanitary co ditions. The department shall see that this section is enforced.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm, or corporation to s within this state or to have within his or their possession with the intent sell within this state for human food the carcass or parts of the carcass any animal which has been slaughtered, prepared, handled, or kept und unsanitary conditions.

(3) Unsanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist whenever and wherev any one or more of the following conditions are found to appear, to wit:

(a) if the slaughterhouse is dilapidated or in a state of decay;

(b) if the floor or side walls are soaked with decaying blood or other an mal matter;

(c) if efficient fly screens are not provided;

(d) if the drainage of the slaughterhouse yard is not efficient;

(e) if maggots or filthy pools or hog wallows exist in the slaughterhou yard or under the slaughterhouse floor;

(f) if the water supply used in connection with the cleaning and preparing of the meat is not pure and uncontaminated;

(g) if the hogs are kept in the slaughterhouse yard, or fed therein on animal offal;

(h) if the odors of putrification plainly exist in or about the slaughterhouse;

(i) if carcasses or parts of carcasses are transported from place to place when not covered with clean white cloths, or if kept in unclean or bad smelling refrigerator or refrigerators, or if kept in unclean or foul smelling storerooms.

(4) It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm, or corporation to have in his or their possession with intent to sell the carcass of any animal or fowl which has died from any cause other than being slaughtered in a sanitary manner, or the carcass or part of the carcass of any animal that shows evidence of any disease, or that came from a sick or diseased animal, or the carcass or part of the carcass of any calf that was killed before it had attained the age of 4 weeks.

History: **(1)En. Sec. 10, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3269, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3269, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 62, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 46-216, R.C.M. 1947; (2) thru (4)En. Sec. 7, Ch. 130, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 2584, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2584, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 27-107, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 27-107, 46-216.**

81-9-204. Sale of diseased carcasses without inspection forbidden. It is unlawful for a person to sell or offer for sale the carcass or any part of the carcass of an animal having actinomycosis (big jaw), tuberculosis, or any other infectious or contagious disease unless it has been inspected and passed by a representative of the department of livestock or the United States department of agriculture.

History: **En. Sec. 1, p. 163, L. 1901; re-en. Sec. 8492, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 11243, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11243, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-35-172, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-247 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 199, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1974, 46-247.**

81-9-205. Injunctive remedies. The department may apply for and the court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating the provisions of this part or rules adopted under 81-2-102, notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. When the application of other remedies has been insufficient to compel action to control, extirpate, or prevent the spread of disease or upon a showing that an animal disease emergency exists and that other remedies probably would be insufficient to compel action to control the emergency, the department may apply for and the court may grant mandatory injunctive relief.

History: **En. 46-210.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 190, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-210.1.**

Cross-References

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

81-9-206. Penalty. (1) Any person, persons, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this part, or the rule or order promulgated by authority of 81-2-102, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Violations of this part shall be tried without undue delay in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) Any person guilty of violating 81-9-204 is guilty of a misdemeanor an upon conviction is punishable by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 1 year or by both fine and imprisonment.

History: (1)En. Sec. 29, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3288, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 328 R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 46-238, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 3 L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 11244, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11244, R.C.M. 1935; 94-35-173, R.C.M 1947; redes. 46-248 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 46-24 R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-238, 46-248.

Cross-References
Penalty for misdemeanor, 46-18-212.

81-9-207. Civil liability. A person, firm, or corporation which violate this part or rules or orders of the department is liable for damages sustaine by a person because of the violation. The damages may be recovered by th person in a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 328 R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 194 46-239.

Cross-References
Damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.
Powers of Department, 81-2-102.

Part 3

Rendering or Disposal Plants

81-9-301. Licensing of rendering or disposal plants. (1) It is unlawful to operate in this state a rendering or disposal plant or establishment tha is intended to be operated for the disposal of bodies or parts of bodies of animals or fowl in any manner, except for human consumption, without firs securing a license from the department of livestock.

(2) The license expires on December 31 of the year in which it is issued The department shall establish a fee to be charged for licenses issued unde 81-9-301 through 81-9-306.

(3) All license fees collected shall be paid into the state special revenu fund for the use of the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 159, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-240 amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments
1983 Amendments: Chapter 444, in (2), substituted a fee established by the department for a license fee of $5; and in (3) provided for deposit in the department's earmarked revenue fund instead of the state general fund.

Chapter 281, in (3), substituted "state speci revenue fund" for "earmarked revenue fund".

Cross-References
State Treasury General Fund, 17-2-102.

81-9-302. Power of department to adopt and enforce rules. Th department may adopt and enforce rules or orders necessary for the supervision, control, and inspection of rendering or disposal plants or establishments, their standards and methods of operation and their sanitar conditions, and the supervision, control, and inspection of equipment of th plant, where the rendering or disposal plants or establishments are intende to be operated for the disposal of bodies or parts of bodies of dead anima fowl in any manner, except for human consumption. Vehicles and equip- ent used for the transportation of these bodies or parts of bodies are subject the rules or orders adopted by the department which are applicable to the hicles or equipment. Sections 81-9-301 through 81-9-306 do not apply to the ughtering and handling of animals or fowl for human consumption.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 148, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2402.**

81-9-303. Power of department to restrain operation of rendering ant. (1) The department may restrain the operation of a rendering or dis- sal plant or establishment engaged in the collection or handling of the bod- or parts of bodies of dead animals or fowl, where the operation is carried in violation of the laws of this state or the rules or orders of the depart- ent, after a hearing held on 5 days' written notice of the hearing to the ensee. The restraining order may be issued without notice of hearing where the discretion of the department the violation constitutes a menace to blic health requiring immediate and summary abatement.

(2) The licensee may appeal to the district court on giving written notice appeal to the restraining authority within 10 days after service of the straining order, whether the order is made on hearing or summarily. The itten notice of appeal does not stay execution of the restraining order when e restraining order is issued without hearing to restrain a menace to public alth requiring immediate and summary abatement.

(3) Where the restraining order is issued after a hearing, the hearing fore the district court is on the record, together with any additional evi- nce offered. Where the order is issued without hearing, the hearing before e district court is on evidence offered at the hearing.

(4) Where the appeal is from an order issued after hearing, the appellant all pay the cost of the transcript, which must be filed not more than 30 ys from the date of filing the notice of appeal. However, the court may, in discretion, extend the time for filing the transcript.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 148, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 161, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2403.**

oss-References

Restraining order, Title 27, ch. 19, part 3.

81-9-304. Power of department to revoke license of rendering ant. A license to operate a rendering or disposal plant may be revoked at y time by the department when it determines that a person to whom the ense is issued has failed to comply with any statute of this state or rules orders of the department and on hearing before the department, after 10 ys' written notice. Service and filing of a notice of appeal to a district court ays execution of the order.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 148, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 162, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2404.**

81-9-305. Power to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and ceive evidence. Hearings held under 81-9-301 through 81-9-306 for either vocation of licenses or to restrain operation shall be held by the depart- ent, and the department or its agent may administer oaths, subpoena wit- sses, and receive evidence in order to carry out 81-9-301 through 81-9-306.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 148, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 163, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2405.**

oss-References

Contested cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

81-9-306. Penalty for violation. Operation of a rendering or disposa plant or establishment without a license from the department or operation of a rendering or disposal plant or establishment in violation of a restraining order or after revocation of a license constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $250 for each day of illegal operation.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 148, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 164, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2406.

81-9-307 through 81-9-310 reserved.

81-9-311. Dead or fallen animal rendering plants — definitions. When used in 81-9-311 through 81-9-317, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Dead or fallen animal" means the carcass or dead body of a cow, ox bull, stag, calf, steer, heifer, horse, mule, mare, colt, foal, or filly, the continued existence of which would create a public nuisance and constitute a hazard to the public health, which is not killed for human consumption and is to be salvaged for the purpose of obtaining the hide and grease or fat from the animal.

(2) "Licensed rendering plant" and "licensed renderer" mean a person partnership, association, or corporation which is engaged in the disposal of dead or fallen animals and which is licensed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 165, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2407.

Cross-References

Public nuisances, 45-8-111.

81-9-312. Identification tags. Licensed rendering plants shall provide themselves with serially-numbered metal identification tags of a size and design prescribed by the department and in a number series assigned by the department.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 87, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 166, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2408.

81-9-313. Dead or fallen animal records. (1) When a licensed renderer or his agent receives a dead or fallen animal, he shall present a dead or fallen animal record to the person, corporation, or association which has requested him to remove the dead or fallen animal. The record shall be on forms prescribed by the department and contain information the department may, by rule, require.

(2) The report shall be executed in quadruplicate. The original copy shall accompany the carcass and hide until the hide is officially inspected for marks and brands. The duplicate shall be retained by the licensed renderer for the time which the department in its discretion requires. The triplicate shall be filed within 7 days after its execution and without cost in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the animal is received by the licensed renderer or his agent. The quadruplicate shall be retained by the person, corporation, or association which requested removal of the dead or fallen animal.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 87, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 167, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2409.

81-9-314. Animals to be tagged. At the time of the execution of the dead or fallen animal record, provided for above, the licensed renderer or his agent who receives a dead or fallen animal shall tag such animal with one o

serially numbered identification tags provided in 81-9-312 and shall at the
ne time record the number of said tag in the proper space provided there-
on the dead or fallen animal record.
istory: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 87, L. 1949; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2410.

1-9-315. Production of dead or fallen animal record on demand
animal not to be removed during transportation — investigation.
On demand of a livestock inspector, sheriff, undersheriff, deputy sheriff,
other peace officer, a licensed renderer or his agent who has received a
ad or fallen animal shall produce for inspection of the officer an executed
ad or fallen animal record identifying each dead or fallen animal which he
transporting when the demand is made. Failure to produce the executed
ad or fallen animal record on demand constitutes a misdemeanor punish-
e as provided in 81-9-317.

2) Under no circumstances may a licensed renderer or his agent endanger
public health by removing or being required to remove any dead or fallen
imals from the vehicle in which they are being transported until the vehicle
ives at a licensed rendering plant where the dead or fallen animal shall be
ndled and disposed of in conformity with the rules of the department.

3) If a livestock inspector, sheriff, undersheriff, deputy sheriff, or other
ace officer has probable cause to believe the dead or fallen animals being
nsported by a licensed renderer or his agent were obtained by a commis-
n of a felony, he may take the licensed renderer or his agent, as well as
vehicle, into custody and proceed with the licensed renderer or his agent
the rendering plant of the licensed renderer, where inspection of marks and
ands and immediate investigation shall be made.
istory: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 87, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 168, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2411.

oss-References
enalty for felony, 46-18-213.

1-9-316. Disposal of hides — inspection — filing of record.
len a licensed renderer or his agent disposes of the hides from dead or
len animals, the hides shall be handled and inspected for marks and brands
conformity with part 4 of this chapter. The sheriff, deputy sheriff, person
signated by the board of county commissioners, or the agent of the depart-
ent who makes the inspection for marks and brands in conformity with part
of this chapter shall complete the original dead or fallen animal record
ich accompanies the hide by inserting his inspector's tag number. He shall
the completed original dead or fallen animal record without cost in the
ice of the county clerk and recorder, together with the duplicate certificate
inspection required to be filed under part 4 of this chapter.
**istory: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 87, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 169, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 12,
977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2412.**

1-9-317. Penalty. Any person who violates any of the provisions of
-9-311 through 81-9-317 or who willfully falsifies any of the records
quired by 81-9-311 through 81-9-317 to be kept shall be deemed guilty of
misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of
t less than $50 or more than $250 or by imprisonment in the county jail
a period of not less than 30 days or more than 90 days or by both such
e and imprisonment.
istory: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 87, L. 1949; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2413.

Part 4

Hide Dealers

81-9-401. Definitions. (1) “Animal hide” means the hide of a bovine equine, mule, ass, sheep, goat, or swine of any age, sex, or breed.

(2) “Hide certificate” means a certificate showing a transfer of ownershi of animal hides.

(3) “Hide dealer” or “buyer” means, for the purpose of this part, ever person, firm, corporation, or association engaged in the business of buying o selling animal hides. However, licensed slaughterhouses shall not be deeme hide dealers or buyers.

(4) “Inspector” means a state stock inspector or deputy state stock inspector, as defined in 81-3-201, appointed by the department of livestock.

(5) “Seller” means a person selling or delivering animal hides for or without a pecuniary consideration.

History: (1), (2), (4), (5)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 142, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Se 46-1101.1, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3350.7, R.C.M. 1935; am Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 44, L. 1961; Sec. 46-1106, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 194 46-1101.1, 46-1106; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 236, L. 1979.

81-9-402. Hide certificate — identification. (1) A seller of an anima hide shall obtain a hide certificate from the person receiving the hide. Th department shall prescribe the form of the certificate, which shall include th marks and brands on each hide. The party receiving the hide must designat where it will be kept for 30 days following delivery. The certificate must b signed by the seller or his agent and the person receiving the hide.

(2) The original certificate shall be sent by the party receiving the hide t the department within 5 days after purchase. One copy shall be retained b the seller; and one, by the hide buyer. On reasonable notice, an inspector o other agent of the department or a peace officer may inspect the hide certificate copy of the seller or buyer.

(3) The department shall prescribe an identification tag to be affixed t each hide by the person receiving the hide when it is delivered. Hide certificates, tags, and glue shall be furnished by the department at cost to an person requiring the certificates, tags, and glue. Only those certificates, tags and glue distributed by the department may lawfully be used under this part.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 44, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 143, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 1 L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1101.2; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 236, L. 1979.

81-9-403. Seizure and sale of hides when ownership cannot b determined — disposition of proceeds. (1) A state stock inspector o other officer who has authority to make an inspection of a slaughtered bee veal, or hide of a beef or veal may seize and hold the hide when on inspectio the officer finds that the brand is so altered, obliterated, or defaced that th original brand cannot be determined by a reasonable inspection or when h finds that ownership cannot be established by the brand or by other satisfactory proof.

(2) If, within 15 days after the seizure of the hide, proof of ownership cannot be established either by brand, bill of sale, or otherwise, the officer ma sell the hide at the best available price and remit the proceeds, less the cos

processing, storing, and selling, to the department together with a full port of his investigation. The report shall contain a statement of the reason r the seizure and sale together with any tendered proof of ownership of any rty. The proceeds shall be deposited by the department with the state easurer and credited to the stock estray fund, where it shall be subject to aim by a party showing proper proof of ownership in the same manner as ovided in 81-4-605.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 145, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1114.

81-9-404 through 81-9-410 reserved.

81-9-411. Hide dealer or buyer's license fee — disposition of pro- eds. Before engaging in business in this state, a hide dealer or buyer shall tain a license from the department. The department shall establish an nual license fee to be charged for each established place of business at ich the hide dealer or buyer purchases or deals in hides. The license con- ues in force for that calendar year. The moneys collected from the licenses all be placed in the state special revenue fund for the department. The ense must be renewed January 1 of each year.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 151, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3350.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 177, 1939; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 44, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 248, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 144, Ch. 310, 1974; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1107; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; d. Sec. 22, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

mpiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 277 substituted erence to state special revenue fund for refer- ce to earmarked revenue fund.

Chapter 444 substituted a fee established by the department for a $5 annual license fee.

81-9-412. License revocation. Upon receipt of a certified copy of the dgment of conviction of any hide dealer or buyer for any violation of this rt, the department may revoke the license of such person for 1 year com- encing on the date of the licensee's conviction.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 44, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, -1107.1(2).

81-9-413 through 81-9-420 reserved.

81-9-421. Falsifying hide certificate or failure to affix tag deemed misdemeanor. (1) Any person, firm, association, or corporation either lling or disposing of or purchasing hides in any manner who shall willfully intentionally falsify a hide certificate covering such hides shall be deemed ilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) Any person who shall have received any hide as provided in this part ithout affixing the required identification tag shall be deemed guilty of a isdemeanor.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 61, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3350.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 177, 1939; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 44, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1102.

oss-References

Penalty for misdemeanor, 46-18-212.

81-9-422. Acting without a license a misdemeanor. Any person act- g as a hide dealer or buyer without a license as required by this part is ilty of a misdemeanor.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 44, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, -1107.1(1).

Cross-References

Penalty for misdemeanor, 46-18-212.

81-9-423. Mutilation or concealment of hides a felony. Ever person who knowingly mutilates, destroys, or conceals an animal hide for th purpose of removing evidence of ownership of such hide or the animal fron which the hide was removed is guilty of a felony and punishable upon conviction thereof by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $5,000 or imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 year or more than 10 years, o both.

History: Ap.p. Sec. 1, Ch. 76, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3350.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 46, Ch 12, L. 1977; Sec. 46-1103, R.C.M. 1947; Ap.p. Sec. 3, Ch. 76, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3350.6, R.C.M 1935; Sec. 46-1105, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1103, 46-1105; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 236, L. 1979.

81-9-424. Sufficiency of pleading and proof in criminal prosecution. In any prosecution for the violation of the provisions of 81-9-423 i is not necessary for the state to allege in the complaint or information th ownership of the hide or of the animal from which the hide was removed, bu it is sufficient to allege in the complaint or information that the owner of th hide or of the animal from which the hide was removed is unknown and th hide or animal is not the property of the defendant.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 76, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3350.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 1 L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1104; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

CHAPTERS 10 THROUGH 19

RESERVED

CHAPTER 20

POULTRY AND EGGS

Part 1 — Poultry

Section
81-20-101. Poultry industry — powers and authority of department.
81-20-102. Injunctive remedies.
81-20-103. Violation.
81-20-104. Civil liability.

Part 2 — Eggs

81-20-201. Egg dealer's and egg grader's licenses — fee.
81-20-202. Remittance of fees.
81-20-203. Candling eggs intended for human consumption — candling defined.
81-20-204. Certificate of candling or packing.
81-20-205. Egg — when defined as unfit for human food.
81-20-206. Notice to purchaser of grade of eggs.
81-20-207. Rules to be adopted by department of livestock.
81-20-208. Penalties.
81-20-209. Revocation of license.

hapter Cross-References

Town or city power to regulate inspection and le of meat and poultry, 7-21-4202.

Meat, poultry, and seafood to be sold by eight, 30-12-401.

Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 50, ch. 31, parts 1 and 2.

Consideration of administrator's expertise, 81-1-303.

Part 1

Poultry

81-20-101. Poultry industry — powers and authority of depart-ient. For the promotion and protection of the poultry industry and to pre-ent, control, and exterminate infectious, contagious, dangerous, and estructive diseases affecting poultry, the department shall:

(1) supervise the sanitary condition of poultry in this state, under the rovisions of the constitution and statutes of this state and the rules adopted y the department. The department may quarantine any lot, yard, land, build-ig, room, premises, enclosure, or other place or section in this state which or may be used or occupied by poultry and which, in the judgment of the epartment, is infected or contaminated with an infectious, contagious, com-iunicable, or dangerous disease or disease-carrying medium by which the dis-ase may be communicated. The department may quarantine any poultry in iis state when the poultry is affected with or has been exposed to disease r disease-carrying medium. The department may prescribe treatments and nforce sanitary rules which are necessary and proper to circumscribe, extir-ate, control, or prevent the diseases.

(2) foster, promote, and protect the poultry industry in this state by the ivestigation of diseases and other subjects related to ways and means of pre-enting, controlling, and exterminating diseases of poultry;

(3) adopt and enforce rules for the prevention and extermination of such iseases and perform all other acts and things as may be necessary or proper i the fostering, promotion, or protection of the poultry industry in this state;

(4) adopt and enforce rules and orders necessary or proper to prevent the itroduction or spreading of infectious, contagious, communicable, or danger-us diseases affecting poultry in this state, including rules and orders neces-ary or proper governing inspections and tests of all poultry intended for nportation into this state, before it may be imported into this state;

(5) adopt and enforce rules and orders necessary or proper for the inspec-on, testing, and quarantine of all poultry imported into this state.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 161, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3267.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 310, . 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-209.

81-20-102. Injunctive remedies. The department may apply for and ie court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any erson from violating the provisions of this part or rules adopted under 1-20-101, notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. When the pplication of other remedies has been insufficient to compel action to con-ol, extirpate, or prevent the spread of disease or upon a showing that an nimal disease emergency exists and that other remedies probably would be isufficient to compel action to control the emergency, the department may pply for and the court may grant mandatory injunctive relief.

History: En. 46-210.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 190, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-210.1.

Cross-References
Provisions providing for injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19, part 3.

81-20-103. Violation. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation violating any provision of 81-20-101 or any rule or order promulgated by authority of the same or who shall obstruct or interfere with the performance of any duty or the exercise of any power hereby conferred shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 161, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3267.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-210.

Cross-References
Penalty for misdemeanor, 46-18-212.

81-20-104. Civil liability. A person, firm, or corporation which violates this part or rules or orders of the department is liable for damages sustained by a person because of the violation. The damages may be recovered by the person in a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-239.

Cross-References
District Court jurisdiction, Art. VII, sec. 4, Mont. Const.
District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part 3.
Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, Title 25, ch. 20.
Damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.

Part 2

Eggs

81-20-201. Egg dealer's and egg grader's licenses — fee. (1) No person may buy, sell, or deal in eggs without first obtaining a license from the department of livestock for each establishment at which business is conducted. A licensee shall send to the department the reports which are requested by the department. The department shall establish a license fee for dealers buying eggs for sale at retail and for dealers buying eggs for resale at wholesale. All licenses shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each place of business. Licenses expire March 31 each year after the date of issuance.

(2) A person buying, selling, or dealing in eggs, a major portion of which are produced by his own fowl, or in amounts less than an average of 25 cases per month, is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(3) Wholesale and retail dealers who handle more than 25 cases of eggs per month supplying eggs to consumers must, when selling candled eggs, sell only eggs candled by or under the supervision of experienced and licensed graders. The department shall establish a fee for a grader's license. All candlers and graders must pass an examination required by the department. The license expires March 31 each year after the date of issuance.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 121, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 176, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 141, L. 1977; Sec. 3-2301, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 9, Ch. 151, L. 1939; re-en. Sec. 2634.13, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 88, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 7, Ch.

1, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 141, L. 1977; Sec. 3-2313, R.C.M. 47; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2301, 3-2313; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), substituted fees tablished by the department for a $5 fee for retail sales and $20 for wholesale; in (3) substituted a fee established by the department for a $5 grader's license fee.

81-20-202. Remittance of fees. All license fees shall be remitted to the epartment of livestock which shall deposit them in the state treasury to the edit of the general fund.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 147, 1963; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2302.**

ross-References

State Treasury General Fund, 17-2-102.

81-20-203. Candling eggs intended for human consumption — andling defined. Every person engaged in the business of buying eggs itended for human consumption for resale shall maintain an adequate place r the proper candling and handling of the eggs by an egg grader licensed ursuant to this part or shall purchase only eggs which have already been roperly candled and graded under the supervision of an egg grader licensed ursuant to this part. The term "candling" as used in this part means the areful examination, in a partially dark room or place, of the whole egg by neans of a strong light.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, . 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2303.**

81-20-204. Certificate of candling or packing. Every person buying ggs for resale at retail, except persons or firms who do not buy and sell more han 25 cases of eggs per month, shall candle all eggs offered to him which ave not been candled under supervision of a licensed egg grader and shall efuse to buy eggs unfit for human food as defined in 81-20-205. "Rejects" hall be returned to the producer, if possible, or, if requested, the candling hall be done in the presence of the producer. A certificate shall be placed in r on every case of eggs, if candled and graded, in a manner which permits s easy reading and shall state exact grade and size, date of candling or other ate approved by the department of livestock, and name and address of acker. If not candled or graded the certificate should state "not candled or raded", the name of the dealer, and when packed. The certificate shall be rinted in letters large enough to be easily read.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 151, . 1939; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 141, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2305.**

81-20-205. Egg — when defined as unfit for human food. (1) Eggs ereinafter defined shall be deemed unfit for human food:

(a) "Addled" or "white rot" means an egg that is putrid or rotten.

(b) "Moldy" means an egg which, through improper care, has deteriorated o that mold spores have formed within the egg.

(c) "Blood spot" is a spot of blood adhering to the yolk of an egg.

(d) "Black rot" means an egg which has deteriorated to such an extent hat the whole interior presents a blackened appearance.

(e) "Blood ring" means an egg in which the germ has developed to such n extent that blood is formed.

(f) "Adherent yolk" means an egg in which the yolk has become fastene to the shell.

(g) "Incubated eggs" shall include eggs which have been subjected t incubation, whether natural or artificial, for more than 48 hours, and it shal be unlawful to offer for sale incubated eggs unless branded or stamped wit the word "incubated".

(h) "Bloody white" means an egg with a general reddish appearance du to blood mixed through it and which egg may show spots of blood floatin in the white.

(i) "Meat spot" means that the egg has a speck of foreign matter adherin to the yolk or floating in the white.

(2) An egg that is smashed or broken so that the contents are leaking i unfit for human food.

(3) Eggs which are otherwise unwholesome or adulterated as such term i defined pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and rule promulgated under authority of this part are unfit for human food.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 151 L. 1939; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 176, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2306.

81-20-206. Notice to purchaser of grade of eggs. It is unlawful fo a person to sell, offer, or expose for sale at wholesale or retail any eggs fo human consumption without notifying the person purchasing or intending t purchase the eggs of the exact grade or quality and size or weight of the eggs according to the standards prescribed by the department of livestock, b stamping or printing on the container of the eggs the grade or quality an size or weight and, if the eggs are offered for sale in bulk, without also displaying in a conspicuous place at the point where the eggs are offered o exposed for sale a placard or sign printed in letters 2 inches high giving th grade, quality, size, weight, and date of grading. This part does not affect th sale of eggs by the producers when the consumer purchases the eggs at th place of production.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 151 L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2308.

81-20-207. Rules to be adopted by department of livestock. Th department of livestock shall enforce this part and adopt rules necessary fo the enforcement of this part, including rules for the processing, handling, an marketing of egg products whether shell, liquid, frozen, or dried.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.10, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch 176, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2310.

81-20-208. Penalties. Any person failing to comply with the provision of this part or any rules adopted pursuant to this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction for the first offense shall be punished by a fin of not less than $25 or more than $75. Upon conviction for the second or an subsequent violation of the foregoing provisions of this part the violator shal be fined not less than $50 or more than $200.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.11, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 7, Ch 151, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 141, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2311.

81-20-209. Revocation of license. A license issued by the departmen of livestock under this part may be revoked by the department when th holder of the license fails to comply with the laws of this state which apply to the conduct of his business under the license. If a firm, person, or corporation whose license has been revoked by the department continues to buy, sell, or deal in eggs without a license, he is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to the penalties provided for in 81-20-208.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 151, L. 1939; Sec. 2634.14, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2314.**

CHAPTER 21

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Part 1 — Regulation of Dairies Selling Milk or Cream for Public Consumption

Section
81-21-101. Definitions.
81-21-102. Licensing of milk plants and dairies selling milk or cream for public consumption.
81-21-103. Exceptions of certain producers of dairy products.
81-21-104. Injunctive remedies.
81-21-105. Penalty.
81-21-106. Civil liability.

Chapter Cross-References

Board of Milk Control, 2-15-1802.

City or town council power to regulate the inspection of dairy products, 7-21-4202.

Measures to be used in sale of butter, oleomargarine, margarine, and fluid dairy products, 30-12-403, 30-12-404.

Dairy licensing — discrimination prohibited, 49-3-204.

Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 50, ch. 31, parts 1 and 2.

"Food manufacturing establishment" defined not to include milk facilities or plants, 50-50-102.

Part 1

Regulation of Dairies Selling Milk or Cream for Public Consumption

81-21-101. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Fluid milk plant" means a place where milk or cream is not produced but is purchased or collected and prepared for distribution to the consumer in liquid form.

(2) "Public consumption" means the use of milk or cream by the public for any purpose.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3282, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 35, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 170, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3282, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 382, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-232(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (2).

81-21-102. Licensing of milk plants and dairies selling milk or cream for public consumption. (1) It is unlawful for the following businesses to operate in this state without first obtaining a license from the department:

(a) a dairy selling milk or cream for public consumption in the form in which it is originally produced;

(b) a condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk plant;

(c) a fluid milk plant.

(2) A license expires on December 31 of the year issued. The department may, following the procedures in the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, deny, suspend, or revoke a license when it determines that a person to whom the license is issued has failed to comply with the rules of the department or has failed to conduct his establishment in a sanitary manner. All license fees collected shall be deposited into the general fund.

(3) The department may issue a restraining order prohibiting a dairy from selling or giving away milk or cream not produced or handled under the laws of this state or the rules of the department. It is unlawful for a dairy, while restrained, to sell or give away for public consumption milk or cream produced or handled by the dairy, and it is also unlawful for a dairy products manufacturing plant, milk plant, or cream station to purchase or use the cream or milk from a dairy while the dairy is restrained.

(4) The department shall establish license fees for the following facilities:

(a) condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk factory;

(b) fluid milk plant; and

(c) dairy.

(5) A person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3282, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 35, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 170, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3282, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 382, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-232(part); amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (4), substituted fees established by the department for $50 for a milk factory, $50 for a fluid milk plant, and $5 for a dairy.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act — contested cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

State Treasury General Fund, 17-2-102.

Penalty for misdemeanor, 46-18-212.

Licenses to producers, producer-distributors, distributors, and jobbers, 81-23-201.

81-21-103. Exceptions of certain producers of dairy products. The owners or operators of dairies, creameries, butter factories, cheese factories, or other places of business engaged in the production, storage, or transportation of dairy products are not required to procure a license from the department of health and environmental sciences, insofar as the business of production, storage, or transportation of these food products is concerned. This section does not limit the supervision or regulation of the sanitary condition of a restaurant, hotel, boardinghouse, or retail market or the products sold or offered for sale thereat by the department of health and environmental sciences, nor does this section limit the duties imposed by law on the department of health and environmental sciences to make sanitary rules for the eradication or control of an epidemic of human disease which may exist in a community.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3283, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3283, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 77, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-233(part).

81-21-104. Injunctive remedies. The department may apply for and the court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating the provisions of this chapter or rules adopted under 81-2-102, notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. When the application of other remedies has been insufficient to compel action to control, extirpate, or prevent the spread of disease or upon a showing that an animal disease emergency exists and that other remedies probably would be insufficient to compel action to control the emergency, the department may apply for and the court may grant mandatory injunctive relief.

History: En. 46-210.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 190, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-210.1.

Cross-References

Provisions providing for injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

81-21-105. Penalty. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this chapter, or the rule or order promulgated by authority of 81-2-102, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Violations of this chapter shall be tried without undue delay in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3288, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3288, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-238.

Cross-References

Penalty for misdemeanor, 46-18-212.

81-21-106. Civil liability. A person, firm, or corporation which violates this part or rules or orders of the department is liable for damages sustained by a person because of the violation. The damages may be recovered by the person in a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-239.

Cross-References

District Court jurisdiction, Art. VII, sec. 4, Mont. Const.

District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part 3.

Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, Title 25, ch. 20.

Damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.

CHAPTER 22

MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS

Part 1 — Administration

Section

81-22-101. Definitions.
81-22-102. General authority of department.
81-22-103. New or amended rules — mailing — hearing — judicial review.
81-22-104. Enforcement of laws and rules — violation as misdemeanor.
81-22-105. Investigation of complaints and violations — injunction.
81-22-106. Names and addresses of producers furnished on request.
81-22-107. Use of inspections, tests, samples, etc., as evidence.
81-22-108. Antimonopoly statutes applicable.

Part 2 — Licensing Provisions

81-22-201. License required to operate manufactured dairy products plant.
81-22-202. Licensing of persons engaged in production of milk.

81-22-203. Renewal, suspension, or revocation of license — grounds — hearing — appeal to district court.
81-22-204. License required for milk or cream route.
81-22-205. Examination and licensing of persons engaged in testing.
81-22-206. Licensing of graders, weighers, and samplers.
81-22-207. License — issuance and penalty.
81-22-208. Licenses and schedule of license fees.
81-22-209. License requirements applicable.

Part 3 — Inspection

81-22-301. Tests and analyses — admissibility as evidence.
81-22-302. Taking and preservation of samples.
81-22-303. Sampling and testing by department.
81-22-304. Department's right of entry into dairy or plants for inspection — penalty.
81-22-305. Cooperative agreements with other agencies.

Part 4 — Sanitation, Quality, and Labeling Requirements

81-22-401. Grading of milk — condemnation of unsafe milk.
81-22-402. Employment of grader, weigher, and sampler — revocation of operator's license.
81-22-403. Plans for construction, remodeling, or relocation of manufacturing plant.
81-22-404. Removal or destruction of products in case of potential health hazards.
81-22-405. Labeling of cheese containers.
81-22-406. Products to be kept at safe temperature.
81-22-407. Sanitary regulation of imported products.
81-22-408. Manufacturer's and wholesaler's or retailer's names to appear on package — use of codes and numbers permitted.
81-22-409. Adulterating milk or cream unlawful.
81-22-410. Manufacture, sale, or importation of products containing extraneous fats.
81-22-411. Filled dairy products unlawful — exceptions.
81-22-412. Manufactured products to conform to standards of identity.
81-22-413. Pasteurization required.
81-22-414. Pasteurization apparatus and records.
81-22-415. Pasteurization labeling.
81-22-416. Milk and manufactured dairy products to conform to standards.
81-22-417. Making or selling products in violation of chapter prohibited — penalty.
81-22-418. Posting prices of butterfat required.
81-22-419. Requirements for containers and equipment.
81-22-420. Labeling of animal or vegetable fat contents on frozen desserts.
81-22-421. Labeling on manufactured dairy products to conform to requirements.

Part 5 — Records and Reports

81-22-501. Required records and reports — examination.
81-22-502. Monthly report of plant operator — penalty.
81-22-503. Buyers and plants to make records available to department.

Part 6 — Penalties

81-22-601. Penalties for violations.
81-22-602. Deceit in grade, measure, or test of milk and cream unlawful.

Chapter Cross-References

Special levies on commodities for commodity inspection, Art. XII, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Licensing dairies — discrimination prohibited, 49-3-204.

Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 50, ch. 31, parts 1 and 2.

Part 1

Administration

81-22-101. Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions are adopted:

(1) "Agent" means a person who is authorized by another person to act for him in dealing with a third person.

(2) "Butter" is the clean, nonrancid product made by gathering the fat of fresh ripened milk or cream into a mass which also contains a small portion of the other milk constituents, with or without salt, and must contain not less than 80% of milk fat. No tolerance for deficiency in milk fat is permitted. Butter may also contain added coloring matter.

(3) "Cheese" is the sound, solid, and ripened product made from milk or cream by coagulating the casein with rennet or lactic acid, with or without ripening ferments and seasoning, and must contain in the water-free substance not less than 50% of milk fat and not more than 39% of moisture. Cheese may also contain added coloring matter.

(4) "Cheese factory" means a place where cheese, including cream cheese, cottage cheese, creamed cottage cheese, cheese curd, cottage cheese dressing, and low-fat counterparts of cheese, either cultured or directly acidified, is made for commercial purposes.

(5) "C.I.P." means the procedure by which sanitary pipelines or pieces of dairy equipment are mechanically cleaned in place by circulation when this procedure meets the 3-A accepted practices for permanently installed sanitary product-pipelines and cleaning systems.

(6) "Code of Federal Regulations" refers especially but is not limited to Title 21 which contains the definitions and standards of identity for products as established by the food and drug administration, United States department of health, education, and welfare.

(7) "Cream" means the milk fat which rises to the surface when milk is allowed to stand or which is separated from milk by centrifugal force when sold, used, or intended for use in a manufactured product.

(8) "Creamery" means a place where butter is made for commercial purposes.

(9) "Culture" means the harmless lactic acid fermenting bacteria which are added to milk or cream to make manufactured dairy products like cultured buttermilk, cheese, cottage cheese, yogurt, sour cream, cream cheese, butter, and other similar products.

(10) "Dairy" or "dairy farm" means a place where one or more cows or goats are kept, a part or all of the milk or cream from which is used for manufacturing purposes.

(11) The term "department", unless otherwise indicated, means the department of livestock provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 31.

(12) "Direct acidification", "directly acidified", and similar terms mean the process of adding a food grade acid to milk or cream instead of or in addition to the adding of culture.

(13) "Filled dairy products" means milk, cream, skimmed milk, or any combination of these, whether or not condensed, evaporated, concentrated, frozen, powdered, dried, or desiccated, or any food product made or manufactured

from them, to which has been added or which has been blended or compounded with fat or oil other than milk fat so that the resulting product is in imitation or semblance of a dairy product, including milk, cream, sou cream, skimmed milk, ice cream, low-fat ice cream, whipped cream, flavored milk or skim milk yogurt, dried or powdered milk, cheese, cream, cream cheese, cottage cheese, creamed cottage cheese, ice cream mix, low-fat ice cream mix, sherbet, condensed milk, evaporated milk, or concentrated milk.

(14) "French ice cream", "French custard ice cream", "cooked ice cream" "ice custard", "parfaits", and similar frozen products, except sherbets and water ices, are varieties of ice cream.

(15) "Frozen dessert plant" means a place where products named in subsections (27)(a)(iii) through (27)(a)(ix) of this section are made for commercia purposes.

(16) "Fruit ice cream" shall conform to the requirements of ice cream except that the fruit ingredients must be from sound, clean, and mature fruit and it must contain not less than 9% of milk fat.

(17) "Grading" means the examination of milk, cream, or products by sight odor, taste, or laboratory analysis, the results of which determine a grade designating their quality.

(18) "Ice" or "ice sherbet" is the pure, clean, frozen product made from water and sugar with harmless fruit or fruit juice flavoring, with or without harmless coloring or added stabilizer composed of wholesome edible material and must contain not less than 35/100 of 1% of acid, as determined by titrating with standard alkali and expressed as lactic acid. It may contain no milk solids.

(19) "Ice cream" is a frozen product made with pure, sweet milk, cream skim milk, evaporated or condensed milk, evaporated or condensed skim milk dry milk, dry skim milk, pure milk fat, wholesome sweet butter, or any combination of these products, with or without sweetening, or clean wholesome eggs or egg products, with or without the use of harmless flavoring and coloring Ice cream must contain not less than 10% of milk fat, not less than 33% tota solids, and may or may not contain pure and harmless edible stabilizer. Ice cream may contain not to exceed 1% gelatin. No frozen milk or milk product may be manufactured or sold unless it contains at least 10% butterfat, excepting sherbets, ices, and other exceptions under this section. All ice cream must be manufactured from pasteurized ice cream mix.

(20) An "ice cream factory" is a place where ice cream mix is frozen into ice cream for commercial purposes.

(21) (a) "Ice cream mix" is a pasteurized, unfrozen product used in the manufacture of ice cream and must comply with the requirements for ice cream.

(b) "Mix" includes the liquid, unfrozen product from which those frozen products listed under subsection (27)(a)(iii) through (27)(a)(v) and (27)(a)(vii) through (27)(a)(xii) are made.

(22) An "ice cream mix factory" is a place where ice cream mix is made.

(23) "Intrastate commerce" means commerce within this state under the jurisdiction of the state and includes the operation of a business or service establishment.

(24) "Manufactured dairy product" means an item enumerated in subsection (27) or any other dairy product made by incorporating milk or cream or

converting milk or cream into a different state of appearance or quality. For purposes of reporting production and licensing, "manufactured dairy product" includes but is not limited to:

(a) ice cream or its mix;

(b) French ice cream, custard ice cream, French custard ice cream, their low-fat counterparts, or their mixes;

(c) sherbets of all kinds or their mixes;

(d) animal or vegetable fat frozen desserts or their mixes;

(e) frozen confections or their mixes when made in a manufactured dairy products plant;

(f) water ices or their mixes;

(g) frozen dessert sandwiches, bars, cones, and similar novelties;

(h) frozen dessert made of nondairy origins and other products made in the semblance or imitation of dairy products or their mixes when made in a manufactured dairy products plant;

(i) ice milk or its mix;

(j) cheese of all kinds, including cottage cheese, cheese curd, cheese dressing, and cream cheese, either cultured or directly acidified;

(k) sour cream when cultured or directly acidified;

(l) eggnog, low-fat eggnog, eggnog-flavored milk, and similar flavored products;

(m) buttermilk, cultured or from churned butter or directly acidified;

(n) butter;

(o) yogurt, low-fat yogurt or flavored yogurt, either cultured or directly acidified or frozen.

(25) "Manufactured dairy products plant" or "factory" means a place where milk or cream is collected and converted into a product or into a different state of appearance or quality or which manufactures those products listed in subsection (27). If only products of semblance or imitation of dairy products are made, the plant is not considered as a manufactured dairy products plant.

(26) "Milk" means the lacteal secretion, practically free from colostrum, obtained by the milking of one or more healthy cows located in modified accredited areas and modified certified areas or from cows in herds fully accredited as tuberculosis free by the United States department of agriculture or in the process of being accredited when the milk or cream is sold for use in, intended for use in, or used in a manufactured dairy product.

(27) (a) "Milk" and "cream" mean milk and cream sold, used, or intended for manufacturing purposes or for conversion into products of a form other than the form in which originally produced or products commonly known as but not limited to:

(i) butter;

(ii) cheese, including cottage cheese, low-fat cottage cheese, cheese curd, and cream cheese which are either cultured or directly acidified, and cheese dressings;

(iii) ice cream or its mix;

(iv) frozen dessert or its mix;

(v) sherbets of all kinds or their mixes;

(vi) frozen ice cream bars, sandwiches, cones, and similar novelties;

(vii) frozen desserts or products made in the semblance or imitation of frozen dessert;

(viii) frozen confections or their mixes;

(ix) water ices or their mixes;

(x) ice milk or its mix;

(xi) French ice cream, French custard, or their mixes;

(xii) frozen custard or its mix and frozen yogurt;

(xiii) yogurt, flavored yogurt, and low-fat yogurt;

(xiv) sour cream, either cultured or directly acidified;

(xv) cream cheese, either cultured or directly acidified;

(xvi) buttermilk, either cultured, from churned butter, or directly acidified;

(xvii) eggnog, low-fat eggnog, eggnog-flavored milk, whipped cream, flavored toppings, and similar flavored products;

(xviii) dry or powdered milk; and

(xix) condensed milk products.

(b) The items specified in subsection (27)(a) of this section shall conform to the standards of identity set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations. If standards of identity are not set forth in the code, then the standards adopted by the department prevail. The labeling of manufactured dairy products shall be in accordance with the Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(28) "Milk or cream station" means a place other than a creamery where deliveries of milk or cream are weighed, graded, sampled, tested, or collected for purchase.

(29) "Milk sherbet" is the pure, clean, frozen product made from milk product, water, and sugar, with harmless fruit or fruit juice flavoring and with or without harmless coloring, which must contain not less than 35/100 of 1% of acid, as determined by titrating with standard alkali and expressed as lactic acid, and with or without added stabilizer composed of wholesome edible material. It must contain not less than 4% by weight of solids.

(30) "Mislabeled", "unwholesome", "food additives", "optional ingredients", "impure", "misbranded", "contaminated", "adulterated", "perishable", "hazardous", "unfit", "spoiled", "damaged", and similar terms, when applied to a manufactured dairy product or product made in semblance or in imitation of a manufactured dairy product, are as defined in Title 50, chapter 31.

(31) "Official test" means test procedures outlined in the sources referred to under 81-22-301 concerning samples, methods, and rules of evidence.

(32) "Pasteurization", "pasteurizing", and similar terms mean the process of heating every particle of milk or milk product to at least 145 degrees F and holding it continuously at or above this temperature for at least 30 minutes or to at least 161 degrees F and holding it continuously at or above this temperature for at least 15 seconds in equipment which is properly operated and approved by the department. Milk products that have a higher fat content than milk or contain added sweeteners shall be heated to at least 155 degrees F and held continuously at or above this temperature for at least 30 minutes, or to at least 175 degrees F and held continuously at or above this temperature for at least 25 seconds. This definition does not bar any other pasteurization process which has been recognized by the United States public health service to be equally effective and which is approved by the department.

(33) "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, cooperative, or other business unit or trade device.

(34) “Producer” means the person who exercises control over the produc- on of milk or cream delivered to a milk or cream receiving station or manu- ctured dairy products plant or who receives payment for milk or cream used manufacturing.

(35) “Raw milk” or “raw milk products” means milk or milk products hich have not been treated by a process of pasteurization.

(36) “Renovated butter” or “processed butter” is the product made by elting and reworking, without the addition or use of chemicals or substances xcept whole milk, cream, or salt, and must contain not less than 80% of milk t.

(37) “Safe temperature” means 45 degrees F or less, unless the product is ozen, in which case the temperature must be at or below 0 degrees F.

(38) “Skimmed milk cheese” is the sound, solid, and ripened product made om skim milk by coagulating the casein with rennet or lactic acid, with or ithout ripening ferments and seasoning.

(39) “Testing”, “test”, “tested”, and similar words mean the examination of ilk, cream, or manufactured dairy products by sight, odor, taste, or biologi- al or chemical laboratory analysis to determine their quality, wholesomeness, r composition.

(40) “Water ice” means a frozen product containing but not limited to the llowing ingredients: water, sugar, flavoring, coloring, stabilizers, and other ngredients allowed by the Code of Federal Regulations as optional ingre- ients.

History: Ap.p. Sec. 10, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 3-2497, R.C.M. 1947; Ap.p. Sec. 4, Ch. 93, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2620.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 68, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 3-2404, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2404(1) thru (17), -2497; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

81-22-102. General authority of department. (1) The department ay regulate and establish sanitation standards for persons operating dairies roducing milk for manufacturing purposes. The department may regulate nd establish sanitation and quality standards for a person engaged in the rocessing of manufactured dairy products or of products made or sold in the emblance or imitation of dairy products in this state when those products ade in semblance or imitation of dairy products are made in a manufactured airy products plant.

(2) The department may adopt minimum standards for the production, ransportation, grading, testing, use, processing, packaging, and storage of ilk and cream used for manufacturing purposes and of manufactured dairy roducts.

(3) The department shall adopt rules and establish fees for licenses for elling or producing milk as required by 81-23-202.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 3-2488, R.C.M. 947; (2)En. 2, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 12, L. 1977; ec. 3-2489, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2488, 3-2489; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (3).

81-22-103. New or amended rules — mailing — hearing — judi- ial review. (1) Every new or amended rule proposed by the department under this chapter shall be mailed to each person licensed under this chapter who will be affected by the rule, at least 45 days before the date on which the rule becomes effective.

(2) On application in writing filed at least 15 days before the effective date of the proposal by a person licensed under this chapter, the department shall vacate the effective date of the proposed rule and hold a public hearing on and take evidence concerning it. Within 30 days after the conclusion of the hearing, the department shall make written findings and conclusions and a written decision based on the hearing, determining whether the rule shall be adopted. A new or amended rule adopted following the hearing and conclusion may not take effect until 90 days after the date of the decision.

(3) The district court of the first judicial district has jurisdiction to review, modify, or set aside a decision adopting a new or amended rule under this chapter on petition made to it at any time before the effective date of the rule by a person claiming to be adversely affected by the decision.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2495.**

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act — adoption of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

81-22-104. Enforcement of laws and rules — violation as misdemeanor. (1) The department shall supervise and enforce the laws and rules which pertain to the standards of quality and sanitation of manufactured dairy products and of cream, whole milk, skimmed milk, condensed milk, evaporated milk, and food additives used in manufacturing dairy products.

(2) Rules adopted under this chapter have the effect of law, and violation of these rules is a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in 81-22-601 unless a specific penalty has been provided.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2493.**

81-22-105. Investigation of complaints and violations — injunction. The department shall provide for periodic inspections and investigations to disclose violations of this chapter or of rules adopted under this chapter. The department shall receive and provide for the investigation of complaints and request the institution and prosecution of civil or criminal actions, or both. This chapter and the rules adopted under it may be enforced by injunction in a court having jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief. An adulterated, impure, contaminated, misbranded, condemned, or mislabeled article or product involved in a violation of this chapter or of the rules adopted under this part is subject to seizure and disposition under an order of the court.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2496.**

Cross-References

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

Penalties for violation, 81-22-601.

81-22-106. Names and addresses of producers furnished on request. The operator of any manufactured dairy products plant or grade A milk plant shall, on request of the department, furnish the department with the names and addresses of all producers from whom the plant obtains milk or cream.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-108.**

81-22-107. Use of inspections, tests, samples, etc., as evidence. All copies of inspections, written transcriptions, tests, samples of dairy products, analyses, correspondence, records of payment, trip and field reports, and photographic presentations relating to matters under this chapter may be used as evidence in any court of jurisdiction, at hearings, or as testimony of the facts disclosed.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-109.

81-22-108. Antimonopoly statutes applicable. The provisions of Title 30, chapter 14, part 2, relating to monopoly in the purchase or sale of products in general use are hereby expressly made applicable to all persons engaged in the business of buying milk, cream, or butterfat for the purpose of manufacture and those who shall violate any of the provisions of said sections. All milk, cream, butterfat, manufactured dairy products, or products made in the semblance or imitation of manufactured dairy products are hereby declared to be commodities and products in general use within the meaning of the sections aforesaid.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-130.

Part 2

Licensing Provisions

81-22-201. License required to operate manufactured dairy products plant. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a manufactured dairy products plant, concentrated, condensed, or evaporated milk and/or cream plant, milk and cream buying station, creamery, dairy producing milk for manufacturing purposes, water ice manufacturing plant, cheese plant including cottage cheese, and cream cheese, sour cream, yogurt, or frozen dessert manufacturing plant without first obtaining a license from the department.

(2) Any manufactured dairy products plant or dairy which undergoes a change of ownership shall be considered a new plant or dairy for relicensing purposes, provided that changes of ownership shall not be construed to include changes of stockholders.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-107.

81-22-202. Licensing of persons engaged in production of milk. (1) The department may license persons engaged in the production of milk for manufacturing purposes and license persons who manufacture dairy products or products made in their semblance or imitation when the products are made in a manufactured dairy products plant.

(2) The department may examine and license weighers, graders, samplers, and milk and cream testers in order to establish the qualifications of these persons to perform those operations or tests for which the licenses are issued.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2490.

81-22-203: Renewal, suspension, or revocation of license — grounds — hearing — appeal to district court. (1) The department may deny renewal of, suspend, or revoke a license issued under this part or its rules for cause or failure to comply with this chapter or with the rules, testin procedures, or methods adopted under this chapter or when the departmen has reason to believe that the licensee's products may be detrimental to o jeopardize the health and welfare of the public.

(2) Before revoking, denying renewal of, or suspending a license, th department shall give written notice of its intention to revoke, deny, or suspend the license and its reasons therefor. The department shall give the licensee a time limit of 10 days from receipt of the notice during which th licensee may request a hearing to show cause why his license should not b revoked, denied, or suspended. The notice shall be sent by certified mail, o personal service may be made on the licensee by a representative of th department. Failure of the licensee to request a hearing within the tim allowed by the department is considered as his desire not to contest th department's reasons for suspending, denying, or revoking the license.

(3) If the licensee does request a hearing, the department shall appoint time and place for an administrative hearing in the county where the license is licensed.

(4) The date established for the hearing must be not less than 10 days o more than 30 days after receipt of the licensee's request for the hearing. request for a hearing shall serve as a bar to prosecution until a decision fron the department becomes final. The licensee at the hearing may testify o present evidence having a bearing on the denial, suspension, or revocation o his license, and after hearing all the evidence, the department shall make determination. If a license is suspended, denied, or revoked, it may not b reinstated until examination or inspection by the department shows that th cause for suspension, denial, or revocation has been eliminated or corrected.

(5) It is unlawful for a licensee to carry on the business or operations fo which he was licensed, during the term of suspension or revocation, and if h does so, the licensee is subject to the penalties provided in the chapter.

(6) A licensee who is aggrieved by the decision of the department in matters pertaining to suspension, denial, or revocation of a license may appeal within 30 days after the date of determination by the department, to the district court of the county in which he was licensed, if in the state, or in th case of a business firm of any nature in the state, of the county of its principal place of business.

(7) If a license is revoked a new license must be obtained from the department, but a new license may be issued only when the cause for revocation ha been corrected.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947 3-24-106.

Cross-References

Contested cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

81-22-204. License required for milk or cream route. It is unlawfu for a person to engage in hauling milk or cream on an established milk o cream route for a manufactured dairy products plant, milk plant, or milk o cream station without first procuring a license from the department. Th department shall establish a fee for the license.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947 3-24-100; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 14, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 444, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted a fee established by the department for fee of $5 annually.

81-22-205. Examination and licensing of persons engaged in testing. (1) A person may not operate a butterfat, protein, solids, or other component content test where milk or cream is bought and paid for on the basis of these values without first passing an appropriate examination and obtaining the license required by the department. A person desiring to operate these tests shall apply to the department for permission to take the butterfat, protein, solids, or other component content test operator's examination. The examination shall be given to the applicant by the department. On passing the examination to the satisfaction of the department, the applicant shall be issued a license authorizing him to conduct these tests in this state. The department shall establish a fee to be paid for each license and for each renewal.

(2) Milk and cream tester's licenses may be revoked, suspended, or denied where testing is not conducted under official test procedures or under department rules. If the tester regularly or habitually reports results below the actual values of the butterfat, protein, solids, or other compound component values, the licensee is subject to the penalties provided in this chapter. A person who alters the results of an official test is subject to the penalties provided in this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 24-102; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 444, L. 1983.**

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Near end of (1), substituted fee established by the department for icense fee of $10.

81-22-206. Licensing of graders, weighers, and samplers. It is unlawful for a person to grade, weigh, or sample milk or cream to be used for processing into grade A milk and cream or used in manufactured dairy products without first procuring a license as a grader, weigher, and sampler from the department and passing the examination required by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 24-105(2).**

81-22-207. License — issuance and penalty. (1) All licenses issued under this part are issued as a matter of privilege, rather than as a matter of right, and only after proper qualifications under the rules of the board.

(2) All licenses issued under this part are valid, unless sooner suspended or revoked for cause, from the date of issue through December 31 of the year in which issued. All licenses shall be renewed by the first January 31 following the date of license expiration on payment of the required fee.

(3) All licenses issued under this part shall be posted in conspicuous view at the place of business.

(4) Licenses issued under this part are not transferable from place to place or person to person.

(5) Penalties of $5 per month or fraction of a month from January 31 of each year may be imposed by the department for a failure to apply for a license under this part. Regulatory action may not be taken against a dairyman licensed under this part until 2 years following the adoption of rules under this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 24-101.**

81-22-208. Licenses and schedule of license fees. (1) Licenses ar license fees required under this part must be established by the departme for the following facilities and activities:

(a) manufactured dairy products plant; however, a plant license is n required of a food service establishment licensed by the Montana departme of health and environmental sciences, as defined in 50-50-102, and no licens is required to manufacture nondairy products when only such products a manufactured;

(b) cream station; however, a license is not required if the cream statio is owned and operated by a licensed plant; but the milk and cream, equi ment, premises, and means of transporting milk or cream is subject to offici inspection;

(c) dairy producing milk for manufacturing purposes; however, a dai license is not required if the dairy farm is licensed by the department to pr duce and sell milk or cream in the form in which it is originally produced required by 81-21-102; and

(d) grader-weigher-sampler, tester, and hauler; however, a separate grade weigher-sampler, tester, and hauler license is required whether a person pe forming these activities owns and operates the plant, is employed by th plant, or is self-employed.

(2) A license is valid on the date issued through December 31 of that ye unless suspended or revoked by the department. A license must be renewe by the first January 31 following the expiration date of December 31. license renewal application form may be supplied by the department. Whe the license renewal application form is returned to the department, it shall accompanied by the correct license fee. A license shall be posted in conspic ous view at the place of business. A license is not transferable from place place or from person to person. A penalty fee in an amount established a rule of the department may be imposed by it on a person who fails to app for renewal of his license if under this part that person is required to licensed.

(3) All license fees collected shall be deposited in the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 451, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-112.1; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 444, 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted fees established by the department for $50 for manufactured dairy products plant, $5 for a cream station, $5 for a dairy producing milk for man facturing purposes, $5 for a grader-weigher-ampler, $10 for a tester, and $5 for a hauler; a in (2) substituted fee established by the depar ment for penalty of $5 per month or fraction a month after January 31.

81-22-209. License requirements applicable. The licenses require under this part apply only to those licenses issued by the department. Th part does not repeal or abrogate the authority of or the issuance of licens by the department of health and environmental sciences.

History: En. Sec. 42, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 194 3-24-129.

Cross-References

Department of Health and Environmental Sciences — licensing of food manufacturing establishments, Title 50, ch. 50, part 2.

Part 3

Inspection

81-22-301. Tests and analyses — admissibility as evidence. (1) The department may require a chemist, biologist, microbiologist, serologist, or other qualified employee of the department of health and environmental sciences or other laboratory approved by the department to test or analyze samples of milk, cream, manufactured dairy products, or products made in the semblance or imitation of these products.

(2) Any appropriate test method listed in Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, current edition—American Public Health Association, Inc., or Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water, current edition—American Public Health Association, Inc., or the methods in the Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, current edition as published by the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, or any other appropriate tests approved by the department may be used, and the results of these tests or analyses are admissible as prima facie evidence of the facts disclosed, in a court, hearing, or proceeding arising under this chapter, when identified by the sample numbers and verified by the department representative and analyst handling them. These tests shall be designated and referred to as "official tests".

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2498.

81-22-302. Taking and preservation of samples. (1) A person purchasing or sampling milk or cream for manufacture, sale, or shipment and paying for the milk or cream on the basis of the butterfat, protein, solids, or other compound components contained in the milk or cream as determined by official test, when receiving the milk or cream, shall take a sample of the milk or cream.

(2) All samples taken shall be plainly marked or labeled on the records of the purchaser or sampler to correspond with the name of the person from whom the purchase was made or sample obtained. The record of purchase shall also show the weight of the milk or cream, the results of the analysis, the date of sampling, and the amount paid. All milk and cream samples on which payment for butterfat, protein, solids, or other components is based shall be kept and suitably preserved by the purchaser for a minimum of 14 days following testing in the case of milk and for at least 2 days in the case of cream. These samples are subject to retest by the department.

(3) This section does not prohibit the weighing or measuring of milk in and sampling of milk from farm bulk milk tanks or the use of composite or single samples of milk according to rules adopted by the department or the test procedures prescribed in this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2499.

81-22-303. Sampling and testing by department. The department shall have the authority to sample, test, and/or retest samples of milk or cream or their products at any dairy, at the premises of any supplier of milk or cream for manufacturing purposes, or at any manufactured dairy products plant, milk plant, or cream buying or receiving station.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-103.

Cross-References
Testing of milk, 81-23-105.

81-22-304. Department's right of entry into dairy or plants fo inspection — penalty. (1) The department or its authorized agent has th right of entry during normal business hours, including Sundays and holidays into a dairy supplying milk or cream for manufacturing purposes, manufactured dairy products plant, milk plant, cream receiving station, transportatio facility, or any premises where dairy products, dairy manufactured products or their substitutes or imitations are produced, manufactured, sold, offered fo sale, or stored while in transit to inspect the dairy or plant, its facilities an products, or to obtain samples for testing or analysis. It is unlawful for person to interfere with the department or its authorized agent in the performance of its duty to enter, inspect, or obtain samples.

(2) Violation of this section is a misdemeanor and subjects the offende to a fine of not less than $50 and not more than $500 or to imprisonmen in the county jail for not less than 1 or more than 30 days or both such fin and imprisonment.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-114.

Cross-References
Search and seizure, Art. II, sec. 11, Mont. Const.; Title 46, ch. 5.

81-22-305. Cooperative agreements with other agencies. (1) Th department may enter into cooperative working agreements with state county, city, and town departments and their political or departmental subdivisions to facilitate the performance of its functions or duties.

(2) This section permits the department to establish cooperative workin agreements with health departments, sanitarians, or health officers when special investigations, sampling, or analyses are considered advisable.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947 3-24-115.

Part 4

Sanitation, Quality, and Labeling Requirements

81-22-401. Grading of milk — condemnation of unsafe milk. Mil or cream purchased for use in milk plants or for use in a manufactured dair product in this state shall be graded by licensed graders, weighers, and samplers. It is unlawful to sell, purchase, or use milk or cream for a food purpos if the milk or cream is found to be musty, adulterated, rancid, dirty, wit marked undesirable odors or flavors, or to contain foreign objects, fragments substances, or excessive bacteria. The milk or cream grader or the departmen shall condemn the milk or cream and may add to the milk or cream a nontoxic coloring substance or rennet and return it to or leave it with the producer with an explanation of the cause for rejection.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947 3-24-104.

31-22-402. Employment of grader, weigher, and sampler — revo-tion of operator's license. (1) Persons receiving or purchasing milk or am and persons collecting milk or cream on milk or cream routes shall ovide a licensed grader, weigher, and sampler at each receiving station or each route.

2) A person who knowingly employs an unlicensed person as a grader, igher, and sampler or one whose license has been revoked or suspended is oject to revocation of his own license to operate a manufactured dairy prod-s plant or cream or milk receiving station or to the penalties prescribed this chapter.

listory: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 4-105(1), (3).

oss-References

'enalties for violation, Title 81, ch. 22, part 6.

31-22-403. Plans for construction, remodeling, or relocation of anufacturing plant. (1) Before the construction, extensive remodeling, or ocation of a dairy products manufacturing plant, detailed plans shall be omitted to the department for review and approval before construction, nodeling, or relocation begins. The plans must show:

(a) size of rooms;

(b) type of building material;

(c) lighting and electrical system;

(d) ventilation;

(e) location of water supply;

(f) sewage disposal;

(g) materials to be used in floors, walls, and ceilings;

(h) location and type of floor drains;

(i) plumbing, plumbing fixtures, equipment; and

(j) the makes, models, and serial numbers of new or used equipment or chinery being added to or replacing existing equipment or machinery.

(2) Replacement equipment shall be of the NSF or 3A standard approved oes, unless otherwise approved by the department. Construction and mate-ls must conform to rules of the department and of building, electrical, and umbing codes in effect in the area.

(3) Wastewater, sewage, and air pollutants shall be disposed by means proved by the department of health and environmental sciences, and evi-nce shall be submitted that approval has been obtained from the depart-ent of health and environmental sciences.

listory: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 4-110.

81-22-404. Removal or destruction of products in case of potential alth hazards. (1) When epidemiological evidence indicates or the likeli-od exists that a dairy or manufactured dairy products plant is producing, anufacturing, storing, handling, or offering for sale milk or a manufactured iry product which is adulterated or which may be detrimental to the health safety of the consumer, the department may request the department of alth and environmental sciences to remove the product from the market or hold, dispose of, destroy, or treat the product so that it no longer consti-tes a potential health hazard.

(2) It is unlawful for a person to violate an order which requires t product's removal from the market or its retention, disposal, destruction, treatment. Violation is punishable as a misdemeanor, and each violation subject to a fine of not less than $25 or more than $250 or to imprisonme in the county jail for not more than 30 days or both fine and imprisonment

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 19 3-24-113.

81-22-405. Labeling of cheese containers. It shall be unlawful a punishable as a misdemeanor for any person to offer for sale, expose for sa or sell any cheese in any container or wrapper unless such container wrapper bears a legible label or inscription indicating the net weight, type style of cheese, and the manufacturer's or distributor's name and address plant number.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-117(part).

Cross-References

Penalty for violation, 81-22-601.

81-22-406. Products to be kept at safe temperature. All manuf tured dairy products which are handled, displayed, transported, exposed sale, offered for sale, or sold in Montana shall be considered perishable a potentially hazardous and shall be kept at safe temperature or below; p vided, however, that:

(1) nothing in this requirement shall be construed as prohibiting higl temperatures which are necessary for curing, ripening, or aging of cert cheeses and cultured products; and

(2) this section does not apply to manufactured dairy products packa in hermetically sealed containers or sterile manufactured dairy products wh do not require refrigeration for their safekeeping.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-117(part).

81-22-407. Sanitary regulation of imported products. (1) All ma factured dairy products or imitations or products made in semblance ther covered by this chapter, shipped into Montana for sale, display, or use m be produced under the same or equivalent sanitary regulations and requi ments as govern the production of such products in Montana.

(2) Unless the sanitary conditions of manufacture and standards of id tity conform to the same or equivalent standards required by the laws regulations of this state, such products shall not be sold, given away, played, transported into, or used in Montana.

History: En. Sec. 31, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-118.

81-22-408. Manufacturer's and wholesaler's or retailer's names appear on package — use of codes and numbers permitted. (1) manufactured dairy products sold, offered, displayed, or exposed for sale wholesale or retail in this state, wherever manufactured, must be packaged a protective wrapper or package and must have the manufacturer's wholesaler's or retailer's names clearly printed in a conspicuous place on package or wrapper in which it is sold.

(2) If a manufactured dairy product is packaged in a plant other than t of the plant whose name appears on the package or wrapper, the package

apper shall also show the name of the plant at which the product was pack-
ed or wrapped.

3) This section does not prevent the use of codes or numbers which des-
ate the packaging or wrapping plant if these codes or numbers are regis-
ed with the department.

istory: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947,
4-119; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

31-22-409. Adulterating milk or cream unlawful. (1) It shall be
lawful for any person to adulterate milk or cream produced or sold for
nufacturing purposes or for any manufactured dairy product to contain an
ılterant. For purposes of this chapter, the presence of any antimicrobial
stance, pesticide residuals, unapproved coloring, food additives, or foreign
stances added directly to or assimilated into such products which are not
licitly allowed in the Code of Federal Regulations, except for the addition
adulterants for rejection purposes, shall be deemed adulterated. Violations
this subsection shall be misdemeanors and shall be punishable by fine or
prisonment, or both, as provided in this chapter.

2) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, manufacture, exchange, dis-
y, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, as milk or cream, any impure,
ored, adulterated, or unwholesome milk or cream or any substance in the
nblance or imitation of milk or cream, nor shall any such impure, colored,
ılterated, or unwholesome milk or cream be used in the manufacture of any
icle of food for human beings.

istory: (1)En. Sec. 37, Ch. 413, L. 1971; Sec. 3-24-124, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 33, Ch.
, L. 1971; Sec. 3-24-120, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-120, 3-24-124.

31-22-410. Manufacture, sale, or importation of products contain-
g extraneous fats. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture,
x, compound with, or add to milk, cream, or any manufactured dairy prod-
s or to transport into Montana any manufactured dairy product containing
eign animal fats or foreign animal or vegetable oils or products containing
napproved ingredients with the intent to sell the same as milk, cream, or
nufactured dairy products except as allowed under the law and/or regula-
ns of Montana, nor shall any person possess, solicit orders for display, or
l any such article, substance, or compound as or for milk, cream, or manu-
tured dairy products.

istory: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-121.

31-22-411. Filled dairy products unlawful — exceptions. (1) Filled
iry products resemble genuine dairy products so closely that they lend
mselves readily to substitution for and confusion with such dairy products
d in many cases cannot be distinguished from genuine dairy products by
ordinary consumer or ordinary laboratory procedures. The manufacture,
e, exchange, purveying, transportation, possession, or offering for sale or
hange or purveyance of filled dairy products lends itself to substitution,
ıfusion, deception, and fraud and if permitted, tends to interfere with the
lerly and fair marketing of foods essential to the well-being of the people
this state. It is hereby declared to be the purpose of this chapter to:

a) correct, prevent, and eliminate the condition above referred to;

b) protect the public from confusion, fraud, and deception;

(c) prohibit practices inimical to the general welfare; and

(d) promote the orderly and fair marketing of essential foods.

(2) It is unlawful:

(a) for any person to manufacture, sell, exchange, display, purvey, transport, or possess any filled dairy product or to offer or expose for sale o exchange or to be purveyed any such product in intrastate commerce;

(b) for any person owning or operating a bakery, confectionery shop, factory, or other place where food products are prepared or manufactured fo sale, exchange, or purveyance to the public in intrastate commerce to utiliz any filled dairy product as an ingredient in any food product so manufacture or prepared;

(c) for any person knowingly to sell, exchange, purvey, transport, or possess any food product in intrastate commerce in which any filled dair product is an ingredient.

(3) The term "filled dairy product" does not mean or include:

(a) oleomargarine;

(b) any distinctive proprietary food compound not readily mistaken for dairy product where such compound is customarily used on the order of physician and is prepared and designed for medicinal or special dietary us and prominently so labeled;

(c) any frozen dessert containing animal fat (other than butterfat) or vegetable fat when the container is properly labeled;

(d) any dairy product flavored with chocolate or cocoa where the fats o oils other than milk fat contained in such product do not exceed the amoun of cacao fat naturally present in the chocolate or cocoa used; or

(e) any dairy product in which the vitamin content has been increased an food oil utilized as a carrier of such vitamins provided the quantity of suc food oil does not exceed 1/100 of 1% of the weight of the finished dair product.

History: **En. Sec. 35, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-122.**

81-22-412. Manufactured products to conform to standards o identity. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, display, transport, sell, or offer for sale in Montana as a manufactured dairy product an substance or product which does not conform to the standards of identity fo such product as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations or to the standar of identity established by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 36, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-123.**

81-22-413. Pasteurization required. All milk and cream used in th manufacture of any dairy product or products made in semblance or imitatio of dairy products sold, offered for sale, purveyed, stored, displayed, or transported in Montana must be pasteurized. However, cheese held, stored, or age for at least 60 days at not less than 35 degrees F is not required to be mad from pasteurized milk or cream but must be labeled "made from raw o unpasteurized milk or unpasteurized cream", as the case may be. Other cu tured raw or unpasteurized dairy products that can be made safe by agin must be similarly aged and labeled as required above.

History: **En. Sec. 39, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-126; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 14, L. 197**

81-22-414. Pasteurization apparatus and records. (1) The department may adopt rules which it considers necessary to assure proper control and use of all equipment used in the process of pasteurization. The department may require the operation of devices and apparatus which are needed to accurately record and indicate temperatures to which and the length of time for which the pasteurized product has been heated, including those periods and temperatures when the equipment is cleaned and sanitized by C.I.P. method. A person using pasteurizing equipment in this state shall properly record and have available to the department for the preceding 2 months all records pertaining to the pasteurization of any product. These records shall at all times be open to the inspection of the department of livestock, the department of health and environmental sciences, and all other state, county, and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of laws and ordinances respecting dairy products or the public health.

(2) Pasteurizing equipment which records temperatures or controls the time of holding shall be timed, set, and sealed by the department. The seals may not be removed or broken without first notifying the department.

History: **En. Sec. 40, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-127.**

81-22-415. Pasteurization labeling. It is unlawful for a person to sell, offer for sale, exchange, or to have in his possession for these purposes milk, cream, or a manufactured dairy product in a container or package marked, labeled, or in any way designating the contents of the container or package as "pasteurized", unless it has been treated by an approved process of pasteurization as required by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 41, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-128.**

81-22-416. Milk and manufactured dairy products to conform to standards. All milk and cream used in manufactured dairy products, and the manufactured dairy products, shall conform to the standards of purity, quality, and wholesomeness as provided in this chapter or in the regulations promulgated under the authority of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 44, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-131.**

81-22-417. Making or selling products in violation of chapter prohibited — penalty. It is unlawful for a person, firm, or corporation or its servant or agent to manufacture, sell, or expose or offer for sale or exchange butter or other substance or commodity defined in this chapter containing less butterfat or other ingredient than required by this chapter. A violator is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable under 81-22-601.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 93, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2620.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 68, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2404(18).**

81-22-418. Posting prices of butterfat required. All persons who buy milk or cream for manufacturing purposes shall post the current prices for butterfat or other component content of milk or cream in a conspicuous place in the factory or place of business. Such price schedule may be based upon butterfat, protein, solids, or other components of milk or cream and shall indicate upon which of such basis payment is made.

History: **En. Sec. 45, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-132.**

81-22-419. Requirements for containers and equipment. All containers and equipment used in the manufacture, storage, holding display, and transportation of any manufactured dairy product shall be nontoxic, easily cleanable, and free from dents, cracks, crevices, rust, and any other condition which would prevent cleaning and sanitizing.

History: En. Sec. 47, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-134.

81-22-420. Labeling of animal or vegetable fat contents on frozen desserts. (1) Any frozen dessert made in the semblance of or in imitation of ice cream in this chapter, which contains any amount of animal fat (other than milk fat) or vegetable fat or oil (other than any such fat or oil which is naturally present in any flavoring ingredient), shall be labeled as an animal fat product or vegetable fat product, or a combination of both, as the case may be. Such animal fat or vegetable fat products shall be manufactured from a pasteurized mix which has been processed in a licensed manufacturing dairy product plant. All persons manufacturing, offering for sale or exchange, or selling such animal fat or vegetable fat frozen desserts shall be subject to the sanitary, reporting, and licensing regulations of this chapter and of the regulations promulgated under the authority of this chapter.

(2) No representation shall be made by statement, word, grade designation, design, symbol, device, or in any other manner on any container, package, or wrapper or on any advertising media that such animal fat or vegetable fat product, or combination thereof, is ice cream, sherbet, or any of their low-fat counterparts or derivatives or any other products which are prohibited from containing animal or vegetable fats.

(3) The container, package, or wrapper containing such animal fat or vegetable fat frozen dessert shall be clearly and plainly marked, labeled, or printed on the outside in boldfaced letters with the words, "animal fat product", "vegetable fat product", "animal-vegetable fat product", or "vegetable-animal fat product", as the case may be, and shall bear thereon the common or usual name of each of the ingredients therein, including the fats or oils, except that spices, flavorings, or colorings may be designated as such without naming each.

History: En. Sec. 48, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-135.

81-22-421. Labeling on manufactured dairy products to conform to requirements. Labeling on manufactured dairy products shall conform to requirements of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and to the other requirements which are adopted by the department of livestock or the department of health and environmental sciences.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-136.

Cross-References

Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 50, ch. 31.

Part 5

Records and Reports

81-22-501. Required records and reports — examination. The department may require dairies and dairy product manufacturers to maintain

d produce for examination or to report the records necessary for carrying
t its duties under this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2492.

81-22-502. Monthly report of plant operator — penalty. A person
erating a manufactured dairy products plant in this state shall send to the
partment once a month, not later than the 10th day of the month, a full
port of the amounts of butter, cheese, frozen dessert, ice cream, low-fat ice
eam, sherbet, water ices, ice milk, freezer-made milk shakes, or other dairy
oducts handled or manufactured during the preceding month, as requested
the department. Any person failing to render the report required by this
ction or failing to make the report by the date due is guilty of a misde-
eanor and subject to the penalties provided in this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947,
24-111.

oss-References

Penalties for violation, Title 81, ch. 22, part 6.

**81-22-503. Buyers and plants to make records available to depart-
ent.** (1) Persons, including cooperatives, who buy or sell milk or cream on
e basis of butterfat, protein, solids, or other component content of milk or
eam shall make available to the department, on its request, records showing
e amounts of milk or cream sold or purchased, the price per pound, the
nount paid, the sampling period for which the amount was paid, and the
me and address of the person to whom payment was made or from whom
yment was received.

(2) A manufactured dairy product plant, on request by the department,
all make available production records of dairy manufactured products cov-
ed by this chapter and manufactured products made in semblance or imita-
on of these dairy products.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947,
24-116.

Part 6

Penalties

81-22-601. Penalties for violations. (1) A person who violates this
apter, fails to comply with the rules adopted under this chapter, or fails or
glects to obey a lawful order of the department made under this chapter,
guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) Unless a specific penalty is provided in this chapter or rules for the
fense, the offender shall be fined not less than $25 and not more than $500
imprisoned in the county jail for not to exceed 6 months or both fined and
prisoned.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947,
24-137.

**81-22-602. Deceit in grade, measure, or test of milk and cream
nlawful.** (1) No person may use a measure or grading or testing apparatus
hich does not comply with the standards of the department or make any

false or inaccurate statement or otherwise deceive or defraud a producer o other person concerning the weight, measure, butterfat content, or other component content of milk or cream.

(2) A person, firm, or corporation who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $300 or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 2 months or both fined and imprisoned. The department may revoke a license issued to a person, firm, or corporatio upon conviction for violation of this section.

History: **(1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 182, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3572.1 R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-113, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-24-138 by Sec. 3, Ch. 218, L. 1974 amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 3-24-138, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 182, L. 1931; amd Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3572.2, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-114, R.C.M. 1947; amd. an redes. 3-24-139 by Sec. 4, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-24-139; R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-138 3-24-139.**

CHAPTER 23

MILK PRICE CONTROL

Part 1 — General Administration

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Part 1

General Administration

81-23-101. Definitions. (1) Unless the context requires otherwise, in is chapter the following definitions apply:

(a) "Board" means the board of milk control provided for in 2-15-1802.

(b) "Class I milk" includes all bottled or packaged milk, low fat, butterilk, chocolate milk, whipping cream, commercial cream, half-and-half, skim ilk, fortified skim milk, skim milk flavored drinks, and any other fluid milk ot specifically classified in this chapter, whether raw, pasteurized, homogeized, sterile, or aseptic.

(c) "Class II milk" includes milk used in the manufacture of ice cream and e cream mix, ice milk, sherbet, eggnog, cultured sour cream, cottage cheese, ondensed milk, and powdered skim for human consumption.

(d) "Class III milk" includes milk used in the manufacture of butter, chedar cheese, process cheese, livestock feed, powdered skim other than for uman consumption, and skim milk dumped.

(e) "Consumer" means a person or an agency, other than a dealer, who urchases milk for consumption or use.

(f) "Dealer" means a producer, distributor, producer-distributor, jobber, or ndependent contractor.

(g) "Department" means the department of commerce provided for in itle 2, chapter 15, part 18.

(h) "Distributor" means a person purchasing milk from any source, either bulk or in packages, and distributing it for consumption in this state. The erm includes what are commonly known as jobbers and independent contracors. The term, however, excludes a person purchasing milk from a dealer censed under this chapter, for resale over the counter at retail or for conumption on the premises.

(i) "Jobber prices" means those prices at which milk owned by a distribuor is sold, in bulk or in packages, to a jobber or independent contractor.

(j) "Licensee" means a person who holds a license from the department.

(k) "Market" means an area of the state designated by the department as natural marketing area.

(l) "Milk" means the lacteal secretion of a dairy animal or animals, includng those secretions when raw and when cooled, pasteurized, standardized, omogenized, recombined, concentrated fresh, or otherwise processed and all f which is designated as grade A by a duly constituted health authority and lso includes those secretions which are in any manner rendered sterile or septic, notwithstanding whether they are regulated by any health authority f this or any other state or nation.

(m) "Person" means a person, firm, corporation, or cooperative association.

(n) "Producer" means a person who produces milk for consumption in is state, selling it to a distributor.

(o) "Producer-distributor" means a person both producing and distributing ilk for consumption in this state.

(p) "Producer prices" means those prices at which milk owned by a producer is sold in bulk to a distributor.

(q) "Retail prices" means those prices at which milk owned by a retailer is sold, in bulk or in packages, over the counter at retail or for consumption on the premises.

(r) "Retailer" means a person selling milk in bulk or in packages over the counter at retail or for consumption on the premises and includes but is not limited to retail stores of all types, restaurants, boardinghouses, fraternities, sororities, confectionaries, public and private schools, including colleges and universities, and both public and private institutions and instrumentalities of all types and description.

(s) "Wholesale prices" means those prices at which milk owned by a distributor is sold, in bulk or in packages, to a retailer.

(2) The department may assign new milk products, not expressly included in one of the classes defined in this section, to the class which in its discretion it determines to be proper.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 4, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 89, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-403; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of business regulation" in (1)(g).

81-23-102. Policy. (1) It is hereby declared that:

(a) milk is a necessary article of food for human consumption;

(b) the production and maintenance of an adequate supply of healthfu milk of proper chemical and physical content, free from contamination, i vital to the public health and welfare;

(c) the production, transportation, processing, storage, distribution, an sale of milk in the state of Montana is an industry affecting the public health and interest;

(d) unfair, unjust, destructive, and demoralizing trade practices have bee and are now being carried on in the production, transportation, processing storage, distribution, and sale of milk and products manufactured therefrom which trade practices constitute a constant menace to the health and welfar of the inhabitants of this state and tend to undermine the sanitary regulations and standards of content and purity of milk;

(e) health regulations alone are insufficient to prevent disturbances in th milk industry and to safeguard the consuming public from further inadequac of a supply of this necessary commodity;

(f) it is the policy of this state to promote, foster, and encourage th intelligent production and orderly marketing of milk and cream and product manufactured therefrom, to eliminate speculation and waste, to make the distribution thereof between the producer and consumer as direct as can be efficiently and economically done, and to stabilize the marketing of suc commodities;

(g) investigations have revealed and experience has shown that, due to th nature of milk and the conditions surrounding the production and marketin of milk and due to the vital importance of milk to the health and well-bein of the citizens of this state, it is necessary to invoke the police powers of th state to provide a constant supervision and regulation of the milk industry the state to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of those unfair, unjus destructive, demoralizing, and chaotic conditions and trade practices within the industry which have in the past affected the industry and which constantly threaten to be revived within the industry and to disrupt or destroy an adequate supply of pure and wholesome milk to the consuming public and to the citizens of this state;

(h) milk is a perishable commodity which is easily contaminated with harmful bacteria, which cannot be stored for any great length of time, which must be produced and distributed fresh daily, and the supply of which cannot be regulated from day to day but, due to natural and seasonal conditions, must be produced on a constantly uniform and even basis;

(i) the demand for this perishable commodity fluctuates from day to day and from time to time making it necessary that the producers and distributors shall produce and carry on hand a surplus of milk in order to guarantee and insure to the consuming public an adequate supply at all times, which surplus must of necessity be converted into byproducts of milk at great expense and ofttimes at a loss to the producer and distributor;

(j) this surplus of milk, though necessary and unavoidable, unless regulated, tends to undermine and destroy the milk industry, which causes producers to relax their diligence in complying with the provisions of the health authorities and ofttimes to produce milk of an inferior and unsanitary quality;

(k) investigation and experience have further shown that, due to the nature of milk and the conditions surrounding its production and marketing, unless the producers, distributors, and others engaged in the marketing of milk are guaranteed and insured a reasonable profit on milk, both the supply and quality of milk are affected to the detriment of and against the best interest of the citizens of this state whose health and well-being are thereby vitally affected;

(l) where no supervision and regulation are provided for the orderly and profitable marketing of milk, past experience has shown that the credit status of both producers and distributors of milk is adversely affected to a serious degree, thereby entailing loss and hardship upon all within the community with whom these producers and distributors carry on business relations;

(m) due to the nature of milk and the conditions surrounding its production and distribution, the natural law of supply and demand has been found inadequate to protect the industry in this and other states and in the public interest it is necessary to provide state supervision and regulation of the milk industry in this state.

(2) The general purpose of this chapter is to protect and promote public welfare and to eliminate unfair and demoralizing trade practices in the milk industry. It is enacted in the exercise of the police powers of the state.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1967; Sec. 27-401, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 4, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 88, Ch. 431, L. 1975; Sec. 27-402, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 27-401, 27-402.

81-23-103. General powers of the department. (1) The department shall supervise, regulate, and control the milk industry of this state, including the production, processing, storage, distribution, and sale of milk sold for consumption in this state. Nothing in this chapter abrogates or affects the status, force, or operation of any provision of public health laws or the law under which the department of livestock is constituted together with the department of livestock rules, county board of health rules, or municipal ordinances for the promotion or protection of the public health. The department may cooperate with the department of health and environmental sciences, the board of livestock, any county or city board of health, or the department of agriculture in enforcing this chapter.

(2) The department shall investigate all matters pertaining to the production, processing, storage, distribution, and sale of milk in this state and conduct hearings upon any subject pertinent to the administration of this chapter. The department may subpoena milk dealers, their records, books, and accounts, and any other person from whom information may be desired or considered necessary to carry out the purposes and intent of this chapter and may take depositions of witnesses who are sick or absent from the state or who cannot otherwise appear in person before the department at its offices. The department shall give at least 10 days' notice to the proposed witness.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 4, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 90, Ch. 431, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 19, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-405.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act — contested case procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

Creation of Department of Livestock, 2-15-3101.

81-23-104. Rules and orders. The department may adopt and enforce rules and orders necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter and any orders adopted under it by the department or the board. A rule or order shal be posted for public inspection in the main office of the department for 3 days, and a copy shall be filed in the office of the department. A copy shal also be sent by registered or certified letter to the secretary of each area except in the case of an order directed only to a person or persons named in it, which shall be served by personal delivery of a copy or by mailing a copy to each person to whom the order is directed or, in the case of a corporation to any officer or agent of the corporation upon whom a summons may be served in accordance with laws of this state. The posting, in the main office of the department, of a rule or order not required to be personally served as provided in this section and the filing in the office of the department is sufficient notice to all persons affected by the rule or order. A rule or order when properly posted and filed or served, as provided in this section, has the force of law.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 97, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-413.

81-23-105. Testing of milk. (1) For the purpose of determining th value of milk supplied by producers during routine audits of milk processin plants which receive raw milk directly from producers, the department o commerce may establish a program of testing such raw milk.

(2) The department of commerce may levy an assessment on licensed producers to secure the necessary funds to administer this program. This assessment is in addition to those provided in 81-23-202.

(3) All personnel employed in the sampling and testing program shall b licensed by the animal health division of the department of livestock.

(4) The department of commerce may conduct all types of sampling, grading, and testing techniques which it considers necessary to carry out the intent of this section.

History: En. 27-430 by Sec. 1, Ch. 245, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-430; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 316, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) before "establish a program", changed "shall" to "may".

1985 Appropriations Act — Milk Control Fees — Milk Testing Equipment: Section 17, Category C, Department of Livestock narrative of HB 500, "The General Appropriations Act of 1985", provided in part: "The appropriation in item 2 in fiscal 1986 includes $27,600 from the state special revenue fund for milk control authorized in section 81-23-202, MCA. The assessment authorized in section 81-23-202, MCA, in effect July 1, 1985, will not be reduced until this expenditure has been made. This amount has been generated under the provisions of section 81-23-105, MCA, for milk testing. This is to assist in the purchase of milk testing equipment authorized in this appropriation."

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of business regulation" in (1), (2), and (4).

Cross-References

Sampling and testing by Department, 81-22-303.

81-23-106. Application. This chapter does not apply to foreign or interstate commerce except insofar as it may be effective in compliance with the United States constitution and with the laws of the United States. It is the intention of the legislature, however, that the instant, whenever that may be, that the handling within the state by a dealer of milk produced outside of the state becomes the subject of regulation by the state in the exercise of its police powers, the provisions of this chapter affecting intrastate milk immediately apply and the powers conferred by this chapter attach thereto.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 106, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-423(2).

Part 2

Licensing

Part Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act — contested case procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

Licensing of milk plants and dairies selling milk or cream for public consumption, 81-21-102.

81-23-201. Licenses to producers, producer-distributors, distributors, and jobbers. In any market where the provisions of this chapter apply, it is unlawful for a producer, producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber to produce, transport, process, store, handle, distribute, buy, or sell milk unless the dealer is properly licensed as provided by this chapter. It is unlawful for a person to buy, sell, handle, process, or distribute milk which he knows or has reason to believe has been previously dealt with or handled in violation of any provision of this chapter. The department may decline to grant a license or may suspend or revoke a license already granted, upon due cause and after hearings.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 93, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-408.

81-23-202. Licenses — disposition of income. (1) A producer, producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber may not engage in the business of producing or selling milk subject to this chapter in this state without first having obtained a license from the department of livestock or, in the case of milk entering this state from another state or foreign nation, without complying with the requirements of the Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and without being licensed under this chapter by the department. The annual fee for the license from the department is $2 and is due before July 1 and shall be deposited by the department to the credit of the general fund. The license required by this chapter is in addition to any other license required by state law or any municipality of this state. This chapter shall apply to every part of the state of Montana.

(2) In addition to the annual license fee, the department shall, in each year, before April 1, for the purpose of securing funds to administer and enforce this chapter, levy an assessment upon producers, producer-distributors, and distributors as follows:

(a) a fee per hundredweight on the total volume of all milk subject to this chapter produced and sold by a producer-distributor;

(b) a fee per hundredweight on the total volume of all milk subject to this chapter sold by a producer;

(c) a fee per hundredweight on the total volume of all milk subject to this chapter sold by a distributor, excepting that which is sold to another distributor.

(3) The department shall adopt rules fixing the amount of each fee. The amounts may not exceed levels sufficient to provide for the administration o this chapter. The fee assessed on a producer or on a distributor may not b more than one-half the fee assessed on a producer-distributor.

(4) The assessment upon producer-distributors, producers, and distributors shall be paid quarterly before January 15, April 15, July 15, and Octobe 15 of each year. The amount of the assessment shall be computed by applyin the fee designated by the department to the volume of milk sold in the preceding calendar quarter.

(5) Failure of a producer, producer-distributor, or distributor to pay a assessment when due is a violation of this chapter and his license under thi chapter automatically terminates and is void. A license so terminated shall b reinstated by the department upon payment of a delinquency fee equal t 30% of the assessment which was due.

(6) All assessments required by this chapter shall be deposited by th department in the state special revenue fund. All costs of administering thi chapter, including the salaries of employees and assistants, per diem an expenses of board members, and all other disbursements necessary to carr out the purpose of this chapter, shall be paid out of control board moneys i that fund.

(7) The department may, if it finds the costs of administering and enforcing this chapter can be derived from lower rates, amend its rules to fix th rates at a less amount on or before April 1 in any year.

History: **Ap. p. Sec. 9, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 157, C 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 94, C 431, L. 1975; Sec. 27-409, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 23, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 106, C 431, L. 1975; Sec. 27-423, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 27-409, 27-423(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 27 L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Appropriations Act — Milk Control Fees — Milk Testing Equipment: Section 17, Category C, Department of Livestock narrative of HB 500, "The General Appropriations Act 1985", provided in part: "The appropriation i item 2 in fiscal 1986 includes $27,600 from th state special revenue fund for milk contr uthorized in section 81-23-202, MCA. The ssessment authorized in section 81-23-202, MCA, in effect July 1, 1985, will not be reduced ntil this expenditure has been made. This mount has been generated under the provisions f section 81-23-105, MCA, for milk testing. 'his is to assist in the purchase of milk testing quipment authorized in this appropriation."

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 50, ch. 31.

81-23-203. Application for licenses. An applicant for license to operte as a producer, producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber shall file a igned application upon a blank prepared under authority of the department, nd an applicant shall state facts concerning his circumstances and the nature f the business to be conducted which in the opinion of the department are ecessary for the administration of this chapter. The application shall certify he applicant to be the holder of all licenses required by the department of ivestock for the conduct of his business or, in the case of milk entering this tate from another state or foreign nation, compliance with the requirements f the Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The application shall be ccompanied by the license fee required to be paid.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 95, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-410.

81-23-204. Declining, suspending, and revoking licenses — penlties in lieu of suspension or revocation. (1) The department may refuse o grant a license or may suspend or revoke a license already granted for due ause upon due notice and after hearing. The violation of any provisions of his chapter or of any lawful order or rule of the board or department, the ailure or refusal to make required statements or reports, or failure to pay icense or assessment fees are causes for which the department may suspend r revoke a license.

(2) In place of suspension or revocation of a license, the department may ssess a civil penalty not to exceed $500 per day for each daily failure to comly with or each daily violation of the provisions of this chapter or of any awful order or rule of the department or board. If the person against whom a civil penalty is assessed fails to pay the civil penalty immediately, the department shall collect the civil penalty by a civil proceeding in the district court of the first judicial district. This penalty shall be construed as civil and not criminal in nature. Any moneys received by the department as a result of collection of civil penalties shall be paid into the state special revenue fund as provided by 81-23-403.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 96, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-411; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 23, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 23, near end of (1), after "department may" deleted "at its discretion".

Chapter 277 substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act — contested case procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

81-23-205. Repealed. Sec. 7, Ch. 23, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 4, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 108, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-426.

Part 3

Regulation of Milk Prices

81-23-301. Repealed. Sec. 7, Ch. 23, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 91, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-406.

81-23-302. Establishment of minimum prices. (1) The board shall fix minimum producer, wholesale, jobber, and retail prices for class I milk and minimum producer prices only for class II and class III milk by adopting rules in a manner prescribed by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

(2) The board shall establish such prices by means of flexible formulas which shall be devised so that they bring about such automatic changes in al minimum prices as are justified on the basis of changes in production, supply processing, distribution, and retailing costs.

(3) The board shall consider the balance between production and consumption of milk, the costs of production and distribution, and prices in adjacent and neighboring areas and states so that minimum prices which are fair and equitable to producers, distributors, jobbers, retailers, and consumers may result.

(4) The board shall, when publishing notice of proposed rulemaking under authority of this section, set forth the specific factors which shall be taken into consideration in establishing the formulas and in particular in determining costs of production and distribution and of the actual dollars and cents costs of production and distribution which preliminary studies and investigations of auditors or accountants in its employment indicate will or should be shown at the hearing so that all interested parties will have opportunity to be heard and to question or rebut such considerations as a matter of record.

(5) Such specific factors may include but shall not be limited to the following items:

(a) current and prospective supplies of milk in relation to current and prospective demands for such milk for all purposes;

(b) the ability and willingness of consumers to purchase, which shall include among other things per capita disposable income statistics, consumer price indexes, and wholesale price indexes;

(c) the cost factors in producing milk, which shall include among other things the prices paid by farmers generally (as used in parity calculations o the United States department of agriculture), prices paid by farmers for dairy feed in particular, and farm wage rates in this state;

(d) the alternative opportunities, both farm and nonfarm, open to milk producers, which shall include among other things prices received by farmers for all products other than milk, prices received by farmers for beef cattle and the percentage of unemployment in the state and nation as determined by appropriate state and federal agencies;

(e) the prices of butter, nonfat dry milk, and cheese;

(f) the cost factors in distributing milk, which shall include among other things the prices paid by distributors for equipment of all types required t process and market milk and prevailing wage rates in this state;

(g) the cost factors in jobbing milk, which shall include among other things raw product and ingredient costs, carton or other packaging cost, processing cost, and that part of general administrative costs of the supplying distributor which may properly be allocated to the handling of milk to the point at which such milk is at the supplying distributor's dock, equipment of all types required to market milk, and prevailing wage rates in the state;

(h) the need, if any, for freight or transportation charges to be deducted by distributors from producer prices for bulk milk.

(6) If the board at any time proposes to base all or any part of any official order establishing or revising any milk pricing formulas upon facts within its own knowledge, as distinguished from evidence which may be presented to it by the consuming public or the milk industry, the board shall, when publishing notice of proposed rulemaking under authority of this section, cause notice to be given to the consuming public and the milk industry of the specific facts within its own knowledge which it will consider, so that all interested parties will have opportunity to be heard and to question or rebut such facts as a matter of record.

(7) The board, after consideration of the evidence produced, shall make written findings and conclusions and shall fix by official rule the formula whereby minimum:

(a) producer prices for milk in classes I, II, and III shall be computed;

(b) wholesale prices for milk in class I shall be computed;

(c) jobber prices for milk in class I shall be computed;

(d) retail prices for milk in class I shall be computed.

(8) This section shall not be construed as requiring the board to promulgate any specific number of formulas, but shall be construed liberally so that the board may adopt any reasonable method of expression to accomplish the objective set forth in subsection (7). If the evidence presented to the board at any public hearing for the establishment or revision of milk pricing formulas is found by the board to require the establishment of separate and varying wholesale prices for any particular uses, the board shall designate the reasons therefor and establish such separate formulas.

(9) Each rule establishing or revising any milk pricing formulas shall classify milk by forms, classes, grades, or uses as the board may deem advisable and shall specify the minimum prices therefor.

(10) The board shall adopt rules after notice and hearing in the manner prescribed by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act to regulate transportation rates which distributors, contract haulers, and others charge producers for both farm-to-plant and interplant transportation of milk. No allowance for transportation of milk between plants may be permitted unless it is found by the board to be necessary to permit the movement of milk in the public interest.

(11) All milk purchased by a distributor shall be purchased on a uniform basis. The basis to be used shall be established by the board after the producers and the distributors have been consulted.

(12) The board may amend any official rule in the same manner provided herein for the original establishment of milk pricing formulas. The board may in its discretion, when it determines the need exists, give notice of and hold statewide public hearings affecting establishment or revision of milk pricing formulas.

(13) Upon petition of a distributor or a majority of his producers, th board shall hold a hearing to receive and consider evidence regarding th advisability and need for a base or quota plan as a method of payment b that distributor of producer prices; and if the board finds that the evidenc adduced at such hearing warrants the establishment of a base or quota plan the board shall proceed by official order to establish the same.

(14) Upon petition by any producer, producer-distributor, or distributor th board shall hold a hearing to receive and consider evidence regarding th advisability and need for a statewide pooling arrangement as a method o payment of producer prices, provided that at such hearing the board shal among other things specifically receive and consider evidence concerning pro duction and marketing practices which have historically prevailed statewide If the board finds that the evidence adduced at such hearing warrants th establishment of a statewide pooling arrangement, the board shall proceed b official order to establish the same; but such official order shall be of no forc or effect until it is approved in a referendum conducted by the board amon affected producers, producer-distributors, and distributors.

(15) The requirements hereinabove set forth concerning notices of hearing for the establishment of milk pricing formulas shall apply to any hearing regarding base or quota plans or statewide pooling arrangements or abandon ment thereof.

(16) Rules adopted pursuant to this section shall be enforced and audite for compliance by the milk control division of the department of commerce.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 4, 1967; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 127, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 92, Ch. 431, 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 19, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-407; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981; am Sec. 4, Ch. 23, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), after "class III milk" deleted "in all areas of the state"; deleted former (5)(i), which read: "a reasonable return on necessary investment to all ordinarily efficient and economical milk dealers"; deleted former (10), which read: "The milk produced in one natural marketing area and sold in another natural marketing area shall be paid for by a distributor or dealer in accordance with the pricing order of the area where produced at the price therein specified of the class or use in which it is ultimately used or sold."; in (11), deleted references to a natural marketing area; at end (12), after "formulas" deleted "in all mark areas of the state"; in (14), deleted several refe ences to marketing areas; and in (15), aft "quota plans" deleted "or areawide".

1981 Amendment: Substituted "departme of commerce" for "department of business reg lation" in (17) (now (16)).

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act adoption of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Creation of Board of Milk Control, 2-15-180

81-23-303. Rules of fair trade practices. The department may ado reasonable rules governing fair trade practices as they pertain to the tran action of business among licensees under this chapter and among license and the general public. Those rules shall contain but are not limited to prov sions prohibiting the following methods of doing business which are unfai unlawful, and not in the public interest:

(1) the payment, allowance, or acceptance of secret rebates, secret refund or unearned discounts by a person, whether in the form of money or othe wise;

(2) the giving of milk, cream, dairy products, services, or articles of a kind, except to bona fide charities, for the purpose of securing or retaini the fluid milk or fluid cream business of a customer;

(3) the extension to certain customers of special prices or services not available to all customers who purchase milk of like quantity under like terms and conditions;

(4) the purchasing, processing, bottling, packaging, transporting, delivering, or otherwise handling of milk which is to be or is sold or otherwise disposed of at less than the minimum wholesale and minimum retail prices established by the board;

(5) the payment of a price lower than the applicable producer price, established by the board, by a distributor to a producer for milk which is distributed to any person, including agencies of the federal, state, or local government.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 98, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-414; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 23, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (4), after "handling" deleted "in any marketing area".

81-23-304. Limitation on extension of credit to retailers. A sale or delivery may not be made by a producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber to a retailer, except for cash or payment within 15 days after regular billings, and all producer-distributors, distributors, and jobbers shall bill retailers at least monthly. A producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber may not extend more than 15 days' credit after billing to a retailer. A retailer may not receive delivery of milk without agreement to pay for it in cash within 15 days after regular billing. A correctly dated check which is honored upon presentment is cash within the meaning of this section. An extension or acceptance of credit in violation of this section shall be construed as rendering or receiving financial assistance. The licenses of producer-distributors, distributors, or jobbers involved in violation of this section shall be suspended or revoked as determined by the department after a hearing pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 99, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-414.1; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 23, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: At end of section after "department", substituted the hearing language for "in its discretion".

81-23-305. Financing prohibitions — producer and retailer. (1) A producer, producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber licensed under this chapter may not advance or loan money or credit to or furnish money or credit for or refinance or cosign or guarantee promissory notes, security agreements, conditional sales contracts, or other commercial paper for or on behalf of a retailer. A producer, producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber may not be financially interested, either directly or indirectly, in the conduct or operation of the business of a retailer. A producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber licensed under this chapter may not advance or loan money or credit to or furnish money or credit for or refinance or cosign or guarantee promissory notes, security agreements, conditional sales contracts, or other commercial paper for or on behalf of a producer. A producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber may not be financially interested, either directly or indirectly, in the conduct or operation of the business of a producer. This section does not prohibit a producer from belonging to, participating in, or patronizing a cooperative corporation or a producer, producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber from operating his own wholly-owned dairy products or other retail store or home-delivery retail routes.

(2) This section does not prohibit a producer from requesting and a distributor from granting an advance payment for milk before the regular date of payment for milk or limit in any way the right of a producer to assign part or all of moneys which are or may become due to him from a distributor.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 100, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-414.2.**

Part 4

Enforcement

81-23-401. Entry, inspection, and investigation. The department may enter, at all reasonable hours, all places where milk is produced, processed, bottled, handled, or stored or where the books, papers, records, or documents relative to those transactions are kept, and may inspect and copy them in any place in this state. The department may administer oaths and take testimony for the purpose of ascertaining facts which, in the judgment of the department, are necessary to administer this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 4, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 101, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-415.**

Cross-References

Search and seizure, Art. II, sec. 11, Mont. Const.; Title 46, ch. 5.

81-23-402. Reports of dealers — accounting system — records. (1) The department may require licensees to file with it reports at reasonable or regular times which the department may require, showing the licensee's production, sale, or distribution of milk and any information considered by the department necessary which pertains to the production, sale, or distribution of milk, either under oath or otherwise, as the department may direct. Failure or refusal to file a report when directed to do so is grounds for the revocation of the license and is a violation for which the licensee may be fined as provided by this chapter, one or both, at the discretion of the department.

(2) The department shall adopt a uniform system of accounting to be used by the distributor to account for the usage of all milk received by the distributor.

(3) A distributor and producer-distributor shall keep:

(a) a record of all milk, cream, or dairy products received, detailed as to location, names and addresses of suppliers, prices paid, deductions or charges made, and the use to which the milk or cream was put;

(b) a record of the quantity of each kind of milk or dairy product manufactured and the quantity and price of milk or dairy products sold;

(c) a complete record of all milk, cream, or dairy products sold, classified as to kind and grade, showing where sold, and the amount received in payment;

(d) a record of the wastage or loss of milk or dairy products;

(e) a record of the items of handling expense;

(f) a record of all refrigeration facilities sold for storage purposes to any person, showing types, sizes, and location of the facilities and the original or duplicate original of all agreements covering sales for them;

(g) other records which the department considers necessary for the proper enforcement of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 102, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-416.**

81-23-403. Disposition of fines. (1) All fines assessed by a court for violation of this chapter shall be paid by the court to the department.

(2) All fines received by the department shall be deposited with the state treasurer and shall be placed by him in the state special revenue fund. Fines assessed for violations of this chapter are earmarked for the purposes of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 158, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 103, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-417; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

81-23-404. Cooperation with other governmental agencies. In order to secure a uniform system of milk control, the department shall confer and cooperate with the proper authorities of other states and of the United States, including the secretary of agriculture of the United States, and for those purposes, the department may conduct joint hearings, issue joint or concurrent orders, and exercise all its powers under this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 104, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-421.**

81-23-405. Violations made misdemeanors — penalties. (1) A person who produces, sells, distributes, or handles milk in any way, except as a consumer, without a license from the department as required by this chapter or who violates a lawful rule of the department or board is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $600. Each day's violation is a separate offense.

(2) The district courts have original jurisdiction in all criminal actions for violations of this chapter and in all civil actions for the recovery or enforcement of penalties provided for in this chapter. All of those actions, both criminal and civil, shall be tried in the district court.

(3) The county attorneys, in their respective counties, shall diligently prosecute all violations of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 22, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-422.**

81-23-406. Additional remedies. The department may begin any proceeding at law or in equity as may appear necessary to enforce compliance with this chapter or to enforce compliance with an order or rule of the board or department adopted under this chapter or to obtain a judicial interpretation of any of them. In addition to any other remedy, the department may apply to the district court of the district where the action arises for relief by injunction, mandamus, or any other appropriate remedy in equity without being compelled to allege or prove that an adequate remedy at law does not otherwise exist. The department may not be required to post bond in an action to which it is a party whether upon appeal or otherwise. All legal actions may be brought by or against the board or department in the name of the department of commerce, and it is not necessary in an action to which the department is a party that the action be brought by or against this state on relation of the department. The department may sue by its own attorney, and it may also call upon a county attorney to represent it in the district court of his county or the attorney general to represent it on appeal to the supreme court, or it may associate its own attorney with either in any court.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 107, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-424; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of business regulation".

Cross-References

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

Mandamus, Title 27, ch. 26.

TITLE 82

MINERALS, OIL, AND GAS

Ch.
1. General Provisions.
2. Mining Generally.
3. Coal Mining.
4. Reclamation.
Chapters 5 through 9 reserved.
10. Oil and Gas — General Provisions.
11. Oil and Gas Conservation.
Chapters 12 through 14 reserved.
15. Regulation of Petroleum Products.

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Part 1 — Geophysical Exploration

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82-1-101. Persons required to comply.
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82-1-103. Notice of intention to explore.
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82-1-105. Exploration permit.
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82-1-201. Release of record upon forfeiture of lease — penalty.
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82-1-305. Existing trust for unlocatable mineral, leasehold, and royalty interest owners — transfer of trustees — penalty.
82-1-306. Filing of addresses.

Chapter Cross-References

The Montana Resource Indemnity Trust Act, Title 15, ch. 38.

Service of process upon business corporation, 35-1-307.

Service of process upon foreign corporation, 35-1-1014.

Trustee's obligations — mineral leases, 72-22-104.

Part 1

Geophysical Exploration

Part Cross-References

Surface owner damage and disruption compensation, Title 82, ch. 10, part 5.

82-1-101. Persons required to comply. (1) A person, firm, or corporation operating individually or through agents within the state of Montana for the purpose of seismic exploration in which exploration entry is made upon the surface estate for the acquisition of geophysical data for any purpose whatsoever, and which person, firm, or corporation either through its own employees or by hiring the services of others operates "seismograph crews", as the term is generally known, shall comply with the following provisions of this part; provided, however, that compliance with the provisions of this part by a seismograph crew or its employer shall constitute compliance herewith by that person, firm, or corporation who has engaged the services of such crew or its employer as an independent contractor insofar as the geophysical operations of such crew are concerned.

(2) The board of oil and gas conservation shall adopt rules requiring adequate identification of seismic exploration crews operating in this state and designating areas where seismic exploration and activities may not be allowed.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 235, L. 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3301; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 339, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) after "purpose of", substituted "seismic exploration in which exploration entry is made upon the surface estate for the acquisition of geophysical data" for "geophysical exploration in which exploration the seismograph is utilized along with explosives for the determination of geophysical data"; and in (2) in two places substituted "seismic" for "geophysical".

1983 Amendment: Inserted (2).

Cross-References

Administrative rules governing use of explosives — State Fire Marshal, 50-3-102.

Notice of intention to be filed with Board of Oil and Gas Conservation, 82-11-122.

82-1-102. Doing business within state — resident agent. A person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed to be doing business within the state of Montana when engaged in such geophysical exploration within the boundaries of this state and shall, if not already qualified to do business within this state with a designation of an agent within the state for service of process prior to such time, file with the secretary of state of the state of Montana an authorization, which authorization shall designate a resident agent for the service of process in any action which may be pending in a court in this state, which cause of action may have arisen out of such geophysical exploration.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3302.

Cross-References

Persons subject to jurisdiction — process — service, Rule 4, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Service of process upon corporations, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20), 35-1-307, 35-1-1014, 35-2-304.

Registration of foreign corporations, Title 35, ch. 1, part 10.

82-1-103. Notice of intention to explore. A person, firm, or corporation desiring to engage in geophysical exploration within the state of Montana shall file a notice of intention to engage in the exploration with the county clerk and recorder in each county in which exploration is to be carried on or engaged in. The notice shall be filed prior to the actual commencement of the exploration.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3303.**

Cross-References

Fees for recording by County Clerk, 7-4-2631.

Notice of intention to be filed with Board of Oil and Gas Conservation, 82-11-122.

82-1-104. Surety bond — restoration of surface. (1) Prior to performing such seismic activity, a person, firm, or corporation shall also file with the secretary of state a good and sufficient surety bond in the amount of $10,000 for a single such seismic crew or a blanket surety bond in the amount of $25,000 for all such seismic crews operating within the state for such person, firm, or corporation, which bond shall indemnify the owners of property within this state against such physical damages to such property as may arise as the result of such seismic exploration. Partial or complete forfeiture of the bond must be determined by the appropriate court of civil jurisdiction.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed as between the owner of the surface and such person, firm, or corporation, it shall be the obligation of such person, firm, or corporation upon completion of exploration to plug all "shot holes" in such a manner as shall be specified by the board of oil and gas conservation to contain any water within its native strata by filling the hole with bentonite mud, cement, or other material approved by the board of oil and gas conservation as required to contain the water and capping the same in a manner and with a material specified by the board, the top of which cap shall be of sufficient depth below the surface of the land to allow cultivation. The portion of the hole above the cap shall be filled with native material.

(3) Upon completion of any seismic exploration, the person, firm, or corporation shall remove all stakes, markers, cables, ropes, wires, and debris or other material used in such exploration and shall also restore the surface around any shot holes as near as practicable to its original condition.

(4) The bond shall remain on file with the secretary of state so long as the exploration is carried on or engaged in, plus an additional 5 years thereafter; provided, however, that the aggregate liability of the surety shall in no event exceed the amount of said bond. Upon the filing of such bond, said secretary of state shall issue to the person, firm, or corporation a certificate showing that such bond has been filed and showing the name of the designated resident agent within the state for service of process for such person, firm, or corporation.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 235, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 175, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 272, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3304; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 116, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 339, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) in first sentence, at beginning, inserted "Prior to performing such seismic activity", after "corporation" deleted "desiring to engage in such geophysical exploration", in three places substituted "seismic" for "geophysical", and inserted second sentence; in middle of (2) inserted "or other material approved by the board of oil and gas conservation"; and in (3) substituted present language for "The person, firm, or corporation shall also restore the surface around the same as near as practicable to its original condition".

1983 Amendment: Near middle of (2), deleted "replacing all drill cuttings and" before "filling the hole"; at end of first sentence in (2), substituted language following "capping the same" for "with an impervious material at least 1 foot in depth, the top of which shall be 4 feet below the surface of the land".

Cross-References

Accrual of cause of action for waste, trespass, or injury committed during exploration, 27-2-303.

Enforcement by County Attorney, 82-1-109.

Inventory of abandoned shot holes, 82-10-402.

Waste of oil and gas prohibited, 82-11-121.

Restrictions on oil and gas operations by Board of Oil and Gas Conservation, 82-11-123.

Requirements relating to waste preservation, 82-11-124.

82-1-105. Exploration permit. (1) Upon compliance with the provisions herein contained, namely the filing of a notice of intention to engage in the exploration and a certificate (or photostatic copy thereof) from the secretary of state certifying the name and address of the resident agent for service of process for the person, firm, or corporation desiring to engage in the exploration and certifying that the required surety bond has been filed with the secretary of state, the county clerk and recorder shall issue to the person, firm, or corporation a "geophysical exploration permit".

(2) The permit shall show:

(a) the name of the person, firm, or corporation and principal place of business;

(b) if a firm or corporation, the names and addresses of its officers;

(c) the name and address of the resident agent for service of process for the person, firm, or corporation;

(d) that a notice of intention to engage in geophysical exploration has been duly filed; and

(e) that a good and sufficient surety bond has been filed by the person, firm, or corporation, naming the surety company and giving its address.

(3) The permit shall be signed by the county clerk and recorder or his deputy and bear the official county seal. The permit shall be valid and effective for all geophysical crews of the permittee during the calendar year in which it is issued.

(4) The cost of the permit shall be $5 per calendar year or any portion thereof for which issued, and the revenues realized therefrom shall go to the county so issuing. Such funds as are realized shall be applied toward payment of the cost of printing the permits, which shall be printed at the county seat, and excesses shall go into the county's general fund.

(5) If printed forms are not available at the time any person, firm, or corporation desires the permit and qualifies for its issuance, typewritten or other form of reproduction of the permit may be used, the fee of $5 nevertheless shall be paid for its issuance, and this fee shall be disposed of in the same manner.

(6) The permit or a photostatic copy thereof shall be carried by the person or by the agent of the firm or corporation at all times during the period of the geophysical exploration and shall be exhibited upon demand of any county or state official.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3305.

Cross-References

Inventory of abandoned shot holes — approval of permits, 82-10-402.

82-1-106. County clerk to notify board of issuance of permit — compliance. (1) The county clerk and recorder of the county in which a permit for geophysical activity is issued will immediately forward notice of the issuance of such permit to the board of oil and gas conservation.

(2) The board shall notify the county clerk and recorder of the county if the person, firm, or corporation which has obtained a permit is not in compliance with any applicable requirement for engaging in geophysical activity within the state.

(3) If the board of oil and gas conservation determines that a person, firm, or corporation has violated any provisions of this part, the board shall take necessary action to assure compliance.

History: En. 69-3305.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 272, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3305.1(1) thru (3).

Cross-References

Board of Oil and Gas Conservation — composition — allocation — quasi-judicial, 2-15-3303.

Notice of intention to be filed with Board of Oil and Gas Conservation, 82-11-122.

82-1-107. Permitholder to furnish information to surface user. (1) Before commencing seismic activity, the person, firm, or corporation shall notify the surface user as to the approximate time schedule of the planned activity, and upon request the following information shall also be furnished:

(a) the name and permanent address of the seismic exploration firm, along with the name and address of the firm's designated agent for the state if different from that of the firm;

(b) evidence of a valid permit to engage in seismic exploration;

(c) name and address of the company insuring the seismic firm or, if self-insured, evidence of such self-insurance;

(d) the number of the bond required in 82-1-104;

(e) a description of the planned seismic activity and where it will take place;

(f) anticipated need, if any, to obtain water from the surface user during planned seismic activity.

(2) The surface user is responsible for providing the permitholder with the name and permanent address of a responsible person with whom communication may be maintained.

History: En. 69-3305.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 272, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3305.1(4); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 339, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Throughout section substituted "seismic" for "geophysical"; at end of (1)(c) inserted "or, if self-insured, evidence of such self-insurance"; in (1)(e) substituted present language for "a description of the surface areas where the planned geophysical activity will take place"; and inserted (2).

82-1-108. Filing record of work performed. (1) Within 3 months from the day any firing of shotpoints in seismic exploration is done by any person, firm, or corporation within this state, such person, firm, or corporation shall file with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the work was done a record showing each township and range within the county in which the work was performed and the approximate date on which the work was performed.

(2) Such person, firm, or corporation shall file with the county clerk and recorder a record showing the location of each shotpoint and date fired within a maximum area of any square, 4-section area of land, upon written request

of the county clerk and recorder. The request must be based upon the complaint of a property owner that physical damage to his property has resulte from the use of the seismograph and explosives in seismic operations at som location within the maximum 4-square mile area, and the request shall designate the name and address of the complaining person and the approximat date and nature of the alleged damages. The required record of operations i response to the request of the county clerk and recorder shall be supplie within 30 days from the date on which the request is received.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 235, L. 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3306; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 197 amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 339, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near beginning of (1) and near middle of (2) substituted "seismic" for "geophysical"; and near end of (2) extended tim in which record must be supplied from 10 to 3 days.

82-1-109. Enforcement by county attorneys. It shall be the duty the several county attorneys to see that the provisions herein contained ar complied with and that this law is enforced.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 235, L. 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3307.

82-1-110. Penalty. A failure to comply with the terms of this part sha be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punishable as is elsewhere provide in this code, either by fine or imprisonment, or both. The geophysical perm of any person, firm, or corporation convicted of a violation of the pluggin requirements of this part shall be revoked and may not be renewed for period of 2 years after conviction.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 235, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 272, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3308.

Cross-References

Definition of misdemeanor, 45-2-101.

Criminal responsibility of corporations, 45-2-311.

Accountability for conduct of corporatio 45-2-312.

Misdemeanor penalty when no penalty spec fied, 46-18-212.

Part 2

Cancellation and Forfeiture of Oil, Gas, or Mineral Leases

Part Cross-References

Landlord and tenant, Title 70, ch. 26.

82-1-201. Release of record upon forfeiture of lease — penalt (1) When any oil, gas, or other mineral lease heretofore or hereafter execute and recorded is forfeited, canceled, or expires, it shall be the duty of t lessee, his successor, or assigns, within 60 days from the date of such forfe ture, cancellation, or expiration of any and all leases, to have such lease abstract of such lease released from record in the county where the lease land is situated without cost to the owner thereof.

(2) A lessee who fails to comply with subsection (1) within 30 days written notice from the lessor is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fir of up to $250.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 22, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 6902, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 6902, R.C. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 218, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 73-114; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 365, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near beginning of (1) before "forfeited", substituted "and recorded is" for "shall become" and after "forfeited", inserted "canceled, or expires"; near middle (1) after "forfeiture", inserted "cancellation, expiration"; and inserted (2).

82-1-202. Action to compel release — procedure without court action. (1) If the lessee or assignee thereof neglects or refuses to execute a release as provided by this part, the owner of the leased premises may sue in any court of competent jurisdiction to obtain the release, and in such action he also may recover from the lessee, his successor, or assigns the sum of $100 as damages, all costs, together with a reasonable attorney's fee for preparing and prosecuting the suit, and any additional damages that the evidence in the case warrants. Writs of attachment may issue as in other cases. If in the action the plaintiff fails to establish the forfeiture of the lease, an attorney's fee must be allowed to the lessee or assignee of the lease. Issues in regard to attorney's fees shall be determined in the same manner as other issues in such actions.

(2) When, by its terms, an oil or gas lease has expired and is subject to forfeiture for nonperformance and more than 3 years have elapsed since the expiration, the owner of the leased premises, in addition to all other remedies, may serve a written notice on the lessee or on the assignee thereof, which notice shall state:

(a) the names of the lessor, lessee, and assignee thereof if assigned;
(b) the date of the lease and the date of the expiration thereof;
(c) the description of the lands leased;
(d) the place, book, and page where the lease is recorded; and
(e) that if the lessee or assignee fails to execute a release of record of the lease or abstract of the lease, the lease shall be terminated and of no effect and shall cease to be a lien upon the lands described therein, unless the lessee or the assignee thereof, within 60 days from the date of service of the notice, files, in the county clerk's office in the county where the lease or abstract of such lease is recorded, an affidavit stating that the lease is in effect and delivers a copy thereof to the owner of the leased lands.

(3) If the lessee or the assignee thereof resides in the county where the lease or abstract of the lease is recorded, the notice shall be personally served on that person. If the lessee or the assignee thereof does not reside in that county but his address appears on the records in that county clerk's office or is otherwise known, the notice shall be mailed by certified mail to that person at that address, and in addition thereto the notice shall be published once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the lands are situated. If the address of the lessee or assignee is unknown, the notice shall be published in the manner provided above. The date of service of the notice, if served personally, the date of mailing, if served by mail, and the first date of publication of the notice, if published, must be at least 60 days before the date of termination referred to in the notice.

(4) Upon the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice, if the affidavit of the lessee or assignee has not been filed as herein provided, the owner of the leased lands shall file an affidavit of service of the notice in the county clerk's office of the county in which the lands are located, and the affidavit shall be kept as a permanent file in his office, and this proof of notice when so filed is prima facie evidence of the sufficiency of the notice, and from the filing thereof the lease is terminated and the lands released from the lien thereof.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 22, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 6903, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 18, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 6903, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 146, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 218, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 73-115.

Cross-References
Original jurisdiction of District Courts, 3-5-302.

Prejudgment Writs of Attachment, Title 27 ch. 18.

Quieting title to real property generally, Titl 70, ch. 28, part 1.

82-1-203. Demand for release prior to action. At least 20 day before bringing the action provided for in this part, the owner of the lease land, either by himself or by his agent or attorney, shall demand of the holde of the lease, if such demand by ordinary diligence can be made in this state that said lease or abstract of such lease be released of record. Such deman must be written. When written, a copy thereof, when shown to be such, ma be used as evidence in any court with the same force and effect as the original.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 22, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 6904, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 6904, R.C.M 1935; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 218, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 73-116; amd. Sec. 189, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments
1981 Amendment: Deleted "letterpress or carbon or written" before "copy" in the last sentence.

82-1-204. Joinder of plaintiffs in actions concerning oil and ga leases. (1) In an action for the cancellation of an oil and/or gas lease o leases or quieting title against the claims thereunder, two or more plaintiff may join in a single action against a common lessee and any one claiming by through, or under such lessee as an assignee or otherwise. In the complain in such action the cause or causes of action of each plaintiff shall be set fort separately and there shall be designated the lease or leases or claims or interests sought to be canceled or quieted. It shall be no defense to such an actio that the lands of the plaintiffs are noncontiguous or that there is a lack o mutuality of interest between the plaintiffs in the subject of the action or i the relief sought, and the decree in such action shall specify the lease, leases claims, or interests canceled or quieted.

(2) This procedure shall be in addition to and not in substitution of an existing remedies now allowed by law.

History: En. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 135, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2813, 93-2814.

Cross-References
Joinder of persons needed for just adjudication, Rule 19, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Permissive joinder of parties, Rule 2 M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Quieting title to property generally, Title 7 ch. 28, part 1.

Part 3

Trusts for Unlocatable Mineral Owners

82-1-301. Definition. The word "person", as used in this part, shal mean any individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or othe entity capable of owning real property in Montana.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 513, L. 1979.

82-1-302. Creation of trust for unlocatable mineral, leasehold, o royalty interest owners. (1) Any person who owns an interest in mineral underlying a tract of land may petition the district court of the county i which the tract or a portion of the tract is located to declare a trust in favor of a person or persons also owning or claiming an interest in the minerals underlying the tract if their place of residence and present whereabouts is unknown and cannot reasonably be ascertained.

(2) In requesting the appointment of a trustee, the petitioner must show that:

(a) a diligent but unsuccessful effort to locate the absent owner or claimant has been made; and

(b) appointment of a trustee will be in the best interest of all owners of interest in the minerals.

(3) After determining that the conditions of subsection (2) have been met, the court shall appoint the clerk of court as a trustee and shall authorize him to execute and deliver an oil, gas, or other mineral lease, a ratification, division order, or other related document or instrument on such terms and conditions as the court may approve.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 513, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Obligations of trustee, Title 72, ch. 20, part 2.

Trustee authorized to execute mineral lease, 72-22-104.

82-1-303. No further liability for petitioner. If a trust in favor of unlocatable owners or claimants of an interest in minerals has been created and all bonuses, rental payments, royalties, and other income due to the unlocatable owners are being or have been paid to the trustee, the person petitioning for creation of the trust is not liable for further claims by unlocatable owners for bonuses, rental payments, royalties, and other income produced after the creation of the trust.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 513, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 190, Ch. 575, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "unlocatable owners" for "absent owners" after "income due to the".

82-1-304. Administration of the trust. (1) The administration of the trust shall comply with the appropriate provisions regulating trusts contained in Title 72.

(2) No trustee or attorney fees may be paid from the trust proceeds.

(3) All bonuses, rental payments, royalties, and other income shall be paid to the trustee until the trust is terminated and notice of its termination given to all interested parties. The trustee shall distribute all money held in the trust to the person or persons entitled to it upon the order of the district court.

(4) A trust in favor of unlocatable owners shall be in force until the unlocatable owners of the mineral interest in question have successfully claimed the share of funds held in trust and filed the notice provided in 82-1-306.

(5) The trustee shall invest funds under his management in the manner of a prudent man, as defined in 72-21-104. Fifty percent of the interest earned on each trust shall be credited to the general fund of the county in which the mineral interest is located to defray the costs of administration.

(6) Funds held in the trusts are subject to the provisions governing abandoned property contained in Title 70, chapter 9.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 513, L. 1979.**

82-1-305. Existing trust for unlocatable mineral, leasehold, and royalty interest owners — transfer of trustees — penalty. (1) Any bonuses, rental payments, royalties, and other income now held by any person or association for unlocatable owners or claimants of an interest in minerals underlying a tract of land must be deposited with the clerk of the district court in which the tract is located within 6 months after July 1, 1979. An accounting for the funds, any related documents, and any instrument creating a trust must be filed with the funds.

(2) No person may personally hold for longer than 6 months any bonuses rental payments, royalties, and other income for unlocatable owners or claimants of an interest in minerals, but in such case must petition the district court for creation of a trust as provided in 82-1-302.

(3) If any person fails to comply with subsections (1) or (2), he is liable for all attorney fees and court costs and interest on such funds at twice the current average passbook account rate paid by financial institutions in that district.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 513, L. 1979.**

82-1-306. Filing of addresses. Upon the payment of a $5 fee, any person claiming an interest in minerals underlying a tract of land which is the subject of a trust proceeding under 82-1-302 may file with the clerk and recorder of each county wherein the mineral interests lie a notice of his address and the legal description of his interest and thereby establish a rebuttable presumption that such person owns the interest claimed.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 513, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Presumptions, Art. III, Montana Rules of Evidence (see Title 26, ch. 10).

CHAPTER 2

MINING GENERALLY

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82-2-102. Record of certificate of location.
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82-2-423. Statement by purchasers of ore from leased mines.

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Chapter Cross-References

Inability of local government to interfere with Department of State Lands determinations, 7-1-111.

Restrictions on city annexation power, 7-2-4503, 7-2-4608.

Recording of affidavits of work done on mining claims, 7-4-2613.

Classification of property for taxation, Title 15, ch. 6, part 1.

Mines taxation — general property and net proceeds tax, Title 15, ch. 23, part 5.

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Mining and oil companies — fraudulent handling of finances, 30-14-701.

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Real Estate License Act of 1963 not to apply to persons performing any act with respect to prospecting, mining, or drilling, 37-51-103.

Mining companies liable for negligence of fellow servants, 39-2-704.

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Mining vehicles exempt from motor carrier regulations, 69-12-102.

Definitions and nature of property — fixtures attached to mines, 70-15-104.

Property actions relating to mining claims, Title 70, ch. 19, part 2.

Forcible entry defined, 70-27-102.

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City-County Planning Board law not to prevent recovery and use of mineral resources, 76-1-113.

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State lands — mineral reservations, 77-2-304.

State lands — prospecting permits and mining leases, Title 77, ch. 3, part 1.

State lands — leases and permits for deposits of stone, gravel, sand, and other minerals, Title 77, ch. 3, part 2.

Marking land and mining claims in nationa forest, 81-4-218.

Part 1

Location and Record of Claims

82-2-101. Manner of locating claim. Any person who discovers upon the public domain of the United States, within the state of Montana, a vein lode, or ledge of rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper or other valuable deposits or a placer deposit of gold or other deposit of minerals having a commercial value which is subject to entry and patent unde the mining laws of the United States may, if qualified by the laws of th United States, locate a mining claim upon such vein, lode, ledge, or deposi in the following manner:

(1) He shall post conspicuously at the point of discovery a written o printed notice of location containing the name of the claim, the name of th locator or locators, if there be more than one, the date of the location, which shall be the date of posting such notice, and the approximate dimensions o area of the claim intended to be appropriated.

(2) Within 30 days after posting the notice of location, he shall distinctl mark the location on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced It shall be prima facie evidence that the location is properly marked if th boundaries are defined by a monument at each corner or angle of the claim consisting of any one of the following kinds:

(a) a tree at least 8 inches in diameter and blazed on four sides;

(b) a post at least 4 inches square by 4 feet 6 inches in length, set 1 foo in the ground, unless solid rock should occur at a less depth, in which cas the post should be set upon such rock and surrounded in all cases by a moun of earth or stone at least 4 feet in diameter by 2 feet in height. A square stump of the requisite size, surrounded by such mound, shall be deemed th equivalent of a post and mound.

(c) a stone at least 6 inches square by 18 inches in length, set two-third of its length in the ground, with a mound of earth or stone alongside at leas 4 feet in diameter by 2 feet in height; or

(d) a boulder at least 3 feet above the natural surface of the ground o the upper side. Where other monuments or monuments of lesser dimension than those above described are used, it shall be a question for the jury or fo the court where the action is tried without a jury as to whether the locatio has been marked upon the ground so that its boundaries can be readil aced. Whatever monument is used, it must be marked with the name of the aim and the designation of the corner, either by number or cardinal point.

(3) Within 60 days after posting such notice, the locator shall comply with e United States mining laws.

History: **En. Sec. 3610, Pol. C. 1895; en. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2283, Rev. C. 1907; -en. Sec. 7365, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1426; re-en. Sec. 7365, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. Ch. 4, Ex. L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-701.**

ross-References

Marking land and mining claims in national rest, 81-4-218.

Defective locations good against persons with notice, 82-2-112.

Filing of false mining claims, 82-2-115.

82-2-102. Record of certificate of location. (1) Within 60 days after osting the notice of location, the locator shall record his location in the ffice of the county clerk of the county in which the mining claim is situated, nd within 20 days thereafter, the county clerk shall provide a copy thereof the department of state lands, Helena, Montana. The record shall consist f a certificate of location for each claim containing:

(a) the name of the lode or claim and whether located as a lode or placer laim;

(b) the name of the locator or locators, if there be more than one, together ith the post-office address of such locator or locators;

(c) the date of location and the description of the claim, with reference to ome natural object or permanent monument, as will identify the claim and e section, township, and range wherein the claim is situated by projected urvey lines, if located in unsurveyed country;

(d) the directions and distances from the discovery point which describe e claim.

(2) The certificate of location must be verified before some officer authorized to administer oaths by the locator or one of the locators, if there be more han one, or by authorized agent. In the case of a corporation, the verification ay be made by any officer thereof or by an authorized agent. When the veri- cation is made by an agent, the fact of the agency shall be stated in the affi- avit. A certificate of location so verified or a certified copy thereof is prima acie evidence of all facts properly recited therein. Failure of the locator or ocators to record a certificate of location as herein required shall create a rima facie presumption of intent to abandon. However, recordation after the 0-day period but before the ground is located by another renews the location nd saves the rights of the original locator. Nothing contained in 82-2-112 ffects the prima facie presumption created by this section.

History: **En. Sec. 3612, Pol. C. 1895; amd. Sec. 2, p. 141, L. 1901; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 907; Sec. 2284, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7366, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7366, R.C.M. 1935; md. Sec. 2, Ch. 4, Ex. L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 428, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-702.**

ross-References

Clerk's duty to record notice of location, -4-2613.

Filing of false mining claims, 82-2-115.

82-2-103. Affidavit of performance of annual work. (1) The owner f a lode or placer claim who performs or causes to be performed the annual ork or makes the improvements required by the laws of the United States, s permitted and defined by laws of the United States, in order to prevent he forfeiture of the claim, must, within 90 days after the expiration of the federal annual assessment work period, file in the office of the county cler of the county in which such claim or claims is situated an affidavit of his ow or an affidavit of the person who performed such work or made the improvements, showing:

(a) the name of the mining claim or claims;

(b) the location of the claim or claims by section, township, and range, b projected survey lines if located in unsurveyed country;

(c) the book and page numbers wherein the original or latest amende relocation for each claim is recorded;

(d) the number of days' work done and the character and value of th improvements placed thereon or the verified report required by United State mining law if geological, geophysical, or geochemical work or labor is bein relied upon;

(e) the dates between which such work or improvements were effected;

(f) at whose instance the work was done or the improvements made;

(g) the actual amount paid for work and improvements and by whom pai when the same was not done by the owner.

(2) Annual assessment work may be performed or caused to be performe at one or more points within a group of contiguous claims and may be utilize to satisfy annual assessment work requirements upon the group of contiguou claims. Said point or points of work may be performed upon a patented clai If annual assessment work is performed or caused to be performed at one more points within a group of contiguous claims, the affidavit of performan of assessment work must be filed for the group of claims. The affidavit, addition to requirements established by this section for affidavits of perfo mance of assessment work, must contain a description and location of t work done upon the group at a point or points within the group, the specif names of all the claims in the group for whose benefit the work was pe formed, and the total cost of the work performed.

(3) If group work is claimed for a group of claims crossing county line the affidavit required by this section shall be filed for recording within t required time in each of the counties in which such claims are located.

(4) An affidavit of performance of annual assessment work must be ve fied before some officer authorized to administer oaths by the locator or o of the locators, if there be more than one, or by authorized agent. In the ca of a corporation, the verification may be made by any officer thereof or an authorized agent. When the verification is made by an agent, the fact the agency shall be stated in the affidavit. Such affidavit or a certified co thereof is prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. The failure to f such affidavits within the period allowed therefor shall be prima facie e dence that such labor has not been performed and that the owner of the clai or claims has abandoned and surrendered same.

History: En. Sec. 1483, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 3614, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. S 7368, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1426m; re-en. Sec. 7368, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, 4, Ex. L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 312, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1974; R.C.M. 19 50-704.

Cross-References

Clerk's duty to record affidavit of performance, 7-4-2613.

Clerk's duty to maintain index of affidavits performance, 7-4-2619.

Fee for recording and indexing affidavits performance, 7-4-2631.

82-2-104. Millsites. Millsite claims may be located and recorded in the ame manner as other claims, except that no discovery or discovery work is quired. Where a millsite claim is appurtenant to a mining claim, the certifiate of location of such millsite claim shall describe, by appropriate reference, e mining claim to which it is appurtenant.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2285, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7369, R.C.M. 1921; -en. Sec. 7369, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-705.**

82-2-105. Relocation of abandoned claim. The relocator of an abanoned or forfeited mining claim may adopt as his discovery any shaft or other orking existing upon such claim at the date of the relocation in which the ein, lode, or deposit is disclosed, but in such shaft or other working, he shall erform the same discovery work as is required in the case of an original locaon.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2286, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7370, R.C.M. 1921; -en. Sec. 7370, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-706.**

82-2-106. Rights of relocator. The rights of a relocator of any abanoned or forfeited mining claim hereafter relocated shall date from the postg of his notice of location thereon, and while he is duly performing the acts quired by law to perfect his location, his rights shall not be affected by any entry or resumption of work by the former locator or claimant.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2287, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7371, R.C.M. 1921; -en. Sec. 7371, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-707.**

82-2-107. Amended location. A locator or claimant may at any time mend his location and make any change in the boundaries which does not volve a change in the point of discovery as shown by the discovery shaft y marking the location as amended upon the ground and filing an amended rtificate of location conforming to the requirements of an original certificate f location. A defect in a recorded certificate of location may be cured by ling an amended certificate.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2288, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7372, R.C.M. 1921; -en. Sec. 7372, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-708.**

ross-References

Amended locations, 82-2-114.

82-2-108. Relocation by owner. A locator or claimant may at any time locate his own claim for any purpose, except to avoid the performance of nnual labor thereon, and, by such relocation, may change the boundaries of is claim or the point of discovery, or both, but such relocation must comply all respects with the requirements of this law as to an original location.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2289, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7373, R.C.M. 1921; -en. Sec. 7373, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-709.**

82-2-109. Amendment or relocation not a waiver of acquired ights. Where a locator or claimant amends or relocates his own claim, such mendment or relocation shall not be construed as a waiver of any right or tle acquired by him by virtue of the previous location or record thereof, ccept as to such portions of the previous location as may be omitted from e boundaries of the claim as amended or relocated. As to the portion of ound included both in the original location and the location as amended or relocated, he may rely either upon the original location or the location a amended or relocated or upon both; provided that nothing herein containe shall be construed as permitting the locator or claimant to hold a tract which does not include a valid discovery.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2290, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7374, R.C.M. 1921 re-en. Sec. 7374, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-710.

82-2-110. Rights of third persons not affected. No amendment o relocation of a mining claim by the locator or claimant thereof shall interfer with any third person's right existing at the time of such amendment or relocation.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2291, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7375, R.C.M. 1921 re-en. Sec. 7375, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-711.

82-2-111. Validating locations already made. All mining location made and recorded under the laws of this state heretofore in force that in an respect have failed to conform to the requirements of such laws shall, nevertheless, in the absence of the rights of third persons accruing prior to the passage of this part, be valid if the making and recording of such location conform to the requirements of this part.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2292, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7376, R.C.M. 192 re-en. Sec. 7376, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-712.

82-2-112. Defective locations good against persons with notice The period of time prescribed by this law for the performance of any act sha not be deemed mandatory where the act is performed before the rights c third persons have intervened, and no defect in the posted notice or recorde certificate shall be deemed material, except as against one who has locate the same ground or some portion thereof in good faith and without notic Notice to an agent who makes a location in behalf of another shall be deeme notice to his principal, and notice to one of several coclaimants shall b deemed notice to all.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2293, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7377, R.C.M. 192 re-en. Sec. 7377, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-713.

Cross-References
Record of certificate of location, 82-2-102.

82-2-113. Effect of patent. The issuance of a United States patent f a mining claim is considered conclusive evidence that the requirements of th laws of this state relative to the location and record of such mining clai have been duly complied with. However, if questions of priority are involve the date of the location shall be an issuable fact when it is claimed to ha been prior to the date of the record of the location.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2294, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7378, R.C.M. 192 re-en. Sec. 7378, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-714.

Cross-References
List of conclusive presumptions, 26-1-601.
Presumptions in general, Rule 301, Monta Rules of Evidence (see Title 26, ch. 10).

82-2-114. Amended locations. If, at any time, the locator of a mining claim heretofore or hereafter located or his successors or assigns sh apprehend that his original declaratory statement was defective or erroneo

that the requirements of law had not been complied with or shall be desir-
s of changing his boundaries or taking in any part of an overlapping claim
ich has been abandoned or in case his original declaratory statement was
ed prior to the passage of this law and he shall be desirous of securing the
nefit of this part, such locator or his successors or assigns may file an addi-
nal or amended declaratory statement subject to the provisions of this part;
ovided that such relocation or filing of the amended or additional declara-
ry statement shall not interfere with the existing rights of others at the
ne of such relocation or filing of the amended or additional declaratory
atement, and no such relocation or amended or additional declaratory state-
ent or other record thereof shall preclude the claimant or claimants from
oving any such title as he or they may have held under the previous loca-
on and notice thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 1, p. 56, L. 1901; re-en. Sec. 2295, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7379, R.C.M. 21; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1426h; re-en. Sec. 7379, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-715.**

oss-References

Amended location, 82-2-107.

82-2-115. Filing of false mining claims. Every person who shall offer
y location certificate for a placer mining claim or lode claim or affidavit of
sessment work to be filed in an office of a county clerk of this state on
half of himself or for any other person or any person who shall procure
hers to do so, knowing that such claim or certificate or affidavit was not
eceded by a proper location of the claim physically upon the ground by the
tablishment of a proper notice of claim and the designation of the surface
undaries of the claim by substantial posts or monuments as required by the
ws of the state, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary
r not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by both.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 135, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-702.1.**

Part 2

Rights-of-Way and Eminent Domain

rt Cross-References

General provisions of eminent domain, Title
ch. 30.

82-2-201. Right-of-way of owners of mines. The owner of a mining
im held under the laws of the United States by patent or otherwise or
der the local laws and customs of the state has a right-of-way over and
ross the land or mining claim of another, patented or otherwise, as pre-
ribed in this part.

History: **En. Sec. 1, p. 597, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 886, 5th Div. Rev. t. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1495, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3630, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. . 2297, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7382, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7382, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 17, 50-801.**

oss-References

ocation and record of claims, Title 82, ch. 2,
t 1.

82-2-202. Road or ditch right-of-way. Whenever a mine or mining
im is so situated that it cannot be conveniently worked without a road

thereto or a ditch to convey water thereto or a ditch or a cut to convey tl water therefrom or without a flume to carry water and tailings therefrom without a shaft or tunnel thereto, which road, ditch, cut, flume, or tunn must necessarily pass over, under, through, or across any lands or minir claims owned or occupied by another, such owner is entitled to a right-of-wa for said road, ditch, cut, flume, shaft, or tunnel over, under, through, ar across the lands or mining claims belonging to another, upon compliance wit the provisions of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 2, p. 597, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 887, 5th Div. R Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1496, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3631, Pol. C. 1895; re- Sec. 2298, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7383, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7383, R.C.M. 1935; R.C. 1947, 50-802.**

Cross-References

Interference with canal or ditch easements, 70-17-112.

Easements over state lands, Title 77, ch. part 1.

82-2-203. Proceedings to obtain right-of-way. Whenever such own desires to work a mine or mining claim and it is necessary to enable him do so successfully and conveniently that he should have a right-of-way for ar of the purposes mentioned in the foregoing sections and if such right-of-wa has not been acquired by agreement between him and the owner of the lar or claims over, under, across, and upon which he seeks to establish suc right-of-way, it is lawful for him to present to the judge of the district cou a complaint asking that such right-of-way be awarded to him. The complai must be verified and contain a particular description of the character ar extent of the right sought, a description of the mine or mining claim of tl owner, and the mining claim or claims and the lands to be affected by suc right-of-way, with the names of the occupants or owners thereof, and ma also set forth any tender or offer hereinafter mentioned.

History: **En. Sec. 3, p. 597, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 888, 5th Div. R Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1497, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3632, Pol. C. 1895; re- Sec. 2299, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7384, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7384, R.C.M. 1935; R.C. 1947, 50-803.**

Cross-References

Easements over state lands, Title 77, ch. 2, part 1.

82-2-204. Proceedings before the court. Upon the receipt of the co plaint and filing thereof with the clerk of the court, the judge must direct summons to issue to the defendants named in the complaint requiring the to appear before the judge on a day therein named, which must be not le than 10 days from the service thereof, and show cause why such right-of-wa should not be allowed. The summons may be served on each of the parti in the manner prescribed by law for serving summons in other actions.

History: **En. Sec. 4, p. 598, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 889, 5th Div. R Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1498, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3633, Pol. C. 1895; re- Sec. 2300, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7385, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7385, R.C.M. 1935; R.C. 1947, 50-804.**

Cross-References

Service of summons, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

82-2-205. Court order and appointment of commissioners. Upo the return of the summons or upon any day to which the hearing journed, the defendants may answer, and issue must be joined, and the dge must hear the allegations and proofs of the respective parties. If, upon ch hearing, the judge is satisfied that the claims of the plaintiff can be rked conveniently only by means of the privilege asked for, he must make order adjudging and awarding to the plaintiff such right-of-way and must point three commissioners who are disinterested persons and residents of e county to assess the damages to the lands or claims affected by such der.

istory: En. Sec. 5, p. 598, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 890, 5th Div. Rev. t. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1499, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3634, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. . 2301, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7386, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7386, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-805.

82-2-206. Commissioners to assess damages. The commissioners ust be sworn to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties and must thout delay examine the property, lands, and claims and assess the damages sulting from such right-of-way and report the amount to the judge, and if ch right-of-way affects the property of more than one person, such report ust contain an assessment of damages to each person.

istory: En. Sec. 6, p. 598, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 891, 5th Div. Rev. t. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1500, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3635, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. . 2302, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7387, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7387, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 17, 50-806.

oss-References

amages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.

Measure of damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 3.

82-2-207. Power to set aside commissioners' report. For good cause own, the judge may set aside the report of the commissioners and appoint ree other commissioners.

istory: En. Sec. 7, p. 599, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 892, 5th Div. Rev. t. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1501, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3636, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. . 2303, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7388, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7388, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 17, 50-807.

82-2-208. Right-of-way to commence upon payment of assessed mages. Upon the payment of the sum assessed as damages and all costs the persons to whom it is awarded or the payment of the same to the clerk the use of such person, plaintiff is entitled to the right-of-way and may mediately proceed to occupy the same and to erect thereon such works and uctures and make therein such excavations as may be necessary to the use d enjoyment of the right-of-way so awarded.

istory: En. Sec. 8, p. 599, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 893, 5th Div. Rev. t. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1502, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3637, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. . 2304, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7389, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7389, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 7, 50-808.

oss-References

llowable costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 2.

Damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.

Measure of damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 3.

82-2-209. Appeal from assessment of damages. An appeal from the sessment of damages made by the commissioners may be taken to the district court by any party interested at any time within 10 days after the filing the report of the commissioners. A written notice of appeal must be filed h the clerk and served upon the opposite party.

istory: En. Sec. 9, p. 599, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 894, 5th Div. Rev. t. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1503, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3638, Pol. C. 1895; re-en.

Sec. 2305, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7390, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7390, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M 1947, 50-809.

Cross-References
Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.

82-2-210. Trial on appeal and costs. On appeal, the question of tl amount of damages may be tried by the court or jury as in other cases. If tl appellant recovers damages exceeding the amount awarded by the commi sioners, the opposite party must pay the costs of appeal, otherwise the appe lant.

History: En. Sec. 10, p. 599, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 895, 5th Div. R Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1504, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3639, Pol. C. 1895; re- Sec. 2306, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7391, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7391, R.C.M. 1935; R.C. 1947, 50-810.

Cross-References
Trials, Title 25, ch. 7.
Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.

82-2-211. Payment of costs. All costs and expenses of the proceedin under the provisions of this part, except as provided in 82-2-210, must paid by the plaintiff or party making the application. The judge may, if t right-of-way asked for is denied, allow the opposite party a reasonable couns fee.

History: En. Sec. 3640, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2307, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7392, R.C. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7392, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-811.

Cross-References
Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.

82-2-212. Appeal to supreme court. An appeal to the supreme co may be taken by either party as in other cases.

History: En. Sec. 3641, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2308, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7393, R.C. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7393, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-812.

Cross-References
Supreme Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 2, part 2.
Appeal to Supreme Court, Title 25, ch. 12.
Appeal from a District Court to the Supre Court, Rule 72, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 2
Appeals from judgments and orders of District Courts, Rules 4 through M.R.App.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

82-2-213 through 82-2-220 reserved.

82-2-221. Eminent domain for open-pit mining — purchase property required. Whenever the right of eminent domain is exercised acquire estates and rights in land for the purpose of open-pit mining of t ores, metals, or minerals owned by the plaintiff, the decree shall be grant on condition that the plaintiff protects the public in the immediate area agreeing to purchase all property within 300 yards of the surface tract c demned, including vacant lots, provided the owner or owners thereof se upon the plaintiff and file with the court a written offer stating the amou asked for such property within 30 days from the entry of the court or appointing commissioners in said eminent domain proceeding. In the ev the plaintiff and the owner or owners are unable to agree upon the compen tion to be paid for such property, the court, upon petition of either par may proceed to determine the compensation to be paid for such property the manner prescribed in Title 70, chapters 30 and 31, as amended, for ascertaining the value of property taken through the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 240, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 304, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-813.

Cross-References

Open-pit mining of coal not public use, 0-30-102, 70-30-106.

Prospecting permits and mining leases for state lands, Title 77, ch. 3, part 1.

82-2-222. Construction of alternate facilities. Whenever it is sought to condemn streets, roads, alleys, or highways for the purposes stated in 2-2-221 hereof, there shall also be attached to the complaint for condemnation a plat or plats showing the alternate facilities to be proposed and paid for by the plaintiff, and the court, in its final order of condemnation, may order the plaintiff to construct such reasonable and adequate alternate facilities as it deems appropriate under the circumstances.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 240, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 50-814.

82-2-223. Compensation for property. (1) The measure of compensation for the property located within 300 yards of the surfaced tract condemned shall be the fair market value or the value of similar property in a similar area not affected by open-pit mining operations, whichever the owner of the surface property shall elect to receive.

(2) The measure of compensation for a building owned by the city, county, or state shall be the value of the cost of replacing the building in a similar area not affected by open-pit mining operations.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 240, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 304, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-815.

82-2-224. Notice of condemnation — filing of plat. Any party seeking to condemn property for open-pit mining purposes shall serve notice in writing on all owners and purchasers under contracts for deed of property within 300 yards of the surface tract sought to be condemned or in lieu thereof shall file a plat showing the boundaries of the property sought to be condemned in the office of the county clerk and recorder, and the filing of said plat shall constitute notice to the owner or owners not personally served with written notice as herein provided.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 240, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 304, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-816; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 526, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: After "all owners" inserted "and purchasers under contracts for deed".

Cross-References

Documents subject to recording by County Clerk, 7-4-2613.

Fees of County Clerk, 7-4-2631.

Part 3

Landowner Notification of Surface Operations

82-2-301. Short title. This part may be referred to as "The Landowner Notification Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 335, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1301.

82-2-302. Ascertaining ownership of land. All prospectors for minerals, miners, or other persons contemplating surface disturbance by mechanical equipment other than hand tools on lands within the state of Montana are required to ascertain the ownership and possessory right of any land before performing any such operations causing surface disturbance such as road or trail building or any other work disturbing the surface on such land.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 335, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1302.

82-2-303. Written notice and approval required before commencement of operations. (1) The land or surface of land not owned in fee by such person may not be disturbed in any manner until the owner or manager of the surface of said land and the owner of a possessory right to said land are given notice in writing, accompanied by a map showing the specific locations involved, of such person's intent or desire to enter upon such land, which will sufficiently disclose the plan of work and operations, including contemplated measures for the protection and restoration of the land and waters, to enable the owner or manager of the land and any person holding a possessory right to such land to evaluate the extent of disturbance contemplated and the effectiveness and sufficiency of the protection and restoration measures planned.

(2) Before commencement of any work or operations on any such lands, such person must first obtain from the surface owner of private land specific written approval of the proposed work or operations.

(3) In the case of city, county, state, or federally-owned lands, such person must first obtain the authorization or permit, if any, required by the applicable law and the regulations of the governmental agency or board charged by law with the administration or management of the surface of such land.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 335, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1303.

Cross-References

City-County Planning Board not to prevent recovery of mineral resources, 76-1-113.

County zoning, Title 76, ch. 2, part 2.

Municipal zoning, Title 76, ch. 2, part 3.

Prospecting permits and mining leases for state-owned lands, Title 77, ch. 3, part 1.

Nonmetallic mineral leases authorized for state-owned lands, 77-3-201.

Coal leases authorized for state-owned lands, 77-3-301.

Oil and gas leases authorized for state-owned lands, 77-3-401.

Geothermal leases authorized for state-owned lands, 77-4-101.

Consent or waiver of surface owner prior to strip mining, 82-4-224.

82-2-304. Exemption — discovery pits on federal lands. Discovery pits which may be required to locate a mining claim on federal lands open to mineral entry, when excavated entirely by hand methods with hand tools are exempt from the operation of this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 335, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1304.

82-2-305. Exemption — operations pursuant to prospecting permits or other agreements. The provisions of this part shall not apply where operations upon land are performed in accordance with the terms o a prospecting permit or a lease covering any mineral interest in said land o other valid agreements authorizing such operations which are in full force and effect.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 335, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 194, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1305.

Cross-References

Prospecting permits and mining leases for state-owned lands, Title 77, ch. 3, part 1.

Nonmetallic mineral leases authorized fo state-owned lands, 77-3-201.

Coal leases authorized for state-owned lands 77-3-301.

Oil and gas leases authorized for state-owned nds, 77-3-401.

Geothermal leases authorized for state-owned lands, 77-4-101.

82-2-306. Violation — immunity of landowner. Any work done in olation of this part is punishable as a misdemeanor, and each day of viola- on shall constitute a separate offense. The owner or lessor shall not be liable r injury to any person on either owned or leased land.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 335, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1306.

ross-References

"Person" defined, 1-1-201.

Definition of misdemeanor, 45-2-101.

Criminal responsibility of corporations, -2-311.

Accountability for conduct of corporation, 45-2-312.

Misdemeanor penalty when no penalty specified, 46-18-212.

Part 4

Assaying of Ore and Payment for Consignments

art Cross-References

Deceptive business practices, 45-6-318.

82-2-401. Samplerooms required. Any person, association, or corpora- on engaged in the business of buying or sampling or smelting for hire ores gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, or other valuable metal shall maintain sampling-room or house to which the ore shippers, their agents, or repre- ntatives shall have access at all times during the sampling of ores or while e same is being carried on and in which shall be samples of all ores he or ey may buy or smelt.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 3436, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3436, R.C.M. 35; R.C.M. 1947, 50-201.

82-2-402. Samples of fifty pounds per ton to be retained until set- ement. A person, association, or corporation which buys any ores upon an greement to pay for them in amount dependent upon their metallic contents smelts any ore shall retain from the pulp or crushed ore, as the same is mpled, a quantity of not less than 50 pounds out of each ton of ore, which antity shall be selected regularly and at equal intervals from any lot of ore bought or to be smelted, and shall keep this quantity separate from any her ores or pulp for a period of 30 days or until full settlement is made and cepted by the shipper. Until full settlement is made and accepted, the ore ipper, his agents, or representatives may take from the quantity so retained y part thereof for the purpose of sampling or assaying that part; however, e value of any part so taken by the owner or shipper may be deducted from e total value of the ore delivered by him.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 54, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 3437, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3437, R.C.M. 35; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-202.

oss-References

Authority of Historical Society to preserve mples of minerals, 22-3-107.

82-2-403. Penalty for commingling foreign substances with ore. ny person or persons, corporation, association, or partnership which shall, with intent to defraud, in any manner whatever, introduce any foreign substance into any ore or commingle any foreign substance with any ore intende for sale in any smelter or which any person, association, or corporation sha have undertaken for hire to smelt or into any sample retained for tests o assays, as provided in 82-2-402, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor an upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 o more than $1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of nc less than 60 days or more than 12 months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 54, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3438, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3438, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-203.

Cross-References

Deceptive business practices, 45-6-318.

82-2-404. Umpire assayers — appointment, qualifications, an duties. A person, association, or corporation engaged in the sampling of ore with intent to purchase or smelt them, whether for themselves or as the agen or agents for other purchasers, shall choose an assayer who has operated a assay office or chemical laboratory for at least 1 year. The person, association, or corporation shall submit to the selected assayer all samples of or over which there is a dispute as to metallic contents or value between th buyer or sampler and the seller of the ore. The chosen assayer shall be know as the umpire for the person, association, or corporation.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 115, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 3439, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3439, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-204; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 27, L. 1979.

82-2-405. Notice of selection. Upon the selection of the umpire, wh shall be actively engaged in the assaying business in this state, the perso association, or corporation selecting him shall, within 10 days after the sele tion is made, post a notice of the selection in a conspicuous place within an without the room or house where the sampling of ores is carried on by th person, association, or corporation.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 115, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 3440, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3440, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-205.

82-2-406. Violation — penalty. Every person, association, or corpor tion engaged in the sampling of ores belonging to others which fails to comp with the provisions of 82-2-404 or 82-2-405 shall be guilty of a misdemean and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000 or less tha $500.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 115, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 3441, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3441, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-206.

Cross-References

Criminal responsibility of corporations, 45-2-311.

Accountability for conduct of corporatio 45-2-312.

82-2-407 through 82-2-420 reserved.

82-2-421. Time for payment for ores. (1) Every person, associatio company, or corporation engaged within this state in purchasing ores, mi erals, or metals from or in smelting, milling, or otherwise reducing or prepa ing the same for market for any other person or persons, associatio ompany, or corporation shall, within 20 days after any such ores, minerals, r metals shall have arrived at his, their, or its smelter, mill, reduction works, ards, or other place for receiving such ores, minerals, or metals, make full ettlement with and payment of the amount due to the consignor or consignrs thereof, unless restrained or prevented from making such settlement and ayment by an order, writ, or process of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) However, the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to any ich ores, minerals, or metals received pursuant to an existing written conract at time of shipment between the consignor or consignors thereof and the erson, association, company, or corporation receiving the same, where the me for settlement and payment is provided for in such contract.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 3442, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3442, R.C.M. 35; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 5, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 50-301(part).

ross-References

Definition of contract, 28-2-101, 30-1-201.

Applicability of Uniform Commercial Code to contracts for sale of minerals, 30-2-105(1), 30-2-107.

82-2-422. Violation — penalty. Any person, association, company, or orporation violating any of the provisions of 82-2-421 shall be guilty of a isdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000 r less than $500.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 37, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 3443, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3443, R.C.M. 35; R.C.M. 1947, 50-302.

ross-References

Criminal responsibility of corporations, 5-2-311.

Accountability for conduct of corporation, 45-2-312.

82-2-423. Statement by purchasers of ore from leased mines. A erson or corporation buying or treating ores from leased mines or mining laims shall furnish the lessor and the lessee of the mines or mining claims true and correct copy of the statement of returns of ores from the sale or hipment. The statement shall show both the gross and net proceeds derived om the sale or shipment of ores. Upon shipment of the ores from leased remises, either for sale or treatment, the shipper shall furnish to any ampling works or smelter buying or treating them the names and post-office ddresses of the lessor and the lessee interested in that shipment of ores, and ithin 7 days after receipt of the statement from the sampling works or melter, the shipper shall make settlement with the lessor and the lessee for e shipment or sale of ores, based upon the statement received by the parties om the sampling works or smelter.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 79, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3444, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3444, R.C.M. 35; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-303.

82-2-424. Copy of statement to lessee. Sampling works and smelters ithin this state shall mail a duplicate copy of any statement showing the ross and net proceeds of all ores bought from or treated for lessors of mines the lessee of the mine or mining claim from which the ores were extracted t the same time the statement is furnished to the lessor of the mine or ining claim or shipper of the ore.

History: En. 3444.1, R.C.M. 1935 by Sec. 1, Ch. 17, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 39, L. 1977; .C.M. 1947, 50-304.

82-2-425. Shipper — penalty for violation. A person or corporatio who, as the shipper, violates 82-2-423, as amended, is liable to the lessor an the lessee for 10% of the net returns from the shipment or sale of ore referred to in that section, in addition to the value of the interest of th lessor and the lessee in the shipment. This amount may be recovered in a action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 79, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3445, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3445, R.C.M 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-305.

82-2-426. Smelters — penalty for violation. Any person or corporation operating any sampling works or smelter within this state who shall violate any of the provisions of 82-2-423 and 82-2-424 shall be deemed guilty o a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not less tha $50 or more than $100.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 79, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3446, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3446, R.C.M 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 17, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 50-306.

Cross-References

"Person" defined, 1-1-201.

Criminal responsibility of corporations, 45-2-311.

Accountability for conduct of corporatio 45-2-312.

CHAPTER 3

COAL MINING

Part 1 — Coal Conservation
(Repealed. Sec. 21, Ch. 550, L. 1979)

Section

Part 2 — Coal Invoices

82-3-201. Regulations on bills and invoices.
82-3-202. Dealers' duties concerning bills and invoices.
82-3-203. Copies of bills and invoices to be kept for inspection.
82-3-204. Enforcement.
82-3-205. Penalty.

Chapter Cross-References

Duty to notify weed management district when proposed project will disturb land, 7-22-2152.

Part 1

Coal Conservation
(Repealed. Sec. 21, Ch. 550, L. 1979)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

82-3-101. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1401.

82-3-102. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1402.

82-3-103. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 220, L. 197 R.C.M. 1947, 50-1403.

82-3-104. En. Sec. 4, Ch. 220, L. 197 amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 39, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 4, C 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1404.

82-3-105. En. Sec. 5, Ch. 220, L. 1973; C.M. 1947, 50-1405.

82-3-106. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 220, L. 1973; C.M. 1947, 50-1406(1).

82-3-107. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 220, L. 1973; C.M. 1947, 50-1406(2).

82-3-108. En. Sec. 8, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1408.

82-3-109. En. Sec. 7, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1407.

82-3-110. En. Sec. 10, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1409.

Part 2

Coal Invoices

rt Cross-References

Deceptive business practices, 45-6-318.

82-3-201. Regulations on bills and invoices. Any person, firm, or rporation engaged in mining, producing, or shipping of coal within the state Montana shall accurately bill and invoice the same, plainly indicating on bills or invoices therefor the place where the same was mined, the person, m, or corporation by whom the same was mined, and the trade name or ark, if any, thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 104, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3546.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-601.**

82-3-202. Dealers' duties concerning bills and invoices. Any rson, firm, or corporation wholesaling, jobbing, exchanging, offering for sale, selling at retail any coal within the state of Montana shall accurately bill d invoice the same to the person, firm, or corporation purchasing or receivg the same and shall plainly indicate on all statements, bills, or invoices erefor the name of the coal, the name of the person, firm, or corporation oducing the same, the place where mined, and the trade name or tradeark, if any, thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 104, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3546.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-602.**

oss-References

Full weight of coal to be given, 15-58-121.

82-3-203. Copies of bills and invoices to be kept for inspection. A rson, firm, or corporation mining, shipping, or producing coal and all perns, firms, or corporations wholesaling, jobbing, exchanging, offering for sale, selling at retail any coal in this state shall keep a true, accurate, and comete copy of all the original statements, bills, and invoices of all coal proiced, shipped, marketed, exchanged, or sold for at least 1 year. All papers, cords, and files of any person, firm, or corporation transporting, producing, ipping, exchanging, or selling any coal in this state shall, at all times, be en to inspection by the attorney general, the county attorneys, and the partment of commerce for the purposes of enforcing this part.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 104, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3546.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 117, Ch. 1, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-604; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981.**

ompiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department commerce" for "department of business reguion".

82-3-204. Enforcement. The department of commerce shall enforce this part, and the attorney general and the county attorneys shall prosecute all cases arising under its provisions.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 104, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3546.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 118, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-606; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of business regulation".

82-3-205. Penalty. Every person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this part shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 90 days or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person, firm, or corporation convicted of a second violation of any of the provisions of this part shall be punished as above provided, and the license of any retail coal dealer shall, thereby, be automatically revoked, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation so convicted to engage thereafter in said retail business, either directly or indirectly, for a period of 6 months next after such second conviction.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 104, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3546.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-605.

Cross-References

"Person" defined, 1-1-201.

Criminal responsibility of corporations, 45-2-311.

Accountability for conduct of corporation, 45-2-312.

CHAPTER 4

RECLAMATION

Part 1 — Strip and Underground Mine Siting

Section

82-4-101. Short title.
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82-4-103. Definitions.
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82-4-111. Orders and rules of board — hearings.
82-4-112. Administration.
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82-4-121. Permit required.
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2-4-241. Receipts paid into general fund.
2-4-242. Funds received by board.
2-4-243 through 82-4-250 reserved.
2-4-251. Noncompliance — suspension of permits.
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2-4-253. Suit for damage to water supply.
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2-4-301. Legislative findings.
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2-4-304. Exemption — works performed prior to promulgation of rules.
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2-4-321. Administration.
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2-4-323. Interagency cooperation — receipt and expenditure of funds.
2-4-324 through 82-4-330 reserved.
2-4-331. Exploration license required — employees included.
2-4-332. Exploration license.
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82-4-401. Short title.
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82-4-403. Definitions.
82-4-404. Exemption — operations covered by metal mine reclamation.
82-4-405. Inapplicability to state and local government.
82-4-406. Exemption — operations on federal lands.
82-4-407 through 82-4-420 reserved.
82-4-421. Administration — delegation of functions.
82-4-422. Powers, duties, and functions of board.
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82-4-424. Receipt and expenditure of funds.
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82-4-426. Reclamation of land on which bond forfeited.
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82-4-428 through 82-4-430 reserved.
82-4-431. Contract for reclamation required.
82-4-432. Application for contract — contents — issuance — amendment.
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82-4-434. Reclamation plan part of contract — requirements.
82-4-435. Repealed.
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82-4-441. Penalty — enforcement.

Chapter Cross-References

Reclamation required, Art. IX, sec. 2, Mont. Const.

Wage protection for certain employees of mineral and oil industry, Title 39, ch. 3, part 5.

Hours of labor — hoisting engineers, 39-4-101.

Hours of labor — underground miners, 39-4-103.

Strip mining defined, hours of labor, 39-4-104.

Hours of labor for state and municipal governments, mines, mills, and smelters, 39-4-107.

Mining wastes — disposal, 75-10-10 75-10-203, 80-8-110.

Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 7 ch. 20.

Master plans of city providing for conservation of mineral resources, 76-1-601.

Zoning district law not to prevent recovery mineral resources, 76-2-209.

Hard-rock mining impact, Title 90, ch. 6, pa 3.

Part 1

Strip and Underground Mine Siting

82-4-101. Short title. This part shall be known and may be cited a "The Strip and Underground Mine Siting Act".

History: En. 50-1601 by Sec. 1, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 194 50-1601.

82-4-102. Policy and purpose. (1) It is the policy of this state to provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources.

(2) It is the purpose of this part:

(a) to vest in the department the authority to review new strip-mine and new underground-mine site locations and reclamation plans and either approve or disapprove such locations and plans and to exercise general administration and enforcement of this part;

(b) to vest in the board the authority to adopt rules, to suspend and revoke permits, and to conduct hearings;

(c) to satisfy the requirement of Article IX, section 2, of the constitution of this state, that all lands disturbed by the taking of natural resources be reclaimed; and

(d) to insure that adequate information is available on areas proposed for strip mining or underground mining so that mining and reclamation plans may be properly formulated to accommodate areas that are suitable for strip mining or underground mining.

(3) This part is deemed to be an exercise of the general police power to provide for the health and welfare of the people.

History: En. 50-1602 by Sec. 2, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1602.

Cross-References

Legislature to provide for protection and improvement of environment, Art. IX, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

82-4-103. Definitions. When used in this part, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of land commissioners as provided for in Article X, section 4, of the constitution of this state.

(2) "Department" means the department of state lands provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 32.

(3) "Mineral" means mineral as defined in 82-4-203.

(4) "New mine" means a strip- or underground-mining operation proposed for an area of land which the department determines, because of distance from an existing strip-mine or underground-mine operation or their respective facilities or because of important differences in topography, soils, wildlife, geologic structure, aquifers, or vegetation from an existing strip-mine or underground-mine operation, does not constitute an expansion of an existing operation.

(5) "Operation" means all of the premises, facilities, railroad loops, roads, power lines, and equipment used in the process of producing and removing mineral from a designated strip-mine or underground-mine area.

(6) "Operator" means a person who intends to operate a new strip mine or new underground mine involving the removal of more than 10,000 cubic yards of mineral or overburden.

(7) "Person" means a person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity or any political subdivision or agency of the state.

(8) "Preparatory work" means all on-site disturbances, excluding prospecting, associated with the initiation of a new strip mine or underground mine,

including but not limited to the construction of railroad spurs or loops, buildings to house mining operations, roads, storage and train load-out facilities transmission lines, erection of draglines and loading shovels, and other associated facilities.

(9) "Strip mining" means any part of the process followed in the production of mineral by the opencut method, including mining by the auger method or any similar method which penetrates a mineral deposit and removes mineral directly through a series of openings made by a machine which enters the deposit from a surface excavation or any other method or process in which the strata or overburden is removed or displaced in order to recover the mineral.

(10) "Underground mining" means any part of the process followed in the production of a mineral such that vertical or horizontal shafts, slopes, drifts or incline planes connected with excavations penetrating the mineral stratum or strata are utilized.

History: En. 50-1603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947 50-1603; amd. Sec. 191, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "82-4-203" for "82-4-203(12)" in (3).

82-4-104. Application. The provisions of this part shall not apply where any preparatory work was conducted prior to January 1, 1974, or for which contracts for preparatory work or the sale of Montana coal from a new strip mine by an operator holding a valid permit under 82-4-221 were in existence and proven specific notice thereof given to the department prior to January 1, 1974.

History: En. 50-1617 by Sec. 17, Ch. 280, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1617.

82-4-105 through 82-4-110 reserved.

82-4-111. Orders and rules of board — hearings. The board shall:

(1) issue, after an opportunity for a hearing, orders requiring an operator to adopt the remedial measures necessary to comply with this part and rules adopted under this part;

(2) issue, after an opportunity for a hearing, a final order directing the department to revoke a permit when the requirements set forth by the notice of noncompliance, order of suspension, or an order of the board requiring remedial measures have not been complied with according to the terms herein;

(3) adopt, after an opportunity for a hearing, general rules pertaining to new strip mines and to new underground mines and preparatory work to accomplish the purposes of this part;

(4) conduct hearings under provisions of this part or rules adopted by the board.

History: En. 50-1604 by Sec. 4, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947 50-1604.

Cross-References

Adoption of rules by administrative agencies, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Hearings in contested cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

Revocation of permits by Board, 82-4-129.

Hearings subject to Montana Administrative Procedure Act, 82-4-130.

82-4-112. Administration. The department shall:

(1) exercise general supervision, administration, and enforcement of this art and all rules and orders adopted under this part;

(2) order the suspension of any permit for failure to comply with this art, any rule adopted under this part, or permit issued pursuant to this part;

(3) order the halting of any operation that is started without first having cured a permit as required by this part;

(4) make investigations and inspections necessary to insure compliance ith this part;

(5) encourage and conduct investigations, research, experiments, and demnstrations and collect and disseminate information relating to new strip ines, new underground mines, and reclamation of lands and waters affected y preparatory work;

(6) adopt rules with respect to the filing of reports, the issuance of perits, and other matters of procedure and administration.

History: En. 50-1605 by Sec. 5, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, -1605.

ross-References

Adoption of rules by administrative agencies, itle 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Hearings in contested cases, Title 2, ch. 4, rt 6.

Department of State Lands created, 15-3201.

Suspension of permits by Department, 82-4-129.

Hearings subject to Montana Administrative Procedure Act, 82-4-130.

Mandamus to compel enforcement, 82-4-142.

82-4-113. Receipts paid into general fund. Except for bond forfeiture oneys, all fees, penalties, and other moneys available or paid to the department under the provisions of this part shall be placed in the state treasury nd credited to the general fund.

History: En. 50-1610 by Sec. 10, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 47, 50-1610; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1981.

ompiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "general fund" r language dealing with a special agency count, the mining and reclamation fund, and s administration; substituted "penalties" for orfeit funds".

Cross-References

Expenditure only upon legislative appropriation, Art. VIII, sec. 14, Mont. Const., 17-8-101.

Reclamation by Board, 82-4-239, 82-4-240.

82-4-114 through 82-4-120 reserved.

82-4-121. Permit required. No person may commence preparatory ork until the operator shall have first obtained from the department a mineite location permit for a new strip mine or a new underground mine or a ermit under part 2 of this chapter, if the application for such permit ncludes an appropriate long-range mining plan acceptable to the department.

History: En. 50-1606 by Sec. 6, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 0-1606.

ross-References

Landowner notification of surface operations, itle 82, ch. 2, part 3.

82-4-122. Application and approval of permit. (1) A person desiring mine-site location permit shall file with the department an application which shall contain a reclamation plan for any preparatory work and such other information the department deems necessary to determine if the proposed area to be affected by the operation is appropriate for the location of a new strip mine or a new underground mine. The department may require any information included in but not limited to an application for a strip-mining permit or underground-mining permit as required by part 2 of this chapter.

(2) The department shall notify the applicant within 365 days of receipt of a complete application if the proposed site is an acceptable location for development of a new strip mine or a new underground mine. If the site is approved, the department shall issue the applicant a mine-site location permit. If the location is not approved, the department shall notify the applicant in writing, setting forth reasons why the location is not acceptable. The department shall also notify the applicant within 365 days of receipt of a complete application whether the proposed reclamation plan is or is not acceptable. If the plan is not acceptable, the department shall set forth the reasons for nonacceptance of the plan. It may propose modifications, delete areas, or reject the entire plan.

History: En. 50-1607 by Sec. 7, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1607(1), (3).

Cross-References

Duration of lease when lands described in mine-site location permit, 77-3-314.

Contents of application for strip-mine permit, 82-4-222.

82-4-123. Permit fee and surety bond. A fee of $50 shall be paid before the mine-site location permit required in this part may be issued. The operator shall also file with the department a bond payable to the state of Montana with surety satisfactory to the department in the penal sum to be determined by the board on the recommendation of the commissioner of not less than $200 or more than $10,000 for each acre or fraction thereof of the area of land to be disturbed by preparatory work, with a minimum bond of $5,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the requirements set forth in this part and of the rules of the board. In determining the amount of the bond within the above limits, the board shall take into consideration the character and nature of the surface and subsurface disturbances, the future suitable use of the land involved, and the cost of removing or burying facilities, subsidence stabilization, water controls, backfilling, grading, topsoiling, and reclamation to be required. Notwithstanding the above limits, the bond may not be less than the total estimated cost to the state of completing the work described in the reclamation plan.

History: En. 50-1607 by Sec. 7, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1607(4).

82-4-124. Permit — authority under and renewal. A mine-site location permit shall authorize the applicant to engage in preparatory work upon the area described in the application and designated in the permit for a period of 1 year from the date of issuance and is renewable until the applicant has applied for and received a strip-mining or underground-mining permit in accordance with part 2 of this chapter.

History: En. 50-1607 by Sec. 7, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1607(2).

82-4-125. Refusal of permit. (1) The department may not issue a permit under this part if it finds that a new strip mine or a new underground mine is not consistent with the purposes and policies of this part.

(2) The department shall not approve a new strip-mining site, a new underground-mining site, or preparatory work site for any areas of land or water included in the application if the department determines that the area would not be approved under the criteria specified in 82-4-227.

(3) The department shall not issue a permit under this part if a proposed reclamation plan does not meet the requirements of part 2 of this chapter.

History: En. 50-1608 by Sec. 8, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1608.

Cross-References

Policy and purpose of part, 82-4-102.

82-4-126. When information may be used to meet strip-mining or underground-mining permit requirements. The department may choose to accept information submitted under this part to the extent it is applicable and relevant as satisfying the requirements of part 2 of this chapter.

History: En. 50-1614 by Sec. 14, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1614.

Cross-References

Contents of application for strip-mine permit, 82-4-222.

82-4-127. Effect of siting permit on subsequent mining permits. When the department has sufficient information to approve or disapprove a mine-site location permit application on either the entire area being considered for a mine-site location permit or a portion thereof on the grounds listed in 82-4-227(2) and (4), it shall so state in a written statement to the operator. This decision is binding on the department with regard to strip-mining or underground-mining permit applications as specified in part 2 of this chapter unless:

(1) new information is submitted or obtained in compliance with part 2 of this chapter which indicates a situation not existing or known at the time of the issuance of a permit under this part;

(2) an application under this part misrepresented information related to the criteria;

(3) a situation develops because of strip-mining or underground-mining operations which was not in existence at the time of the issuance of a permit under this part.

History: En. 50-1616 by Sec. 16, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1616.

82-4-128. Termination of permit. A mine-site location permit granted by the department in accordance with the provisions of this part shall remain in full force and effect until the provisions of the permit are complied with and the bond is released, except that those areas of land covered by a mine-site location permit for which a strip-mining or an underground-mining permit is granted pursuant to the provisions of part 2 of this chapter shall be released from the terms and provisions of the mine-site location permit.

History: En. 50-1615 by Sec. 15, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1615.

82-4-129. Noncompliance — suspension of permits. (1) If any of the requirements of this part or rules or orders of the department and the board have not been complied with within the time limits set by the department or the board or by this part, the department shall serve a notice of noncompliance on the operator or, where found necessary, the commissioner shall order the suspension of a permit. The notice or order shall be handed to the operator in person or served by certified or registered mail addressed to the permanent address shown on the application for a permit. The notice of noncompliance or order of suspension shall specify in what respects the operator has failed to comply with this part or the rules or orders of the department and the board. If the operator has not complied with the requirement set forth in the notice of noncompliance or order of suspension within time limits set therein, the permit may be revoked by order of the board and the performance bond forfeited to the department.

(2) Any additional strip-mining or underground-mining or mine-site location permits held by an operator whose mine-site location permit has been revoked shall be suspended and the operator is not eligible to receive another permit or to have the suspended permits reinstated until he has complied with all the requirements of this part in respect to former permits issued him. An operator who has forfeited a bond is not eligible to receive another permit unless the land for which the bond was forfeited has been reclaimed without cost to the state or the operator has paid into the reclamation account a sum together with the value of the bond the board finds adequate to reclaim the lands. The department may not issue any additional permits to an operator who has repeatedly been in noncompliance or violation of this part.

History: En. 50-1609 by Sec. 9, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1609.

Cross-References

Hearings in contested cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

Orders and rules of Board — hearings, 82-4-111.

Reclamation by Board, 82-4-239, 82-4-240.

82-4-130. Procedure for hearings and appeals. All hearing and appeal procedures shall be in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: En. 50-1613 by Sec. 13, Ch. 280, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1613.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

Orders and rules of Board — hearings, 82-4-111.

82-4-131 through 82-4-140 reserved.

82-4-141. Violation — penalty. (1) A person or operator who violates any of the provisions of this part or rules or orders adopted under this part shall pay a civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for each day during which a violation continues and may be enjoined from continuing such violations as provided in this section. These penalties shall be recoverable in any action brought in the name of the state of Montana by the attorney general in the district court of the first judicial district of this state in and for the county of Lewis and Clark or in the district court having jurisdiction of the defendant.

(2) The attorney general shall, upon the request of the commissioner, sue r the recovery of the penalties provided for in this section and bring an tion for a restraining order, temporary or permanent injunction against an erator or other person violating or threatening to violate an order adopted der this part.

(3) A person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this part or y determination or order adopted under this part which has become final guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $500 and not more an $5,000. Each day on which a violation occurs constitutes a separate fense.

History: **En. 50-1611 by Sec. 11, Ch. 280, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1611.**

oss-References

Persons subject to jurisdiction — process — rvice, Rule 4, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

Criminal responsibility of corporations, -2-311.

Accountability for conduct of corporation, 45-2-312.

Disposition of fines and forfeitures, 46-18-603.

"Person" defined, 82-4-103(7).

82-4-142. Mandamus to compel enforcement. (1) A resident of this ate, with knowledge that a requirement of this part or a rule adopted under is part is not being enforced by a public officer or employee whose duty it to enforce the requirement or rule, may bring the failure to enforce to the tention of the public officer or employee by a written statement under oath at shall state the specific facts of the failure to enforce the requirement or le. Knowingly making false statements or charges in the affidavit subjects e affiant to penalties prescribed in 45-7-202.

(2) If the public officer or employee neglects or refuses for an unreason- ble time after receipt of the statement to enforce the requirement or rule, e resident may bring an action of mandamus in the district court of the rst judicial district of this state in and for the county of Lewis and Clark in the district court of the county in which the land is located. If the court nds that a requirement of this part or a rule adopted under this part is not ing enforced, it shall order the public officer or employee whose duty it is enforce the requirement or rule to perform his duties. If he fails to do so, e public officer or employee shall be held in contempt of court and is sub- ct to the penalties provided by law.

History: **En. 50-1612 by Sec. 12, Ch. 280, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1612; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 1, L. 1979.**

ross-References

"Knowingly" defined, 1-1-204, 45-2-101.

Rules for determining residency, 1-1-215.

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.

Mandamus, Title 27, ch. 26.

Part 2

Coal and Uranium Mine Reclamation

art Cross-References

Reclamation required, Art. IX, sec. 2, Mont. nst.

Severance tax on coal — trust fund, Art. IX, c. 5, Mont. Const.

Department of State Lands created, 15-3201.

Commissioner of State Lands created, 2-15-3202.

Coal retailer's license tax, Title 15, ch. 58.

State equalization aid, severance tax on coal as revenue, 20-9-343.

Safety in coal mines, Title 50, ch. 73.

Unreclaimed land subject to eminent domain, 70-30-102.

Eminent domain, policy on surface mining or open-pit mining of coal, 70-30-102, 70-30-106.

State lands — coal mining leases and permits, Title 77, ch. 3, part 3.

Landowner notification of surface operations, Title 82, ch. 2, part 3.

Strip- and underground-mine siting, Title 82 ch. 4, part 1.

Planning and abatement of community impact caused by coal resources development Title 90, ch. 6, part 2.

Executive and legislative agencies to assist tribes in coal development, 90-11-102.

82-4-201. Short title. This part shall be known and may be cited as "The Montana Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act".

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1034.**

82-4-202. Policy — findings. (1) It is the declared policy of this state and its people to:

(a) maintain and improve the state's clean and healthful environment for present and future generations;

(b) protect its environmental life-support system from degradation;

(c) prevent unreasonable degradation of its natural resources;

(d) restore, enhance, and preserve its scenic, historic, archeologic, scientific, cultural, and recreational sites;

(e) demand effective reclamation of all lands disturbed by the taking of natural resources and maintain state administration of the reclamation program;

(f) require the legislature to provide for proper administration and enforcement, create adequate remedies, and set effective requirements and standards (especially as to reclamation of disturbed lands) in order to achieve the aforementioned objectives; and

(g) provide for the orderly development of coal resources through strip or underground mining to assure the wise use of these resources and prevent the failure to conserve coal.

(2) The legislature hereby finds and declares that:

(a) in order to achieve the aforementioned policy objectives, promote the health and welfare of the people, control erosion and pollution, protect domestic stock and wildlife, preserve agricultural and recreational productivity, save cultural, historic, and aesthetic values, and assure a long-range dependable tax base, it is reasonably necessary to require, after March 16 1973, that all strip-mining and underground-mining operations be limited to those for which 5-year permits are granted, that no permit be issued until the operator presents a comprehensive plan for reclamation and restoration and a coal conservation plan, together with an adequate performance bond, and the plan is approved, that certain other things must be done, that certain remedies are available, that certain lands because of their unique or unusua characteristics may not be strip-mined or underground-mined under any circumstances, all as more particularly appears in the remaining provisions o this part, and that the department be given authority to administer and enforce a reclamation program that complies with Public Law 95-87, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended;

(b) this part be deemed to be an exercise of the authority granted in the Montana constitution, as adopted June 6, 1972, and, in particular, a response to the mandate expressed in Article IX thereof and also be deemed to be an ercise of the general police power to provide for the health and welfare of e people.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1035; d. Sec. 1, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

82-4-203. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this rt the following definitions apply:

(1) "Abandoned" means an operation where no mineral is being produced nd where the department determines that the operation will not continue or sume.

(2) "Alluvial valley floor" means the unconsolidated stream-laid deposits olding streams where water availability is sufficient for subirrigation or flood rigation agricultural activities; but the term does not include upland areas hich are generally overlain by a thin veneer of colluvial deposits composed iefly of debris from sheet erosion, deposits by unconcentrated runoff or ope wash, together with talus, other mass movement accumulation, and indblown deposits.

(3) "Aquifer" means any geologic formation or natural zone beneath the arth's surface that contains or stores water and transmits it from one point another in quantities which permit or have the potential to permit eco-omic development as a water source.

(4) "Area of land affected" means the area of land from which overburden to be or has been removed and upon which the overburden is to be or has een deposited and includes all land overlying any tunnels, shafts, or other xcavations used to extract the mineral, lands affected by the construction of ew railroad loops and roads or the improvement or use of existing railroad ops and roads to gain access and to haul the mineral, processing facilities t or near the mine site or other mine associated facilities, waste deposition reas, treatment ponds, and any other surface or subsurface disturbance asso-ated with strip mining or underground mining, and all activities necessary nd incident to the reclamation of such operations.

(5) "Bench" means the ledge, shelf, table, or terrace formed in the contour ethod of strip mining.

(6) "Board" means the board of land commissioners provided for in Arti-le X, section 4, of the constitution of this state.

(7) "Coal conservation plan" means the planned course of conduct of a rip- or underground-mining operation to include plans for the removal and tilization of minable and marketable coal located within the area planned to e mined.

(8) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of state lands provided for n 2-15-3202.

(9) "Contour strip mining" means that strip-mining method commonly arried out in areas of rough and hilly topography in which the coal or min-ral seam outcrops along the side of the slope and entrance is made to the eam by excavating a bench or table cut at and along the site of the seam utcropping with the excavated overburden commonly being cast down the lope below the mineral seam and the operating bench.

(10) "Degree" means from the horizontal and in each case is subject to a olerance of 5% error.

(11) "Department" means the department of state lands provided for in itle 2, chapter 15, part 32.

(12) "Failure to conserve coal" means the nonremoval or nonutilization o minable and marketable coal by an operation, provided that the nonremova or nonutilization of minable and marketable coal in accordance with reclamation standards established by the department shall not be considered failure to conserve coal.

(13) "Fill bench" means that portion of a bench or table which is formed by depositing overburden beyond or downslope from the cut section as formed in the contour method of strip mining.

(14) "Imminent danger to the health and safety of the public" means the existence of any condition or practice or any violation of a permit or other requirement of this part in a strip- or underground-coal-mining and reclamation operation that could reasonably be expected to cause substantia physical harm to persons outside the permit area before such condition, practice, or violation can be abated. A reasonable expectation of death or serious injury before abatement exists if a rational person, subjected to the same conditions or practices giving rise to the peril, would not expose himself or herself to the danger during the time necessary for abatement.

(15) "Marketable coal" means a minable coal that is economically feasible to mine and is fit for sale in the usual course of trade.

(16) "Method of operation" means the method or manner by which the cut open pit, shaft, or excavation is made, the overburden is placed or handled water is controlled, and other acts are performed by the operator in the process of uncovering and removing the minerals that affect the reclamation o the area of land affected.

(17) "Minable coal" means that coal which can be removed through strip or underground-mining methods adaptable to the location that coal is bein mined or is planned to be mined.

(18) "Mineral" means coal and uranium.

(19) "Operation" means all of the premises, facilities, railroad loops, roads and equipment used in the process of producing and removing mineral from and reclaiming a designated strip-mine or underground-mine area and al activities, including excavation incident thereto, or prospecting for the purpose of determining the location, quality, or quantity of a natural minera deposit.

(20) "Operator" means a person engaged in strip mining or undergroun mining who removes or intends to remove more than 10,000 cubic yards o mineral or overburden or a person engaged in coal mining who removes o intends to remove more than 250 tons of coal from the earth by minin within 12 consecutive calendar months in any one location.

(21) "Overburden" means all of the earth and other materials which li above a natural mineral deposit and also means such earth and other materia after removal from their natural state in the process of mining.

(22) "Person" means a person, partnership, corporation, association, o other legal entity or any political subdivision or agency of the state or federa government.

(23) "Prime farmland" means that land previously prescribed by the Unite States secretary of agriculture on the basis of such factors as moisture availability, temperature regime, chemical balance, permeability, surface-layer composition, susceptibility to flooding, and erosion characteristics and whic

storically has been used for intensive agricultural purposes and as defined the Federal Register.

(24) "Prospecting" means the removal of overburden, core drilling, con- uction of roads, or any other disturbance of the surface for the purpose of termining the location, quantity, or quality of a natural mineral deposit.

(25) "Reclamation" means backfilling, subsidence stabilization, water con- l, grading, highwall reduction, topsoiling, planting, revegetation, and other rk to restore an area of land affected by strip mining or underground ning under a plan approved by the department.

(26) "Strip mining" means any part of the process followed in the produc- n of mineral by the opencut method, including mining by the auger method any similar method which penetrates a mineral deposit and removes min- l directly through a series of openings made by a machine which enters the posit from a surface excavation or any other mining method or process in ich the strata or overburden is removed or displaced in order to recover e mineral.

(27) "Subsidence" means a vertically downward movement of overburden aterials resulting from the actual mining of an underlying mineral deposit associated underground excavations.

(28) "Surface owner" means a person who holds legal or equitable title to e land surface and whose principal place of residence is on the land or who rsonally conducts farming or ranching operations upon a farm or ranch unit be directly affected by strip-mining operations or who receives directly a nificant portion of his income, if any, from such farming or ranching oper- ions or the state of Montana where the state owns the surface.

(29) "Topsoil" means the unconsolidated mineral matter naturally present the surface of the earth that has been subjected to and influenced by netic and environmental factors of parent material, climate, macro- and icroorganisms, and topography, all acting over a period of time, and that is cessary for the growth and regeneration of vegetation on the surface of the rth.

(30) "Underground mining" means any part of the process followed in the oduction of a mineral such that vertical or horizontal shafts, slopes, drifts, incline planes connected with excavations penetrating the mineral stratum strata are utilized and includes mining by in situ methods.

(31) "Unwarranted failure to comply" means the failure of a permittee to event the occurrence of any violation of his permit or any requirement of is part due to indifference, lack of diligence, or lack of reasonable care, or e failure to abate any violation of such permit or this part due to indiffer- ce, lack of diligence, or lack of reasonable care.

(32) "Waiver" means any document which demonstrates the clear intention release rights in the surface estate for the purpose of permitting the extrac- n of subsurface minerals by strip-mining methods.

(33) "Written consent" means such written statement as is executed by the ner of the surface estate, upon a form approved by the department, demon- rating that such owner consents to entry of an operator for the purpose of nducting strip-mining operations and that such consent is given only to

such strip-mining and reclamation operations which fully comply with th terms and requirements of this part.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 235 L. 1974; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 441, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 538, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1036 amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 550, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 437, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "minable" for "strippable" in (12).

82-4-204. Board orders, rules, and hearings. The board shall:

(1) issue orders requiring an operator to adopt the remedial measure necessary to comply with this part and rules adopted under this part;

(2) issue, after an opportunity for a hearing, a final order directing th department to revoke a permit when the requirements set forth by the notic of noncompliance, order of suspension, or an order of the board requirin remedial measures have not been complied with according to the term herein;

(3) adopt, after an opportunity for a hearing, general rules pertaining t strip mining and to underground mining to accomplish the purposes of thi part;

(4) conduct hearings under provisions of this part or rules adopted by th board.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-103 amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Adoption of rules by administrative agencies, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Hearings in contested cases, Title 2, ch. part 6.

Mandamus to compel enforcement, 82-4-252

82-4-205. Administration by department of state lands. Th department:

(1) shall exercise general supervision, administration, and enforcement this part and all rules and orders adopted under this part;

(2) shall examine and pass upon all plans and specifications submitted b the operator for the method of operation, subsidence stabilization, water con trol, backfilling, grading, highwall reduction, topsoiling, and for the recla mation of the area of land affected by his operation;

(3) shall order the suspension of any permit for failure to comply with th part or any rule adopted under this part;

(4) shall order the halting of any operation that is started without fir having secured a permit as required by this part or order the cessation operations not in compliance with this part in accordance with 82-4-251;

(5) shall make investigations and inspections necessary to insure compl ance with this part;

(6) may encourage and conduct investigations, research, experiments, an demonstrations and collect and disseminate information relating to str mining and to underground mining and reclamation of lands and wate affected by strip mining and underground mining;

(7) may adopt rules with respect to the filing of reports, the issuance permits, monitoring, and other matters of procedure and administration;

(8) may conduct hearings under the provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-10 amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

ross-References
Adoption of rules by administrative agencies, 'itle 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Noncompliance — suspension of permits, 82-4-251.
Mandamus to compel enforcement, 82-4-252.

82-4-206. Procedure for hearings and appeals. All hearings and ppeal procedures shall be in accordance with parts 6 and 7 of chapter 4, 'itle 2.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 325, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1057.**

82-4-207 through 82-4-220 reserved.

82-4-221. Mining permit required. (1) An operator may not engage in trip or underground mining without having first obtained from the department a permit designating the area of land affected by the operation, which lesignation shall include all lands reasonably anticipated to be mined or ıtherwise affected during the applicable 5-year period. The permit shall ıuthorize the operator to engage in strip or underground mining upon the ırea of land described in his application and designated in the permit for a ɔeriod of 5 years from the date of its issuance. Such permit shall be renewıble upon each 5-year anniversary thereafter upon application to the department at least 120 but not more than 150 days prior to the renewal date so ong as the operator is in compliance with the requirements of this part, the ules hereunder, and the reclamation plan provided for in 82-4-231 and agrees o comply with all applicable laws and rules in effect at the time of renewal. Such renewal shall further be subject to the denial provisions of 82-4-227, 32-4-234, and 82-4-251. On application for renewal, the burden shall be on the ɔpponents of renewal to demonstrate that the permit should not be renewed. A permit shall terminate if the permittee has not commenced strip- or underground-mining operations pursuant to the permit within 3 years of the issuınce of the permit. However, the department may grant reasonable extensions ɔf time upon a showing that such extensions are necessary by reason of litigaion precluding the commencement or threatening substantial economic loss o the permittee or by reason of conditions beyond the control and without he fault or negligence of the permittee. With respect to coal to be mined for ıse in a synthetic fuel facility or specific major electric generating facility, the ɔermittee is considered to have commenced strip- or underground-mining ɔperations at such time as the construction of the synthetic or generating facility is initiated.

(2) As a condition to the issuance of every permit issued under this part, an authorized representative of the department shall, without advance notice, have the right of entry to, upon, or through a strip- or underground-mining operation or any premises in which any records required to be maintained under this part are located and may, at reasonable times and without delay, have access to copy any records and inspect any monitoring equipment or method of operation required under this part. When an inspection results from information provided to the department by any person, the department shall notify that person when the inspection is proposed to be made and that person shall be allowed to accompany the inspector during the inspection.

(3) During the term of the permit, the permittee may submit an application for a revision of the permit, together with a revised reclamation plan, to the department. The department may not approve the application unless it

finds that reclamation in accordance with this part would be accomplished. Application for minor revision shall be approved or disapproved within a reasonable time, depending on the scope and complexity, but in no case longer than 120 days. Applications for major revisions are subject to all the permit application requirements and procedures.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 441 L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1039(1); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 550, L. 1979 amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 437, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Extended the time period for application for renewal of a permit in (1) from between 30 and 60 days prior to renewal date to between 120 and 150 days prior to renewal date.

Cross-References

Duration of lease when lands described in strip-mine permit, 77-3-314.

Landowner notification of surface operations Title 82, ch. 2, part 3.

82-4-222. Permit application. (1) An operator desiring a permit shal file an application which shall contain a complete and detailed plan for the mining, reclamation, revegetation, and rehabilitation of the land and water to be affected by the operation. Such plan shall reflect thorough advance investigation and study by the operator and shall include all known or readily discoverable past and present uses of the land and water to be affected and the approximate periods of such use and shall state:

(a) the location and area of land to be affected by the operation, with a description of access to the area from the nearest public highways;

(b) the names and addresses of the owners of record and any purchasers under contracts for deed of the surface of the area of land to be affected by the permit and the owners of record and any purchasers under contracts fo deed of all surface area within one-half mile of any part of the affected area;

(c) the names and addresses of the present owners of record and any purchasers under contracts for deed of all subsurface minerals in the land to b affected;

(d) the source of the applicant's legal right to mine the mineral on th land affected by the permit;

(e) the permanent and temporary post-office addresses of the applicant;

(f) whether the applicant or any person associated with the applican holds or has held any other permits under this part and an identification o those permits;

(g) whether the applicant is in compliance with 82-4-251 and, if known whether every officer, partner, director, or any individual owning of record o beneficially, alone or with associates, 10% or more of any class of stock of th applicant is subject to any of the provisions of 82-4-251 and he shall so certif and whether any of the foregoing parties or persons have ever had a strip mining or underground-mining license or permit issued by any other state o federal agency revoked or have ever forfeited a strip-mining or underground mining bond or a security deposited in lieu of a bond and, if so, a detaile explanation of the facts involved in each case must be attached;

(h) the names and addresses of any persons who are engaged in strip- o underground-mining activities on behalf of the applicant;

(i) the annual rainfall and the direction and average velocity of the prevailing winds in the area where the applicant has requested a permit;

(j) the results of any test borings or core samplings which the applica or his agent has conducted on the land to be affected, including the natu and the depth of the various strata or overburden and topsoil, the quantities and location of subsurface water and its quality, the thickness of any mineral seam, an analysis of the chemical properties of such minerals, including the acidity, sulphur content, and trace mineral elements of any coal seam, as well as the British thermal unit (Btu) content of such seam, and an analysis of the overburden, including topsoil. If test borings or core samplings are submitted, each permit application shall contain two copies each of two sets of geologic cross sections accurately depicting the known geologic makeup beneath the surface of the affected land. Each set shall depict subsurface conditions at such intervals as the department requires across the surface and shall run at a 90-degree angle to the other set. The department may not require intervals of less than 500 feet. Each cross section shall depict the thickness and geologic character of all known strata beginning with the topsoil. In addition, each application for an underground-mining permit shall be accompanied by cross sections and maps showing the proposed underground locations of all shafts, entries, and haulageways or other excavations to be excavated during the permit period. These cross sections shall also include all existing shafts, entries, and haulageways.

(k) the name and date of a daily newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the applicant will prominently publish at least once a week for 4 successive weeks after submission of the application an announcement of his application for a strip-mining or underground-mining permit and a detailed description of the area of land to be affected should a permit be granted;

(l) a determination of the probable hydrologic consequences of coal mining and reclamation operations, both on and off the mine site, with respect to the hydrologic regime, quantity and quality of water in surface- and ground-water systems, including the dissolved and suspended solids under seasonal flow conditions and the collection of sufficient data for the mine site and surrounding areas, so that cumulative impacts of all anticipated mining in the area upon the hydrology of the area and particularly upon water availability can be made. However, this determination is not required until such time as hydrologic information on the general area prior to mining is made available from an appropriate federal or state agency. The permit may not be approved until such information is available and is incorporated into the application.

(m) a coal conservation plan; and

(n) such other or further information as the department may require.

(2) The application for a permit shall be accompanied by two copies of all maps meeting the requirements of the subsections below. The maps shall:

(a) identify the area to correspond with the application;

(b) show any adjacent deep mining or surface mining and the boundaries of surface properties and names of owners of record of the affected area and within 1,000 feet of any part of the affected area;

(c) show the names and locations of all streams, creeks, or other bodies of water, roads, buildings, cemeteries, oil and gas wells, and utility lines on the area of land affected and within 1,000 feet of such area;

(d) show by appropriate markings the boundaries of the area of land affected, any cropline of the seam or deposit of mineral to be mined, and the total number of acres involved in the area of land affected;

(e) show the date on which the map was prepared and the north point;

(f) show the final surface and underground water drainage plan on and away from the area of land affected. This plan shall indicate the directional and volume flow of water, constructed drainways, natural waterways used for drainage, and the streams or tributaries receiving the discharge.

(g) show the proposed location of waste or refuse area;

(h) show the proposed location of temporary subsoil and topsoil storage area;

(i) show the proposed location of all facilities;

(j) show the location of test boring holes;

(k) show the surface location lines of any geologic cross sections which have been submitted;

(l) show a listing of plant varieties encountered in the area to be affected and their relative dominance in the area, together with an enumeration of tree varieties and the approximate number of each variety occurring per acre on the area to be affected, and the locations generally of the various kinds and varieties of plants, including but not limited to grasses, shrubs, legumes forbs, and trees;

(m) be certified as follows: "I, the undersigned, hereby certify that this map is correct and shows to the best of my knowledge and belief all the information required by the mining laws of this state." The certification shall be signed and notarized. The department may reject a map as incomplete if its accuracy is not so attested.

(n) contain such other or further information as the department may require.

(3) If the department finds that the probable total annual production a all locations of any strip- or underground-coal-mining operation applied fo will not exceed 100,000 tons, any determination of probable hydrologic consequences that the department requires and the statement of result of test borings or core samplings shall, upon written request of the operator, be performed by a qualified public or private laboratory designated by the department. The department shall assume the cost of the determination and statement to the extent that it has received funds for this purpose.

(4) In addition to the information and maps required above, each application for a permit shall be accompanied by detailed plans or proposals showin the method of operation, the manner, time or distance, and estimated cost fo backfilling, subsidence stabilization, water control, grading work, highwa reduction, topsoiling, planting, revegetating, and a reclamation plan for th area affected by the operation, which proposals shall meet the requirement of this part and rules adopted under this part. The reclamation plan sha address the life of the operation and indicate the size, sequence, and the timing of the subareas for which it is anticipated that individual permits will b sought.

(5) Each applicant for a coal mining permit shall submit as part of th application a certificate issued by an insurance company authorized to d business in the state certifying that the applicant has in force for the strip or underground-mining and reclamation operations for which the permit sought a public liability insurance policy, or evidence that the applicant ha satisfied other state or federal self-insurance requirements. This policy sha provide for personal injury and property damage protection in an amoun adequate to compensate any persons damaged as a result of strip- o

nderground-coal-mining and reclamation operations, including use of explo-ves, and entitled to compensation under applicable provisions of state law. he permittee must maintain the policy in full force and effect during the rm of the permit and any renewal until all reclamation operations have been mpleted.

(6) Each applicant for a strip-mining or underground-mining reclamation rmit shall file a copy of his application for public inspection with the clerk d recorder at the courthouse of the county where the major portion of ining is proposed to occur.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 441, 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1039(5) thru (7); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 550, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 437, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 526, 1983.**

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1)(b) twice and in)(c), after "owners of record" inserted "and y purchasers under contracts for deed".

1981 Amendment: Deleted "federal" after as received" in the last sentence of (3).

Cross-References

Documents subject to recording by County Clerk, 7-4-2613.

Recording fees of County Clerk, 7-4-2631.

Additional requirements of reclamation plan, 82-4-231(2).

Hearing on application for permit, 82-4-231(2).

82-4-223. Permit fee and surety bond. (1) An application fee of $50 all be paid before the permit required in this part shall be issued.

(2) Before a permit may be issued, the operator shall file with the depart-ent a bond payable to the state of Montana with surety satisfactory to the epartment in the penal sum to be determined by the board, on the recom-endation of the commissioner, of not less than $200 for each acre or frac-on thereof of the area of land affected, with a minimum bond of $10,000, nditioned upon the faithful performance of the requirements set forth in is part and of the rules of the board. The operator may elect to deposit sh, negotiable bonds, or negotiable certificates of deposit of any bank organ-ed or transacting business in the United States. The cash deposit or market lue of such securities shall be equal to or greater than the amount of the nd required for the bonded area. The level of bonding shall be relative to e degree of disturbance projected by the original permit and the annual port. A political subdivision or agency of the state need not file a bond nless required to do so by the board. The board shall adjust the amount of nd required if the cost of reclamation changes.

(3) In determining the amount of the bond, the board shall take into con-deration the character and nature of the overburden, the future suitable use f the land involved, and the cost of backfilling, grading, highwall reduction, bsidence stabilization, water control, topsoiling, and reclamation to be quired, but in no event shall the bond be less than the total estimated cost the state of completing the work described in the reclamation plan.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 441, 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1039(8); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 550, L. 1979.**

82-4-224. Consent or waiver by surface owner. In those instances in hich the surface owner is not the owner of the mineral estate proposed to e mined by strip-mining operations, the application for a permit shall clude the written consent or a waiver by the owner or owners of the surface

lands involved to enter and commence strip-mining operations on such lan
except that nothing in this section applies when the mineral estate is owne
by the federal government in fee or in trust for an Indian tribe.

History: **En. 50-1039.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 538, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1039.1.**

Cross-References

State jurisdiction on Indian lands, Title 2, ch. 1, part 3.

Landowner notification of surface operatio
required, Title 82, ch. 2, part 3.

82-4-225. Application for increase or reduction in permit are
The department may increase or reduce the area of land affected by an oper
tion under a permit on application by an operator, but an increase may n
extend the period for which an original permit was issued. An operator ma
at any time, apply to the department for an amendment of the permit so
to increase or reduce the acreage affected by it. The operator shall file
application and map in the same form and with the same content as requir
for an original application under this part and shall pay an application fee
$50 and shall file with the department a supplemental bond in the amou
to be determined under 82-4-223 for each acre or fraction of an acre of t
increase approved. All procedures of this part pertaining to original applic
tions apply to applications for the increase of the area of land affected, exce
for incidental boundary revisions. If the department approves a reduction
the acreage covered by the original or supplemental permit, it shall release t
bond for each acre reduced, but in no case shall the bond be reduced bel
$10,000, except as provided in 82-4-223.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-10**
amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

82-4-226. Prospecting permit. (1) On and after March 16, 1973, pr
pecting by any person on land not included in a valid strip-mining or und
ground-mining permit shall be unlawful without possessing a valid prospect
permit issued by the department as provided in this section. No prospect
permit shall be issued until the person submits an application, the applicati
is examined, amended if necessary, and approved by the department, and a
quate reclamation performance bond is posted, all of which prerequisites mu
be done in conformity with the requirements of this part.

(2) An application for a prospecting permit shall be made in writing, no
rized, and submitted to the department in duplicate upon forms prepared a
furnished by it. The application shall include among other things a prosp
ting map and a prospecting reclamation plan of substantially the same ch
acter as required for a surface-mining or underground-mining map a
reclamation plan under this part. The department shall determine by ru
the precise nature of such required prospecting map and reclamation pl
Any applicant who intends to prospect by means of core drilling shall spec
the location and number of holes to be drilled, methods to be used in seali
aquifers, and such other information as may be required by the departme
The applicant must state what types of prospecting and excavating techniq
will be employed on the affected land. The application shall also include a
other or further information the department may require.

(3) The application shall be accompanied by a fee of $100. This fee sh
be used as a credit toward the strip-mining or underground-mining permit

ovided by this part if the area covered by the prospecting permit becomes vered by a valid surface-mining or underground-mining permit obtained fore or at the time the prospecting permit expires.

(4) Before the department gives final approval to the prospecting permit plication, the applicant shall file with the department a reclamation and vegetation bond in a form and in an amount as determined in the same anner for strip-mining or underground-mining reclamation and revegetation nds under this part.

(5) In the event that the holder of a prospecting permit desires to strip ine or underground mine the area covered by the prospecting permit and as fulfilled all the requirements for a strip-mining or underground-mining ermit, the department may permit the postponement of the reclamation of e acreage prospected if that acreage is incorporated into the complete reclaation plan submitted with the application for a strip-mining or underound-mining permit. Any land actually affected by prospecting or cavating under a prospecting permit and not covered by the strip-mining or derground-mining reclamation plan shall be promptly reclaimed.

(6) The prospecting permit shall be valid for 1 year and shall be subject renewal, suspension, and revocation in the same manner as strip-mining or derground-mining permits under this part.

(7) The holder of the prospecting permit shall file with the department e same progress reports, maps, and revegetation progress reports as are quired of strip-mining or underground-mining operators under this part.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1041; nd. Sec. 2, Ch. 196, L. 1979.

oss-References

Reclamation plan and maps required, -4-222.

Reclamation surety bond required, 82-4-223.

Planting report, 82-4-235.

Annual report, 82-4-237.

82-4-227. Refusal of permit. (1) An application for a prospecting, rip-mining, or underground-mining permit or major revision shall not be pproved by the department unless, on the basis of the information set forth the application, an on-site inspection, and an evaluation of the operation the department, the applicant has affirmatively demonstrated that the quirements of this part and rules will be observed and that the proposed ethod of operation, backfilling, grading, subsidence stabilization, water conol, highwall reduction, topsoiling, revegetation, or reclamation of the fected area can be carried out consistently with the purpose of this part. he applicant for a permit or major revision has the burden of establishing at his application is in compliance with this part and the rules adopted der it.

(2) The department shall not approve the application for a prospecting, rip-mining, or underground-mining permit where the area of land described the application includes land having special, exceptional, critical, or unique aracteristics or that mining or prospecting on that area would adversely fect the use, enjoyment, or fundamental character of neighboring land havg special, exceptional, critical, or unique characteristics. For the purposes of is part, land is defined as having such characteristics if it possesses special, ceptional, critical, or unique:

(a) biological productivity, the loss of which would jeopardize certain spees of wildlife or domestic stock;

(b) ecological fragility, in the sense that the land, once adversely affecte could not return to its former ecological role in the reasonable foreseeab future;

(c) ecological importance, in the sense that the particular land has such strong influence on the total ecosystem of which it is a part that even temp rary effects felt by it could precipitate a system-wide reaction of unpredictab scope or dimensions; or

(d) scenic, historic, archeologic, topographic, geologic, ethnologic, scie tific, cultural, or recreational significance. (In applying this subsection, parti ular attention should be paid to the inadequate preservation previous accorded Plains Indian history and culture.)

(3) The department may not approve an application for a strip- underground-coal-mining permit or major revision unless the applicatic affirmatively demonstrates that:

(a) the assessment of the probable cumulative impact of all anticipat mining in the area on the hydrologic balance has been made by the depar ment and the proposed operation thereof has been designed to prevent mat rial damage to the hydrologic balance outside the permit area; and

(b) the proposed strip- or underground-coal-mining operation would not:

(i) interrupt, discontinue, or preclude farming on alluvial valley floors th are irrigated or naturally subirrigated, excluding undeveloped rangelands th are not significant to farming on alluvial valley floors and those lands as which the regulatory authority finds that if the farming that will be inte rupted, discontinued, or precluded is of such small acreage as to be of neg gible impact on the farm's agricultural production; or

(ii) materially damage the quantity or quality of water in surface-water underground-water systems that supply these valley floors in subsecti (3)(b)(i).

(4) Subsection (3)(b) does not affect those strip- or underground-c al-mining operations that in the year preceding the enactment of Public La 95-87 produced coal in commercial quantities and were located within or ad cent to alluvial valley floors or had obtained specific permit approval by t department to conduct strip- or underground-coal-mining operations with alluvial valley floors. If coal deposits are precluded from being mined unc this subsection, the commissioner shall certify to the secretary of interior th the mineral owner or lessee may be eligible for participation in coal exchar programs pursuant to section 510(5) of Public Law 95-87.

(5) If the area proposed to be mined contains prime farmland, the depa ment may not grant a permit to mine coal on the prime farmland unless finds in writing that the applicant has the technological capability to rest the mined area, within a reasonable time, to equivalent or higher levels yield as nonmined prime farmland in the surrounding area under equival levels of management and can meet the soil reconstruction standards 82-4-232(3). Nothing in this subsection applies to any permit issued prior August 3, 1977, or to any revisions or renewals thereof, or to any existi strip- or underground-mining operations for which a permit was issued pr to August 3, 1977.

(6) If the department finds that the overburden on any part of the a of land described in the application for a prospecting, strip-mining, or und ground-mining permit is such that experience in the state with a similar ty

operation upon land with similar overburden shows that substantial deposi-
on of sediment in streambeds, subsidence, landslides, or water pollution can-
t feasibly be prevented, the department shall delete that part of the land
scribed in the application upon which the overburden exists. The burden is
the applicant to demonstrate that any area should not be deleted under
is subsection.

(7) If the department finds that the operation will constitute a hazard to
dwelling house, public building, school, church, cemetery, commercial or
stitutional building, public road, stream, lake, or other public property, the
partment shall delete those areas from the prospecting, strip-mining, or
derground-mining permit application before it can be approved. In no case
ay strip- or underground-coal-mining be allowed within 300 feet of any
cupied dwelling, unless waived by the owner, nor within 300 feet of any
blic building, school, church, community, or institutional building, or public
rk; nor within 100 feet of a cemetery; nor within 100 feet of the outside
ght-of-way line of any public road, except where mine access roads or haul-
e roads join such right-of-way line. The department may permit such roads
be relocated or the area affected to lie within 100 feet of the road if, after
blic notice and opportunity for public hearing in the locality, a written find-
g is made that the interests of the public and the landowners affected will
protected.

(8) No strip- or underground-mining may be conducted within 500 feet of
tive or abandoned underground mines in order to prevent breakthroughs
d to protect health or safety of miners. The department shall permit an
erator to mine near, through, or partially through an abandoned under-
ound mine or closer to an active underground mine if:

(a) the nature, timing, and sequencing of specific strip-mine activities and
ecific underground-mine activities are jointly approved by the department
d the regulatory authority concerned with the health and safety of under-
ound miners; and

(b) such operations will result in improved resource recovery, abatement
water pollution, or elimination of hazards to the health and safety of the
blic.

(9) The department may not approve an application for a strip- or
derground-coal-mining operation if the area proposed to be mined is
cluded within an area designated unsuitable for strip or underground coal
ining or within an area under review for this designation under an adminis-
ative proceeding, unless in such an area as to which an administrative pro-
eding has commenced pursuant to this part, the operator making the permit
plication demonstrates that prior to January 1, 1977, he made substantial
gal and financial commitments in relation to the operation for which he is
plying for a permit.

(10) No permit or major permit revision for a strip- or underground-co-
-mining operation may be issued unless the applicant has affirmatively dem-
strated by its coal conservation plan that no failure to conserve coal will
cur. The department may require the applicant to submit any information
considers necessary for review of the coal conservation plan.

(11) Whenever information available to the department indicates that any
rip- or underground-coal-mining operation owned or controlled by the appli-
nt is currently in violation of Public Law 95-87, as amended, or any state

law required by Public Law 95-87, as amended, or any law, rule, or regulatio of the United States or of any department or agency in the United States pe taining to air or water environmental protection, the department shall n issue a strip- or underground-coal-mining permit or major revision until th applicant submits proof that the violation has been corrected or is in the pr cess of being corrected to the satisfaction of the administering agency.

(12) The department may not issue a strip- or underground-coal-minin permit or major revision to any applicant which it finds, after an opportunit for hearing, owns or controls any strip or underground-coal-mining operatio which has demonstrated a pattern of willful violations of Public Law 95-8 as amended, or any state law required by Public Law 95-87, as amended, such a nature and duration and with such resulting irreparable damage to th environment to indicate an intent not to comply with the provisions of th part.

(13) Subject to valid existing rights, no strip- or underground-coal-minin operations except those which existed as of August 3, 1977, may be conduct on private lands within the boundaries of units of the national park syste the national wildlife refuge systems, the national wilderness preservation sy tem, the wild and scenic rivers system, including study rivers designat under section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, or national recreati areas designated by act of congress.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-10 amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 550, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Safety in mines, Title 50, ch. 72, 73.

Policy — findings, 82-4-202.

Denial of permit, written findings requir 82-4-231(2).

Denial of permit for repeated violatio 82-4-251.

82-4-228. Designation of land unsuitable for coal mining. (1) A person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected may petiti the department to have an area designated as unsuitable for strip- underground-coal-mining operations or to have a designation terminated. T petition shall contain allegations of facts with supporting evidence whi would tend to establish the allegations. Within 10 months after receipt of t petition, the department shall hold a public hearing in the locality of t affected area after giving appropriate notice and publication of the date, ti and location thereof. Before the hearing, any person may intervene by fili allegations of facts with supporting evidence which would tend to establ the allegations. Within 60 days after the hearing, the department shall iss and furnish to the petitioner and any other party to the hearing a writt decision regarding the petition and the reasons therefor. The hearing need be held if all petitioners reach agreement prior to the requested hearing a withdraw their request.

(2) If petitioned, the department shall review the area petitioned for p suant to this section and:

(a) shall designate it as an area unsuitable for all or certain types of str or underground-coal-mining operations if it is determined that reclamat pursuant to the requirements of this part is not technologically and econo cally feasible; and

(b) may designate it as an area unsuitable for all or certain types of st or underground coal mining if the proposed coal mining operations will:

(i) be incompatible with existing state or local land-use plans or programs to the extent they affect mining in the area; or

(ii) affect fragile or historic lands in which these operations could result in significant damage to important historic, cultural, scientific, and esthetic values and natural systems; or

(iii) affect renewable resource lands in which these operations could result in a substantial loss or reduction of long-range productivity of water supply or of food or fiber products, these lands to include aquifers and aquifer recharge areas; or

(iv) affect natural hazard lands in which these operations could substantially endanger life and property, these lands to include areas subject to frequent flooding and areas of unstable geology.

(3) Prior to designating any land areas as unsuitable for strip- or underground-coal-mining operations, the department shall prepare a detailed statement on:

(a) the potential coal resources of the area;

(b) the demand for coal resources; and

(c) the impact of this designation on the environment, economy, and supply of coal.

(4) A designation does not prevent mineral exploration pursuant to this part of any area so designated.

(5) The requirements of this section do not apply to lands on which strip- or underground-coal-mining operations are being conducted pursuant to a permit issued under this part or where substantial legal and financial commitments in these operations were in existence prior to January 4, 1977.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Coal exploration permit required, 82-4-121.

Coal prospecting permit required, 82-4-226.

Renewable resource development, Title 90, ch. 2.

82-4-229 and 82-4-230 reserved.

82-4-231. Submission of and action on reclamation plan. (1) As rapidly, completely, and effectively as the most modern technology and the most advanced state of the art will allow, each operator granted a permit under this part shall reclaim and revegetate the land affected by his operation, except that underground tunnels, shafts, or other subsurface excavations need not be revegetated. Under the provisions of this part and rules adopted by the board, an operator shall prepare and carry out a method of operation, plan of grading, backfilling, highwall reduction, subsidence stabilization, water control, topsoiling, and a reclamation plan for the area of land affected by his operation. In developing a method of operation and plans of backfilling, subsidence stabilization, water control, grading, highwall reduction, topsoiling, and reclamation, all measures shall be taken to eliminate damages to landowners and members of the public, their real and personal property, public roads, streams, and all other public property from soil erosion, subsidence, landslides, water pollution, and hazards dangerous to life and property.

(2) The reclamation plan shall set forth in detail the manner in which the applicant intends to comply with this section and 82-4-232 through 82-4-234,

as amended, and the steps to be taken to comply with applicable air and water quality laws and rules and any applicable health and safety standards.

(3) The application for permit or major revision of a permit, which shall contain the reclamation plan, shall be submitted to the department.

(4) The department shall determine whether the application is administratively complete. An application is administratively complete if it contains information addressing each application requirement in 82-4-222 and the rules implementing that section and all information necessary to initiate processing and public review. The department shall notify the applicant in writing of its determination no later than 90 days after submittal of the application. If the department determines that the application is not administratively complete it shall specify in the notice those items which the application must address The application shall be presumed administratively complete as to those requirements not specified in the notice.

(5) If the department determines that an environmental impact statemen on the application is required, it shall notify the applicant in writing at the same time it gives the applicant notice pursuant to subsection (4).

(6) After the applicant receives notice that the application is administratively complete, he shall publish notice of filing of the application once a week for 4 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality of the proposed operation. The department shall notify various local governmental bodies, planning agencies, sewage and water treatment authorities, and water companies in the locality in which the proposed mining will take place of the application and provide a reasonable time for them to submit written comments. Any person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected or the officer or head of any federal, state, or local governmental agency or authority shall have the right to file written objections to the proposed initial or revised application for permit or major revision within 3 days of the applicant's published notice. If written objections are filed and a objector requests an informal conference, the department shall hold an informal conference in the locality of the proposed operation within 30 days o receipt of the request. The department shall notify the applicant and all parties to the informal conference of its decision and the reasons therefor withi 60 days of the informal conference. The department may arrange with th applicant upon request by any party to the administrative proceeding fo access to the proposed mining area for the purpose of gathering informatio relevant to the proceeding.

(7) The filing of written objections or a request for an informal conferenc shall not preclude the department from proceeding with its review of th application as specified in subsection (8).

(8) (a) The department shall review each administratively complete appl cation and determine the acceptability of the application. During the review the department may propose modifications to the application or delete area from the application in accordance with the requirements of 82-4-227. A complete application is considered acceptable when the application is in compl ance with all of the applicable requirements of this part and the regulator program pursuant to this part.

(b) If the applicant significantly modifies the application after the application has been determined administratively complete in accordance with subsection (4), the department shall under this section either deny th application or conduct a new review, including an administrative completeness determination, public notice, and objection period.

(c) If an environmental impact statement is determined to be necessary prior to making a permit decision, the department shall complete and publish the final environmental impact statement within 365 days of the date of notice provided pursuant to subsection (5).

(d) Within 120 days after it determines that an application is administratively complete, the department shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is or is not acceptable. If the application is not acceptable, the department shall set forth the reasons why it is not acceptable, and it may propose modifications, delete areas, or reject the entire application. All items not specified as unacceptable in the department's notification are presumed to be acceptable. If the applicant revises the application in response to a notice of unacceptability, the department shall review the revised application and notify the applicant in writing within 120 days of the date of receipt whether the revised application is acceptable. If the revision constitutes a significant modification under subsection (8)(b), the department shall conduct a new review, beginning with an administrative completeness determination.

(e) When the application is determined to be acceptable, the department shall publish notice of its determination once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality of the proposed operation. Any person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected may file a written objection to the determination within 10 days of the department's last published notice. If a written objection is filed and an objector requests an informal conference, the department shall hold an informal conference in the locality of the proposed operation within 20 days of receipt of the request. The department shall notify the applicant and all parties to the informal conference of its decision and the reasons therefor within 10 days of the informal conference.

(f) The department shall prepare written findings granting or denying the permit or major revision application in whole or in part no later than 45 days from the date the application is determined acceptable or from the publication of the final environmental impact statement, whichever occurs later. However, if lands subject to the federal lands program are included in the application for permit or major revision, the department shall prepare and submit written findings to the federal regulatory authority. If the department's decision is to grant the permit, the department shall issue the permit on the date of its written finding or, if any federal concurrence is necessary, on the date when such concurrence is obtained. If the application is denied, specific reasons for the denial must be set forth in the written notification to the applicant.

(g) If the department fails to act within the times specified in this subsection (8), it shall immediately notify the board in writing of its failure to comply and the reasons for the failure to comply.

(9) The applicant, a landowner, or any person with an interest that is or may be adversely affected by the department's permit decision may within 30 days of that decision submit a written notice requesting a hearing by the board. The notice must contain the grounds upon which the requester contends that the decision is in error. The hearing shall be held within 30 days

of the request. For purposes of a hearing, the board may order site inspections of the area pertinent to the application. The board shall within 20 day of the hearing notify the person who requested the hearing, by certified mai and all other persons, by regular mail, of the findings and decisions. N person who presided at the informal conference may either preside at th hearing or participate in the decision thereon.

(10) In addition to the method of operation, grading, backfilling, subsidenc stabilization, water control, highwall reduction, topsoiling, and reclamatio requirements of this part and rules adopted under this part, the operato consistent with the directives of subsection (1) of this section, shall:

(a) bury under adequate fill all toxic materials, shale, mineral, or an other material determined by the department to be acid producing, toxi undesirable, or creating a hazard;

(b) as directed by rules seal off tunnels, shafts, or other openings or an breakthrough of water creating a hazard;

(c) impound, drain, or treat all runoff or underground mine waters so a to reduce soil erosion, damage to grazing and agricultural lands, and pollutio of surface and subsurface waters;

(d) remove or bury all metal, lumber, and other refuse resulting from th operation;

(e) use explosives in connection with the operation only in accordanc with department regulations designed to minimize noise, damage to adjacen lands, and water pollution and ensure public safety and for other purposes;

(f) adopt measures to prevent land subsidence unless the board approve a plan for inducing subsidence into an abandoned operation in a predictabl and controlled manner with measures for grading, topsoiling, and revegetatin the subsided land surface. In order for a controlled subsidence plan to b approved, the applicant must show that subsidence will not cause a direct c indirect hazard to any public or private buildings, roads, facilities, or us areas, constitute a hazard to human life or health, or constitute a hazard t domestic livestock or to a viable agricultural operation, or violate any othe restrictions the board may consider necessary.

(g) stockpile and protect from erosion all mining and processing waste until these wastes can be disposed of according to the provisions of this part;

(h) deposit as much stockpiled waste material as possible back into th mine voids upon abandonment in such manner as to prevent or minimiz land subsidence. The remaining waste material shall be disposed of as provided by this part and the rules of the board.

(i) seal all portals, entryways, drifts, shafts, or other openings between th surface and underground mine workings when no longer needed;

(j) to the extent possible using the best technology currently availabl minimize disturbances and adverse impacts of the operation on fish, wildlif and related environmental values and achieve enhancement of such resourc where practicable;

(k) minimize the disturbances to the prevailing hydrologic balance at th mine site and in associated offsite areas and to the quality and quantity water in surface-water and ground-water systems both during and after stri or underground-coal-mining operations and during reclamation by:

(i) avoiding acid or other toxic mine drainage by such measures as, b not limited to:

(A) preventing or removing water from contact with toxic-producing eposits;

(B) treating drainage to reduce toxic content which adversely affects ownstream water upon being released to water courses;

(C) casing, sealing, or otherwise managing boreholes, shafts, and wells and eeping acid or other toxic drainage from entering ground and surface waters;

(ii) (A) conducting strip- or underground-mining operations so as to pre-ent, to the extent possible using the best technology currently available, dditional contributions of suspended solids to streamflow or runoff outside he permit area but in no event shall contributions be in excess of require-nents set by applicable state or federal law;

(B) constructing any siltation structures pursuant to (ii)(A) of this subsec-ion prior to commencement of strip- or underground-mining operations, such tructures to be certified by a qualified registered engineer to be constructed s designed and as approved in the reclamation plan;

(iii) cleaning out and removing temporary or large settling ponds or other iltation structures from drainways after disturbed areas are revegetated and tabilized and depositing the silt and debris at a site and in a manner pproved by the department;

(iv) restoring recharge capacity of the mined area to approximate remining conditions;

(v) avoiding channel deepening or enlargement in operations requiring the ischarge of water from mines;

(vi) preserving throughout the mining and reclamation process the essential ydrologic functions of alluvial valley floors in the arid and semiarid areas of he country; and

(vii) such other actions as the department may prescribe;

(l) conduct strip- or underground-mine operations in accordance with the pproved coal conservation plan;

(m) stabilize and protect all surface areas, including spoil piles, to effec-ively control air pollution;

(n) seal all auger holes with an impervious and noncombustible material n order to prevent drainage except where the department determines that the esulting impoundment of water in such auger holes may create a hazard to he environment or the public health and safety;

(o) develop contingency plans to prevent sustained combustion;

(p) refrain from construction of roads or other access ways up a stream-ed or drainage channel or in such proximity to such channel so as to seri-usly alter the normal flow of water;

(q) meet such other criteria as are necessary to achieve reclamation in ccordance with the purposes of this part, taking into consideration the physical, climatological, and other characteristics of the site;

(r) with regard to underground mines, eliminate fire hazards and other-wise eliminate conditions which constitute a hazard to health and safety of the public;

(s) locate openings for all new drift mines working acid-producing or iron-producing coal seams in such a manner as to prevent a gravity discharge of water from the mine.

(11) An operator may not throw, dump, pile, or permit the dumping, piling, or throwing or otherwise placing any overburden, stones, rocks, mineral,

earth, soil, dirt, debris, trees, wood, logs, or any other materials or substance of any kind or nature beyond or outside of the area of land which is unde permit and for which a bond has been posted under 82-4-223, as amended or place the materials described in this section in such a way that normal erosion or slides brought about by natural physical causes will permit the materials to go beyond or outside of that area of land. An operator shall conduc the strip- or underground-mining operation in such a manner as to protec areas outside the permit area.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 441, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 12, Ch 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1043; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 550, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Renumbered former second sentence of (2) as (3); inserted (4) and (5); inserted first sentence of (6) and near end of (6), after "proposed operation", deleted "after adequate public notice" and inserted "within 30 days of receipt of the request. The department shall notify the applicant and all parties to the informal conference of its decision and the reasons therefor within 60 days of the informal conference"; substituted present (7) for former text that read: "The department shall notify the applicant by certified or registered mail within 120 days after receipt of the complete application if it is or is not acceptable. The department may extend the 120 days an additional 120 days upon notification of the operator in writing. The department shall make written findings granting or denying the permit or revision application in whole or in part. If the application is not acceptable, the department shall set forth the reasons why it is not acceptable, and it may propose modifications, delete areas, or reject the entire application. A landowner, operator, or any person with an interest that is or may be adversely affected may by written notice request a hearing by the board. The hearing shall b held within 30 days of the request. No perso who presided at the informal conference ma either preside at the hearing or participate i the decision thereon. For purposes of the hearing, the board may order site inspections of th area pertinent to the application. The boar shall notify the person by certified or registere mail and all other persons by regular mail withi 20 days after the hearing of its decision. Ever reclamation plan shall be subject to annua review and modification"; and inserted (8) an (9).

Cross-References

Safety in coal mines, Title 50, ch. 73.

Air quality control, Title 75, ch. 2.

Water quality control, Title 75, ch. 5.

Aquatic ecosystem protection, Title 75, ch. 7.

Control of hazardous wastes, Title 75, ch. 1 part 2.

Permit application — contents of reclamatio plan, 82-4-222.

Coal conservation plan require 82-4-222(1)(m).

Refusal of permit, 82-4-227.

82-4-232. Area mining required — bond — alternative plan. (1 Area strip mining, a method of operation which does not produce a bench c fill bench, is required where strip mining is proposed. All highwalls must b reduced and the steepest slope of the reduced highwall shall be no great than 20 degrees from the horizontal. Highwall reduction shall be commence at or beyond the top of the highwall and sloped to the graded spoil ban Reduction, backfilling, and grading shall eliminate all highwalls and spo peaks. The area of land affected shall be restored to the approximate origin contour of the land. When directed by the department, the operator shall co struct in the final grading such diversion ditches, depressions, or terraces will accumulate or control the water runoff. Additional restoration work ma be required by the department according to rules adopted by the board.

(2) In addition to the backfilling and grading requirements, the operator method of operation on steep slopes may be regulated and controlled accor ing to rules adopted by the board. These rules may require any measure wha soever to accomplish the purpose of this part.

(3) For coal mining on prime farmlands, the board shall establish by ru specifications for soil removal, storage, replacement, and reconstruction, a the operator shall as a minimum be required to:

(a) segregate the A horizon of the natural soil, except where it can be shown that other available soil materials will create a final soil having a greater productive capacity; and if not utilized immediately, stockpile this material separately from other spoil and provide needed protection from wind and water erosion or contamination by other acid or toxic material;

(b) segregate the B horizon of the natural soil, or underlying C horizon or other strata, or a combination of such horizons or other strata that are shown to be both texturally and chemically suitable for plant growth and that can be shown to be equally or more favorable for plant growth than the B horizon in sufficient quantities to create in the regraded final soil a root zone of comparable depth and quality to that which existed in the natural soil; and if not utilized immediately, stockpile this material separately from other spoil and provide needed protection from wind and water erosion or contamination by acid or toxic material;

(c) replace and regrade the root zone material described in (b) above with proper compaction and uniform depth over the regraded spoil material; and

(d) redistribute and grade in a uniform manner the surface soil horizon described in (a) above.

(4) All available topsoil shall be removed in a separate layer, guarded from erosion and pollution, and kept in such a condition that it can sustain vegetation of at least the quality and variety it sustained prior to removal, provided that the operator shall accord substantially the same treatment to any subsurface deposit of material that is capable, as determined by the department, of supporting surface vegetation virtually as well as the present topsoil. After the operation has been backfilled and graded, the topsoil or the best available subsurface deposit of material which is best able to support vegetation shall be returned as the top layer.

(5) As determined by rules of the board, time limits shall be established requiring backfilling, grading, subsidence stabilization, water control, highwall reduction, topsoiling, planting, and revegetation to be kept current. All backfilling, subsidence stabilization, sealing, grading, and topsoiling shall be completed before necessary equipment is moved from the operation.

(6) (a) The permittee may file a request with the department for the release of all or part of a performance bond or deposit. Within 30 days after any application for bond or deposit release has been filed with the department, the permittee shall submit a copy of an advertisement notice placed at least once a week for 4 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality of the prospecting or mining operation. The notice is considered part of any bond release application and must contain a notification of the precise location of the land affected, the number of acres, the permit and the date approved, the amount of the bond filed and the portion sought to be released, the type and appropriate dates of reclamation work performed, and a description of the results achieved as they relate to the permittee's approved reclamation plan. In addition, as part of any bond release application, the permittee shall submit copies of letters that he has sent to adjoining property owners, local governmental bodies, planning agencies, and sewage and water treatment authorities or water companies in the locality of the operation, notifying them of his intention to seek release from the bond.

(b) Upon receipt of the request and copies of the notification made under subsection (6)(a), the department shall, within 30 days, conduct an inspection and evaluation of the reclamation work involved. In the evaluation, the department shall consider, among other things, the degree of difficulty in completing any remaining reclamation, whether pollution of surface and subsurface water is occurring, the probability of continuance or future occurrence of such pollution, and the estimated cost of abating such pollution. The department shall notify the permittee in writing of its decision to release or not to release all or part of the performance bond within 60 days of the filing of the request if no public hearing is held pursuant to subsection (6)(f) or, if a public hearing is held pursuant to that subsection, within 30 days thereafter.

(c) The department may release the bond or deposit in whole or in part if it is satisfied the reclamation covered by the bond or deposit or portion thereof has been accomplished as required by this part according to the following schedule:

(i) When the permittee completes the plugging, backfilling, regrading, and drainage control of a bonded area in accordance with his approved reclamation plan, the department shall release 60% of the bond or collateral for the applicable permit area.

(ii) After revegetation has been established on the regraded lands in accordance with the approved reclamation plan, the department shall, for the period specified for operator responsibility of reestablishing revegetation retain that amount of bond for the revegetated area that would be sufficient for a third party to cover the cost of reestablishing revegetation. Whenever a silt dam is to be retained as a permanent impoundment, the portion of bond may be released under this subsection (6)(c)(ii) if provisions for sound future maintenance by the operator or the landowner have been made with the department. No part of the bond or deposit may be released under this subsection (6)(c)(ii):

(A) as long as the lands to which the release would be applicable are contributing suspended solids to streamflow or runoff outside the permit area in excess of the requirements of 82-4-231(3)(k); or

(B) before soil productivity for prime farm lands to which the release would be applicable has returned to equivalent levels of yield as nonmined land of the same soil type in the surrounding area under equivalent management practices, as determined from the soil survey.

(iii) When the permittee has successfully completed all prospecting, mining and reclamation activities, the department shall release the remaining portion of the bond, but not before the expiration of the period specified for responsibility and not until all reclamation requirements of this part are fully met.

(d) If the department disapproves the application for release of the bond or portion thereof, it shall notify the permittee, in writing, stating the reason for disapproval and recommending corrective actions necessary to secure th release and allowing opportunity for a public hearing.

(e) When an application for total or partial bond release is filed with th department, it shall notify the municipality in which a prospecting or minin operation is located by certified mail at least 30 days prior to the release o all or a portion of the bond.

(f) Any person with a valid legal interest that might be adversely affecte by release of the bond or the responsible officer or head of any federal, state or local governmental agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental, social, or economic impact involved n the operation or is authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards with respect to such operations has the right to file written objections o the proposed release from bond to the department within 30 days after the ast publication of the notice provided for in subsection (6)(a). If written objections are filed and a hearing requested, the department shall inform all he interested parties of the time and place of the hearing and, within 30 days of the request for such hearing, hold a public hearing in the locality of the operation proposed for bond release. The date, time, and location of the public hearing must be advertised by the department in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality for 2 consecutive weeks, and the hearing must be held in the locality of the operation proposed for bond release or at the state capital, at the option of the objector, within 30 days of the request for such hearing.

(g) Without prejudice to the rights of the objectors or the permittee or the responsibilities of the department pursuant to this section, the department nay establish an informal conference to resolve such written objections.

(h) For the purpose of the hearing under subsection (6)(f), the department nay administer oaths; subpoena witnesses or written or printed materials; compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of materials; and take evidence, including but not limited to site inspections of the land affected and other operations carried on by the permittee in the general vicinity. A verbatim record of each public hearing required by this section must be made, and a transcript must be made available on the motion of any party or by order of the department.

(7) An operator may propose alternative plans other than backfilling, grading, highwall reduction, topsoiling, or seeding to a permanent diverse vegetative cover if the restoration will be consistent with the purpose of this part. These plans shall be submitted to the department, and after consultation with the landowner, if the plans are approved by the board and complied with within the time limits as may be determined by the board as being reasonable for carrying out the plans, the backfilling, grading, highwall reduction, topsoiling, or revegetation requirements of this part may be modified by the board. An operator who proposes alternative plans that will affect an existing permit shall comply with the notice requirement of 82-4-222(1)(k).

(8) If alternate revegetation is proposed, a management plan must be submitted showing how the area will be utilized and any data necessary to show that the alternate postmining land use can be achieved. Any plan must require the operation as a minimum to:

(a) restore the land affected to a condition capable of supporting the use which it was capable of supporting prior to any mining operation or to a higher or better use of which there is a reasonable likelihood, if the use or uses do not present any actual or probable threat of water diminution or pollution, and if the permit applicant's proposed land use following reclamation s not deemed to be impractical, unreasonable, or inconsistent with applicable land use policies and plans, would not involve unreasonable delay in implementation, and would not violate federal, state, or local law; and

(b) prevent soil erosion to the extent achieved prior to mining.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 441, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1044; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 172, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 550, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 288, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Substituted present (6) for former (6) that read: "(6) When the backfilling, grading, subsidence stabilization, water controls, and topsoiling have been completed and approved by the department, the commissioner, after public notice and opportunity for hearing, may release so much of the bond which was filed for that portion of the operation as the commissioner may determine, provided that no less than $200 per acre shall be retained by the department until such time as the planting and revegetation is done according to law and approved by the department, at which time the commissioner shall release the bond in the remaining amount. No part of the bond or deposit may be released under this subsection so long as the lands to which the release would be applicable are contributing suspended solids to streamflow or runoff outside the permit area in excess of the requirements set by this part or until soil productivity for prime farmlands mined for coal has returned to equivalent levels of yield as nonmined land of the same soil type in the surrounding area under equivalent management practices as determined from the soil survey performed pursuant to this part. Where a silt dam is to be retained as a permanent impoundment, the portion of bond pertaining thereto may be released under this subsection so long as provisions for sound future maintenance by the operator or the landowner have been made with the department. Any person with a valid legal interest that might be adversely affected by release of the bond or the responsible head of any federal, state, or local governmental agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental, social, or economic impact involved in the operation or is authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards with respect to such operations shall have the right to file written objections to the proposed release with the department within 30 days of public notice. The hearing shall be held at the state capital or, if an objector so requests, in the locality of the proposed bond release. For purposes of the hearing, the board may order site inspections of the area for which bond release is sought and other strip- or underground-mining operations carried on by the applicant in the area. Without prejudice to the rights of the objectors or the applicant or to the responsibilities of the department, the department may establish an informal conference to resolve written objections."

Cross-References

Water quality control, Title 75, ch. 5.
Policy — findings, 82-4-202.
Bond required, 82-4-223.
Release of remaining bond, 82-4-235.

82-4-233. Planting of vegetation following grading of disturbed area. (1) After the operation has been backfilled, graded, topsoiled, and approved by the department, the operator shall prepare the soil and plant such legumes, grasses, shrubs, and trees as are necessary to establish on the regraded areas and all other lands affected a diverse, effective, and permanent vegetative cover of the same seasonal variety native to the area of land to be affected and capable of self-regeneration and plant succession at least equal in extent of cover to the natural vegetation of the area except that introduced species may be used in the revegetation process where desirable and necessary to achieve the approved postmining land use plan. The vegetative cover must be capable of:

(a) feeding and withstanding grazing pressure from a quantity and mixture of wildlife and livestock at least comparable to that which the land could have sustained prior to the operation;

(b) regenerating under the natural conditions prevailing at the site, including occasional drought, heavy snowfalls, and strong winds; and

(c) preventing soil erosion to the extent achieved prior to the operation.

(2) The seed or plant mixtures, quantities, method of planting, type and amount of lime or fertilizer, mulching, irrigation, fencing, and any other measures necessary to provide a suitable permanent diverse vegetative cover shall be defined by rules of the board.

(3) All underground shafts, tunnels, or other excavations are excluded rom the provisions of subsection (1) of this section.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1045; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 172, L. 1979.

82-4-234. Commencement of reclamation. The operator shall commence the reclamation of the area of land affected by his operation as soon as possible after the beginning of strip mining or underground mining of that area in accordance with plans previously approved by the department. Those grading, backfilling, subsidence stabilization, topsoiling, and water management practices that are approved in the plans shall be kept current with the operation as defined by rules of the board, and a permit or supplement to a permit may not be issued if, in the discretion of the department, these practices are not current. A permittee may not, without department approval, disturb any area that has been seeded pursuant to 82-4-233.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1046; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 196, L. 1979.

82-4-235. Inspection of vegetation — final bond release. Inspection and evaluation for permanent diverse vegetative cover shall be made as soon as it is possible to determine if a satisfactory stand has been established. If the department determines that a satisfactory permanent diverse vegetative cover has been established, it shall release the remaining bond held on the area reclaimed after public notice and an opportunity for hearing as provided in 82-4-232(6). In no event shall such remaining bond be released prior to a period of 10 years after the last year of augmented seeding, fertilizing, irrigation, or other work required under this part for those operations or portions of operations that were seeded after February 2, 1978, or prior to a period of 5 years after initial planting for all exploration activities and all other operations.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 325, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1047; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 196, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Planting report required for prospecting permit, 82-4-226(7).

Release of bond, 82-4-232(6).

82-4-236. Vegetation as property of landowner. All legumes, grasses, shrubs, and trees which are planted or seeded on the area of land affected as required by this part or rules adopted under this part become the property of the landowner after complete release of the bond, unless the operator and the landowner agree otherwise.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 325, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1048.

Cross-References

Release of bond, 82-4-232(6), 82-4-235.

82-4-237. Operator to file annual reports. (1) An operator shall file an annual report with the department within 30 days of the anniversary date of each permit. In lieu of an annual report for each permit, the department may allow the operator to file an annual report for each operation on a date determined by the department. Included within an annual report shall be:

(a) the name and address of the operator and permit number or numbers;

(b) a report in such detail as the department shall require, supplemented with maps, cross sections, or other material indicating the extent to which mining operations have been carried out, the progress of all reclamation work, including the type of planting or seeding, mixture and amount of seed, date of planting or seeding, and area of land planted, the extent to which expectations and predictions made in the original application have been fulfilled and any deviation therefrom, and the number of acres affected; and

(c) a revised schedule or timetable of operations and reclamation and an estimate of the number of acres to be affected during the next 1-year period.

(2) Upon receipt of the annual report, the department may make further inquiry and request further information and, if it does so, shall allow a reasonable opportunity for the operator to respond.

(3) When problem situations are revealed by review of new information or as a result of field inspections, the department may order such changes in the mining and reclamation plans as are necessary to insure compliance with this part.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 441, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1039(2) thru (4); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 196, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 68, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), inserted second sentence; in third sentence of (1), substituted "an annual" for "this"; and at end of (1)(a), inserted "or numbers".

Cross-References

Annual report filed for prospecting permit, 82-4-226(7).

82-4-238. Successor operator. Where one operator succeeds another at an uncompleted operation, either by sale, assignment, lease, or otherwise, the department may release the first operator from all liability under this part as to that particular operation if both operators have been issued a permit and have otherwise complied with the requirements of this part, and the successor operator assumes, as part of his obligation under this part, all liability for the reclamation of the area of land affected by the former operator.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 325, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1051.

82-4-239. Reclamation by board. (1) The board may have reclamation work done by its own employees or by employees of other governmental agencies, soil conservation districts, or through contracts with qualified persons. The board may construct, operate, and maintain plants for the control and treatment of water pollution resulting from mine drainage.

(2) Any funds or any public works programs available to the board shall be used and expended to reclaim and rehabilitate lands that have been subjected to strip mining or underground mining that have not been reclaimed and rehabilitated in accordance with the standards of this part. The board shall cooperate with federal, state, and private agencies to engage in cooperative projects under this section.

(3) Agents, employees, or contractors of the department may enter upon any land for the purpose of conducting studies or exploratory work to determine whether such land has been strip- or underground-mined and not reclaimed and rehabilitated in accordance with the requirements of this part and to determine the feasibility of restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of any adverse effects of past coal-mining practices. Upon

quest of the commissioner, the attorney general shall bring an injunctive tion to restrain any interference with the exercise of the right to enter and spect granted in this subsection.

(4) If the department makes a finding of fact that:

(a) land or water resources have been adversely affected by past coal-min g practices; and

(b) the adverse effects are at a stage where in the public interest action restore, reclaim, abate, control, or prevent should be taken; and

(c) the owners of the land or water resources where entry must be made restore, reclaim, abate, control, or prevent the adverse effects of past coal ining practices are not known or readily available or the owners will not ve permission for the department or its agents, employees, or contractors to ter upon such property to restore, reclaim, abate, control, or prevent the lverse effects of past coal-mining practices;

then agents, employees, or contractors of the department, after giving otice by mail to the owner, if known, and any purchaser under contract for eed, if known, or, if neither is known, by posting notice upon the premises d advertising in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which e land lies, may enter upon property adversely affected by past coal-mining actices and any other property necessary for access to such mineral prop ty to do all things necessary or expedient to restore, reclaim, abate, control, prevent the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices. This act is not act of condemnation of property or of trespass but rather an exercise of e power granted by sections 1 and 2, Article IX of the Montana constitu on.

(5) (a) Within 6 months after the completion of projects to restore, claim, abate, control, or prevent adverse effects of past coal-mining prac ces on privately owned land, the department shall itemize the money so pended and may file a statement thereof in the office of the clerk and corder of the county in which the land lies, together with a notarized praisal by an independent appraiser of the value of the land before the res ration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of adverse effects of ast coal-mining practices if the money so expended shall result in a signifi nt increase in property value. Such statement constitutes a lien upon the nd. The lien may not exceed the amount determined by the appraisal to be e increase in the market value of the land as a result of the restoration, clamation, abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse effects of past al-mining practices. No lien may be filed against the property of any erson, in accordance with this subsection, who owned the surface prior to lay 2, 1977, and who neither consented to nor participated in nor exercised ntrol over the mining operation which necessitated the reclamation per rmed under this part.

(b) The landowner may petition within 60 days of the filing of the lien to etermine the increase in the market value of the land as a result of the res ration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse effects past coal-mining practices. The amount reported to be the increase in value the premises constitutes the amount of the lien and shall be recorded with e statement herein provided. Any party aggrieved by the decision may ppeal as provided by law.

(c) The lien provided in this section shall be recorded at the office of th county clerk and recorder. The statement constitutes a lien upon the land a of the date of the expenditure of the money and has priority as a lien secon only to the lien of real estate taxes imposed upon the land.

(6) The board may acquire the necessary property by gift or purchase o if the property cannot be acquired by gift or purchase at a reasonable cos proceedings may be instituted in the manner provided in Title 70, chapter 3 against all nonaccepting landholders if:

(a) the property is necessary for successful reclamation;

(b) the acquired land after restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, c prevention of the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices will serv recreation and historic purposes or conservation and reclamation purposes c provide open space benefits; and

(c) permanent facilities such as treatment plants or relocated stream char nels will be constructed on the land for the restoration, reclamation, abate ment, control, or prevention of the adverse effects of past strip- o underground-coal-mining practices; or acquisition of coal refuse disposal site and all coal refuse thereon will serve the purposes of this part in that publi ownership is desirable to meet emergency situations and prevent recurrence of the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 194 50-1053(part); amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 550, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 526, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In second paragraph of (4)(c), after "if known" inserted "and any purchaser under contract for deed, if known"; and after "if" substituted "neither is" for "not".

Cross-References

Documents subject to recording, 7-4-2613.

Fees of County Clerk, 7-4-2631.

Condemnation for restoration declared publ use, 70-30-102(16).

82-4-240. Reclamation of lands after bond forfeited. In keepin with the provisions of this part, the board may reclaim any affected lanc with respect to which a bond has been forfeited.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-105 amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 31, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "and use moneys appropriated from the mining and reclamation fund for such purposes" from end of section.

82-4-241. Receipts paid into general fund. Except for bond forfeitu moneys, all fees, penalties, and other moneys available or paid to the depar ment under the provisions of this part shall be placed in the state treasu and credited to the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-105 amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 31, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "general fund" for language dealing with a special agency account, the mining and reclamation fund, and its administration and substituted "penaltie for "forfeit funds".

Cross-References

Expenditure only upon legislative appropri tion, Art. VIII, sec. 14, Mont. Const., 17-8-101.

82-4-242. Funds received by board. The board may receive any fe eral funds, state funds, or any other funds for the reclamation of land affect by strip mining or underground mining.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 194 50-1053(part).

82-4-243 through 82-4-250 reserved.

82-4-251. Noncompliance — suspension of permits. (1) The commissioner or an authorized representative of the department shall, if he determines on the basis of an inspection that any condition or practices exist or hat the permittee is in violation of any requirement of this part or any ermit condition required by the part that creates an imminent danger to the ealth or safety of the public or is causing or can reasonably be expected to ause significant and imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water esources, immediately order cessation of the operation or the portion thereof elevant to the condition, practice, or violation. The cessation order remains n effect until the commissioner or his authorized representative determines hat the condition, practice, or violation has been abated or until modified, acated, or terminated by the commissioner or his authorized representative ursuant to subsection (5). If the commissioner or his authorized representative finds that the ordered cessation of the operation, or any portion thereof, will not completely abate the imminent danger to the health or safety of the ublic or the significant and imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources, he shall in addition to the cessation order impose affirmative bligations requiring whatever steps the commissioner or his authorized epresentative considers necessary to abate the imminent danger or the significant environmental harm.

(2) When, on the basis of an inspection, the department determines that ny permittee is in violation of any requirement of this part or any permit ondition required by this part which does not create an imminent danger to he health or safety of the public or cannot be reasonably expected to cause significant and imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources, he commissioner or authorized representative shall issue a notice to the permittee or his agent fixing a reasonable time, not exceeding 90 days, for the batement of the violation and providing opportunity for public hearing. If, upon expiration of the period of time as originally fixed or subsequently xtended, for good cause shown and upon the written finding of the commissioner or his authorized representative, the commissioner or his authorized epresentative finds that the violation has not been abated, he shall immediately order a cessation of the operation or the portion thereof relevant to the violation. Such cessation order remains in effect until the commissioner or his authorized representative determines that the violation has been abated or until modified, vacated, or terminated by the commissioner or his authorized epresentative pursuant to subsection (5). In the order of cessation issued under this subsection, the commissioner shall determine the steps necessary to abate the violation in the most expeditious manner possible and shall include the necessary measures in the order.

(3) When, on the basis of an inspection, the commissioner or his authorized representative determines that a pattern of violations of any requirements of this part or any permit conditions required by this part exists or has existed and if the commissioner or his authorized representative also finds that such violations are caused by the unwarranted failure of the permittee to comply with any requirements of this part or any permit conditions or that such violations are willfully caused by the permittee, the commissioner or his authorized representative shall forthwith issue an order to the permittee to

show cause as to why the permit should not be suspended or revoked and shall provide opportunity for a public hearing. If a hearing is requested, the commissioner shall inform all interested parties of the time and place of the hearing. Upon the permittee's failure to show cause as to why the permit should not be suspended or revoked, the commissioner or his authorized representative shall forthwith suspend or the board shall revoke the permit. When a permit has been revoked, the board may order the performance bond forfeited.

(4) Any additional permits held by an operator whose mining permit has been revoked shall be suspended and the operator is not eligible to receive another permit or to have the suspended permits reinstated until he has complied with all the requirements of this part in respect to former permits issued him. An operator who has forfeited a bond is not eligible to receive another permit unless the land for which the bond was forfeited has been reclaimed without cost to the state or the operator has paid into the reclamation account a sum together with the value of the bond the board finds adequate to reclaim the lands.

(5) Notices and orders issued pursuant to this section shall set forth with reasonable specificity the nature of the violation and the remedial action required, the period of time established for abatement, and a reasonable description of the portion of the operation to which the notice or order applies. Each notice or order issued under this section shall be given promptly to the permittee or his agent by the department or the commissioner or his authorized representative who issues the notice or order. All such notices and orders must be in writing and be signed by the authorized representatives. Any notice or order issued pursuant to this section may be modified, vacated, or terminated by the commissioner or his authorized representative, provided that any notice or order issued pursuant to this section that requires cessation of mining by the operator expires within 30 days of actual notice to the operator unless a public hearing is held at the site or within such reasonable proximity to the site that any viewings of the site can be conducted during the course of public hearing.

(6) A person issued a notice or an order of cessation pursuant to this section or any person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected by an order or by modification, vacation, or termination of an order may apply to the department for review of that order within 30 days of its issuance or within 30 days of its modification, vacation, or termination. Upon receipt of the application, the department shall make an investigation. The investigation shall provide an opportunity for public hearing at the request of the applicant or the person having an interest who is or may be adversely affected to enable the applicant or the person to present information relating to the issuance and continuance of the notice or order or the modification, vacation, or termination of it. The filing of an application for review under this subsection may not operate as a stay of any order or notice. The department shall make findings of fact and issue a written decision incorporating an order vacating, affirming, modifying, or terminating the order.

(7) Whenever an order is issued under this section or as the result of any administrative proceeding under this part, at the request of any person, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of all costs, expenses, and attorney fees as determined by the department to have been reasonably incurred by such

rson for or in connection with his participation in such proceedings, includ-
g any judicial review of agency actions, may be assessed against either party
the court, resulting from judicial review, or the department, resulting from
lministrative proceedings, considers proper.

(8) In order to protect the stability of the land, the commissioner or his
thorized representative shall order cessation of underground coal mining
der urbanized areas, cities, towns, and communities and adjacent to indus-
ial or commercial buildings, major impoundments, or permanent streams if
finds imminent danger to inhabitants of the urbanized areas, cities, towns,
d communities.

**History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 325, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1050; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 550, L. 1979;
d. Sec. 4, Ch. 437, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1983.**

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Deleted last sentence of
), which read: "The department may not issue
y additional permits to an operator who has
peatedly been in noncompliance or violation of
is part."

1981 Amendment: Substituted "the opera-
on" for "strip- or underground-coal-mining
d reclamation operations" in two places in (1);
bstituted "the operation" for "strip or under-
ound mining and reclamation" in (2); substi-
ted "the operation" for "strip or underground
ining and reclamation" in (3); deleted "strip or
derground mining or reclamation" in first sentence of (5); substituted "A person" for "An operator" at the beginning of (6); substituted "cessation" for "abatement" in the first sentence of (6).

Cross-References

"Willfully" defined, 1-1-204.

Contested administrative cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

Appeal of contested administrative cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 7.

Duty of Board to revoke permits, 82-4-204.

Duty of Commission to suspend permits, 82-4-205.

82-4-252. Mandamus. (1) A resident of this state or any person having
n interest which is or may be adversely affected, with knowledge that a
quirement of this part or a rule adopted under this part is not being
nforced or implemented by a public officer or employee whose duty it is to
nforce or implement the requirement or rule, may bring the failure to
nforce to the attention of the public officer or employee by a written state-
ent under oath that shall state the specific facts of the failure to enforce
e requirement or rule. Knowingly making false statements or charges in the
ffidavit subjects the affiant to penalties prescribed in 45-7-202.

(2) If the public officer or employee neglects or refuses for an unreason-
ble time after receipt of the statement to enforce or implement the require-
ent or rule, the resident or person having an interest which is or may be
dversely affected may bring an action of mandamus in the district court of
e first judicial district of this state, in and for the county of Lewis and
lark, or in the district court of the county in which the land is located. The
ourt, if it finds that a requirement of this part or a rule adopted under this
art is not being enforced, shall order the public officer or employee whose
uty it is to enforce the requirement or rule to perform his duties. If he fails
o do so, the public officer or employee shall be held in contempt of court and
s subject to the penalties provided by law.

(3) Any person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected
ay commence a civil action on his own behalf to compel compliance with
is part against any person for the violation of this part or any rule, order,
r permit issued hereunder. However, no such action may commence:

(a) prior to 60 days after the plaintiff has given notice in writing to the
epartment and to the alleged violator; or

(b) if the department has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil action to require compliance with the provisions of this part or any rule, order, or permit issued hereunder. Any person may intervene as a matter of right in any such civil action. Nothing in this section restricts any right that any person may have under any statute or common law to seek enforcement of this part or the rules adopted hereunder or to seek any other relief.

(4) Any person who is injured in his person or property through the violation by any operator of any rule, order, or permit issued pursuant to this part may bring an action for damages (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) only in the county in which the strip- or underground-coal-mining operation complained of is located. Nothing in this subsection affects the rights established by or limits imposed under chapter 71 of Title 39.

(5) The court, in issuing any final order in any action brought pursuant to subsection (3), may award costs of litigation (including attorney and expert witness fees) to any party whenever the court determines such award is appropriate. The court may, if a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought, require the filing of a bond or equivalent security in accordance with the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 295, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 441 L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1055(1), (2); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 201, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 550, L 1979; amd. Sec. 192, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "or" for "in" before "any rule" in (3)(b).

Cross-References

"Knowingly" defined, 1-1-204, 45-2-101.
Rules for determining residency, 1-1-215.
Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.
Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.
Mandamus, Title 27, ch. 26.

82-4-253. Suit for damage to water supply. (1) An owner of an interest in real property who obtains all or part of his supply of water for domestic, agricultural, industrial, or other legitimate use from an underground source other than a subterranean stream having a permanent, distinct, and known channel may sue an operator to recover damages for contamination diminution, or interruption of the water supply, proximately resulting from strip mining or underground mining.

(2) Prima facie evidence of injury in a suit under this subsection is established by the removal of coal or disruption of overlying aquifer from designated groundwater areas as prescribed in Title 85, chapter 2, part 5. If the area is not a designated groundwater area, a showing that the coal or overlying strata is an aquifer in that geographical location and that the coal or the overlying strata has been removed or disrupted shifts the burden to defendant (operator) to show that plaintiff's (owner's) water supply was not injured thereby.

(3) An owner of water rights adversely affected may file a complaint detailing the loss of his water in quality and quantity with the department Upon receipt of this complaint the department shall:

(a) investigate the complaint using all available information including monitoring data gathered at the mine site;

(b) require the defendant (operator) to install such monitoring wells or other practices that may be needed to determine the cause of water loss, if there is a loss, in terms of quantity or quality;

(c) issue within 90 days a written finding specifying the cause of the water loss, if there is a loss, in terms of quantity or quality;

(d) order the mining operator in compliance with chapter 2 of Title 85 to replace the water immediately on a temporary basis to provide the needed water and within a reasonable time, replace the water in like quality, quantity, and duration, if the loss is caused by the surface coal mining operation; and

(e) order the suspension of the operator's permit for failure to replace the water, until such time as the operator provides substitute water.

(4) A servient tract of land is not bound to receive surface water contaminated by strip mining or underground mining on a dominant tract of land, and the owner of the servient tract may sue an operator to recover the damages proximately resulting from the natural drainage from the dominant tract of surface waters contaminated by strip mining or underground mining on the dominant tract.

(5) This section and 82-4-252 do not create, modify, or affect any right, liability, or remedy other than as expressly provided.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 295, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1055(3) thru (5).

Cross-References

Damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.

Measure of damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 3.

Authority of Department of Health and Environmental Sciences to establish water quality standards, 75-5-301.

Authority of Department of Health and Environmental Sciences to require monitoring of industry waste waters, 75-5-602.

82-4-254. Violation — penalty — waiver. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person or operator who violates any of the provisions of this part, rules or orders adopted under this part, or term or condition of a permit and any director, officer, or agent of a corporation who willfully authorizes, orders, or carries out a violation shall pay a civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $5,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $5,000 for each day during which a violation continues and may be enjoined from continuing such violations as hereinafter provided in this section. Any person or operator who fails to correct a violation within the period permitted by law, rule of the board or department, or order of the commissioner shall be assessed a penalty of not less than $750 for each day, up to 30 days, during which such failure or violation continues. The period permitted for correction of a violation shall not, in the case of any review proceeding under 82-4-251(6), end until entry of a final order suspending the abatement requirements or until entry of an order of court ordering suspension of the abatement requirements. If the failure to abate continues for more than 30 days, the department shall, within 30 days after such 30-day period, take appropriate action pursuant to 82-4-251(3) or request action under subsection (4) or (6).

(2) The department may waive the civil penalty for a minor violation of this part, a rule or order adopted under this part, or a term or condition of a permit if the department determines such violation is not of potential harm to public health, public safety, or the environment and does not impair the administration of this part. The board of land commissioners shall adopt rules to implement and administer a procedure for waiver of a penalty under this subsection.

(3) The department shall notify the person or operator of the violation. The person or operator shall by filing a written request within 20 days of receipt of the notice of violation be entitled to a hearing on the issues of whether the alleged violation has occurred and whether the penalty proposed to be assessed is proper. The department shall issue a statement of proposed penalty no more than 10 days after notice of violation. After the hearing or after the time for requesting a hearing has expired, the board shall make findings of fact and shall issue a written decision as to the occurrence of the violation and the amount of penalty warranted and shall order the payment of a penalty in that amount. The person or operator shall remit the amount of the penalty within 30 days of the order. If the person or operator wishes to obtain judicial review of the assessment, he shall submit with the penalty a statement that the penalty is being paid under protest and the department shall hold the payment in escrow until judicial review is complete. Any person or operator who fails to request and submit testimony at the hearing provided for in this subsection or who fails to pay the assessed penalty under protest within 30 days of the order assessing the penalty forfeits his right to seek judicial review of the violation or penalty determinations. These penalties are recoverable in any action brought in the name of the state of Montana by the attorney general in the district court of the first judicial district of this state, in and for the county of Lewis and Clark, or the district having jurisdiction over the defendant.

(4) The attorney general shall, upon request of the commissioner, sue for the recovery of the penalties provided for in this section and bring an action for a restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction against an operator or other person who:

(a) violates, threatens to violate, or fails or refuses to comply with any order or decision issued under this part;

(b) interferes with, hinders, or delays the department in carrying out the provisions of this part;

(c) refuses to admit an authorized representative of the department to the permit area;

(d) refuses to permit inspection of the permit area by an authorized representative of the department;

(e) refuses to furnish any information or report requested by the department in furtherance of the provisions of this part;

(f) refuses to permit access to and copying of such records as the department determines to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this part.

(5) Any relief granted by a court under subsection (4)(a) continues in effect until the completion or final termination of all proceedings for review of such under this part unless, prior thereto, the district court granting the relief sets it aside or modifies it.

(6) A person who violates any of the provisions of this part or any determination or order adopted under this part or who willfully violates any permi condition issued under this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $500 and not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both. Each day on which the violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

(7) Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification or knowingly fails to make any statement, representation, o

rtification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed required to be maintained pursuant to this part shall upon conviction be nished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more an 1 year, or both.

(8) Any person who except as permitted by law willfully resists, prevents, pedes, or interferes with the department or its agents in the performance duties pursuant to this part shall be punished by a fine of not more than ,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

(9) No employee of the department performing any function or duty under is part shall have a direct or indirect financial interest in any strip- or derground-coal-mining operation. Whoever knowingly violates the provions of this subsection shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not ore than $2,500 or by imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 325, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1056; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 550, L. 1979; d. Sec. 5, Ch. 437, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 499, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 24, L. 1985; amd. c. 1, Ch. 217, L. 1985.

mpiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapter 24 in (2) near end first sentence, before "the administration", anged "or impairs" to "and does not impair". Chapter 217 in (1) near middle of subsection, er "$750 for each day", inserted "up to 30 ys" and inserted last sentence.

1983 Amendment: At beginning of (1), erted exception clause; and inserted (2).

1981 Amendment: Reworded the language of osection (1) to clarify that "term or condition" ers to a permit.

oss-References

"Willfully" defined, 1-1-204.

"Knowingly" defined, 1-1-204, 45-2-101.

Contested administrative cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

Appeal of contested administrative cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 7.

Persons subject to jurisdiction — process — service, Rule 4, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

Criminal responsibilities of corporations, 45-2-311.

Place of imprisonment when none specified, 46-18-211.

Disposition of fines and forfeitures, 46-18-603, 82-4-241.

"Person" defined, 82-4-203.

Part 3

Metal Mine Reclamation

rt Cross-References

Prospecting permits and mining leases on te lands, Title 77, ch. 3, part 1.

Landowner notification of surface operations, Title 82, ch. 2, part 3.

82-4-301. Legislative findings. The extraction of mineral by mining is basic and essential activity making an important contribution to the econy of the state and the nation. At the same time, proper reclamation of ned land and former exploration areas not brought to mining stage is cessary to prevent undesirable land and surface water conditions detrimen to the general welfare, health, safety, ecology, and property rights of the izens of the state. Mining and exploration for minerals take place in diverse eas where geological, topographical, climatic, biological, and sociological conions are significantly different, and reclamation specifications must vary cordingly. It is not practical to extract minerals or explore for minerals quired by our society without disturbing the surface or subsurface of the rth and without producing waste materials, and the very character of many oes of mining operations precludes complete restoration of the land to its iginal condition. The legislature finds that land reclamation as provided in this part will allow exploration for and mining of valuable minerals while ad quately providing for the subsequent beneficial use of the lands to b reclaimed.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1201.**

82-4-302. Purpose. (1) The purposes of this part are to provide:

(a) that the usefulness, productivity, and scenic values of all lands an surface waters involved in mining and mining exploration within the bound ries and lawful jurisdiction of the state will receive the greatest reasonab degree of protection and reclamation to beneficial use;

(b) authority for cooperation between private and governmental entities i carrying this part into effect;

(c) for the recognition of the recreational and aesthetic values of land a benefit to the state of Montana; and

(d) priorities and values to the aesthetics of our landscape, waters, an ground cover.

(2) Although both the need for and the practicability of reclamation wi control the type and degree of reclamation in any specific instance, the bas objective will be to establish, on a continuing basis, the vegetative cover, so stability, water condition, and safety condition appropriate to any propose subsequent use of the area.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1202.**

82-4-303. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context indicat otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Abandonment of surface or underground mining" may be presume when it is shown that continued operation will not resume.

(2) "Board" means the board of land commissioners or such sta employee or state agency as may succeed to its powers and duties under th part.

(3) "Department" means the department of state lands.

(4) "Disturbed land" means that area of land or surface water disturbe beginning at the date of the issuance of the permit, and it comprises that are from which the overburden, tailings, waste materials, or minerals have bee removed and tailings ponds, waste dumps, roads, conveyor systems, lea dumps, and all similar excavations or covering resulting from the operati and which have not been previously reclaimed under the reclamation plan.

(5) "Exploration" means all activities conducted on or beneath the surfa of lands resulting in material disturbance of the surface for the purpose determining the presence, location, extent, depth, grade, and economic viab ity of mineralization in those lands, if any, other than mining for producti and economic exploitation, as well as all roads made for the purpose of facil tating exploration, except as noted in 82-4-305 and 82-4-310.

(6) "Mineral" means any ore, rock, or substance, other than oil, gas, be tonite, clay, coal, sand, gravel, phosphate rock, or uranium, taken from belo the surface or from the surface of the earth for the purpose of milling, co centration, refinement, smelting, manufacturing, or other subsequent use processing or for stockpiling for future use, refinement, or smelting.

(7) "Mining" commences at such time as the operator first mines ores minerals in commercial quantities for sale, beneficiation, refining, or oth

ocessing or disposition or first takes bulk samples for metallurgical testing excess of aggregate of 10,000 short tons.

(8) "Ore processing" means milling, heap leaching, flotation, vat leaching, other standard hard-rock mineral concentration processes.

(9) "Person" means any person, corporation, firm, association, partner-ip, or other legal entity engaged in exploration for or mining of minerals or below the surface of the earth, reprocessing of tailings or waste mate-als, or operation of a hard-rock mill.

(10) "Reclamation plan" means the operator's written proposal, as required d approved by the board, for reclamation of the land that will be disturbed, hich proposal shall include, to the extent practical at the time of application r an operating permit:

(a) a statement of the proposed subsequent use of the land after recla-ation;

(b) plans for surface gradient restoration to a surface suitable for the pro-sed subsequent use of the land after reclamation is completed and the pro-sed method of accomplishment;

(c) the manner and type of revegetation or other surface treatment of dis-rbed areas;

(d) procedures proposed to avoid foreseeable situations of public nuisance, dangerment of public safety, damage to human life or property, or unnec-ssary damage to flora and fauna in or adjacent to the area;

(e) the method of disposal of mining debris;

(f) the method of diverting surface waters around the disturbed areas here necessary to prevent pollution of those waters or unnecessary erosion;

(g) the method of reclamation of stream channels and stream banks to ntrol erosion, siltation, and pollution;

(h) such maps and other supporting documents as may be reasonably quired by the department; and

(i) a time schedule for reclamation that meets the requirements of 2-4-336.

(11) (a) "Small miner" means a person, firm, or corporation that engages the business of mining or reprocessing of tailings or waste materials that oes not remove from the earth during any calendar year material in excess f 36,500 tons in the aggregate, that holds no operating permit under 2-4-335, and that conducts:

(i) operations resulting in not more than 5 acres of the earth's surface eing disturbed and unreclaimed; or

(ii) two operations which disturb and leave unreclaimed less than 5 acres er operation if the respective mining properties are:

(A) the only operations engaged in by the person, firm, or corporation;

(B) at least 1 mile apart at their closest point; and

(C) not operated simultaneously except during seasonal transitional eriods not to exceed 30 days.

(b) For the purpose of this definition only, the department shall, in com-uting the area covered by the operation, exclude access or haulage roads that re required by a local, state, or federal agency having jurisdiction over that oad to be constructed to certain specifications if that public agency notifies e department in writing that it desires to have the road remain in use and ill maintain it after mining ceases.

(12) "Surface mining" means all or any part of the process involved in mining of minerals by removing the overburden and mining directly from the mineral deposits thereby exposed, including but not limited to open-pit mining of minerals naturally exposed at the surface of the earth, mining by the auger method, and all similar methods by which earth or minerals exposed at the surface are removed in the course of mining. Surface mining does not include the extraction of oil, gas, bentonite, clay, coal, sand, gravel, phosphate rock, or uranium or excavation or grading conducted for on-site farming, on-site road construction, or other on-site building construction.

(13) "Underground mining" means all methods of mining other than surface mining.

(14) "Unit of surface-mined area" means that area of land and surface water included within an operating permit actually disturbed by surface mining during each 12-month period of time, beginning at the date of the issuance of the permit, and it comprises and includes the area from which overburden or minerals have been removed, the area covered by mining debris, and all additional areas used in surface mining or underground mining operations which by virtue of such use are thereafter susceptible to erosion in excess of the surrounding undisturbed portions of land.

(15) "Vegetative cover" means the type of vegetation, grass, shrubs, trees or any other form of natural cover considered suitable at time of reclamation.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 281, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 39 L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 423, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1203; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 588, L. 1979 amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 386, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 453, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapter 386 in (11)(b) near end, after "mining", deleted "or exploration".

Chapter 453 in (4) after "overburden", inserted "tailings, waste materials"; inserted (8); in (9) after "exploration for", deleted "or development" and after "earth", inserted "reprocessing of tailings or waste materials, or operation c a hard-rock mill"; in (11)(a) after "business c mining", inserted "or reprocessing of tailings c waste materials".

82-4-304. Exemption — works performed prior to promulgation of rules. No provision of this part shall be applicable to any exploration o mining work performed prior to the date of promulgation of the board's rule pursuant to 82-4-321 relating to exploration and mining. No provision of thi part is applicable to the reprocessing of tailings or waste rock that occurre prior to the date of promulgation of the board's rules regarding those activities. If, after the date of promulgation of rules applicable to mills not locate at a mine site, work is performed at such a mill that was constructed an operated before promulgation of those rules, this part applies only to th areas initially disturbed after promulgation of those rules.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1219; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 201, L. 197 amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 453, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: At end of first sentence, after "82-4-321", inserted "relating to exploration and mining"; and inserted second and third sentences.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of administrati rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

82-4-305. Exemption — small miners — written agreement. (No provisions of this part shall apply to any small miner when the sma miner annually agrees in writing:

(a) that he shall not pollute or contaminate any stream;

(b) that he shall provide protection for human and animal life through the stallation of bulkheads installed over safety collars and the installation of ors on tunnel portals; and

(c) he shall provide a map locating his mining operations. Such map shall to a size and scale as determined by the department.

(2) For small-miner exemptions obtained after September 30, 1985, no all miner may obtain or continue an exemption under subsection (1) unless annually certifies in writing:

(a) if the small miner is a natural person, that:

(i) no business association or partnership of which he is a member or rtner has a small-miner exemption; and

(ii) no corporation of which he is an officer, director, or owner of record 25% or more of any class of voting stock has a small-miner exemption; or

(b) if the small miner is a partnership or business association, that:

(i) none of the associates or partners holds a small-miner exemption; and

(ii) none of the associates or partners is an officer, director, or owner of % or more of any class of voting stock of a corporation that has a small-ner exemption; or

(c) if the small miner is a corporation, that no officer, director, or owner record of 25% or more of any class of voting stock of the corporation:

(i) holds a small-miner exemption;

(ii) is a member or partner in a business association or partnership that lds a small-miner exemption;

(iii) is an officer, director, or owner of record of 25% or more of any class voting stock of another corporation that holds a small-miner exemption.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. l, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1220; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 588, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 386, L. 35.

mpiler's Comments

985 Amendment: In (2) substituted present guage for "Failure to comply with the regula-ns stipulated in this section will constitute a sdemeanor, and this offense will subject the ners or operators of said project to a fine of less than $10 or more than $100, payable to the department of revenue of the state of Montana or any board, commission, or person authorized to collect said fine."

Cross-References

Penalty for violation of conditions of small-miner exemption, 82-4-361.

82-4-306. Confidentiality of application information. Any and all formation obtained by the board or by the director or his staff by virtue of plications for exploration licenses and all information obtained from small iners is confidential between the board and the applicant, except as to the me of the applicant and the county of proposed operation; provided that activities conducted subsequent to exploration and other associated facili-s shall be public information and conducted under an operating permit. It further provided that any information obtained by the board or by the rector or his staff by virtue of such applications is properly admissible in y hearing conducted by the director, the board, appeals board, or in any dicial proceeding to which the director and the applicant are parties and is t confidential when a violation of the part or rules has been determined by the department or by judicial order. Failure to comply with the secrecy provi sions of this part shall be punishable by a fine of up to $1,000.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1221 amd. Sec. 193, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "an operating permit" for "a development or an operating permit" at the end of the first sentence.

Cross-References

Public records generally, Title 2, ch. 6, part 1.

Proof of official records, Rule 44, M.R.Civ.P (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Admissibility of public records, Rule 803(8) Montana Rules of Evidence (see Title 26, ch 10).

Disposition of fines and forfeitures 46-18-603, 82-4-311.

Administrative procedure, 82-4-353.

82-4-307. Review of existing files. Existing departmental files shall b reviewed, and their contents shall be segregated and available for publi inspection to the same extent as new files under 82-4-306.

History: En. 50-1221.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 37, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1221.1.

82-4-308. Release by waiver. An applicant may release the board an department from the confidentiality requirements of this part by notarize waiver to that effect on forms to be provided by the department.

History: En. 50-1221.2 by Sec. 3, Ch. 37, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1221.2.

82-4-309. Exemption — operations on federal lands. This par shall not be applicable to operations on certain federal lands as specified b the board, provided it is first determined by the board that federal law o regulations issued by the federal agency administering such land impose con trols for reclamation of said lands substantially equal to or greater than thos imposed by this part.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1223.

Cross-References

Jurisdiction of the state, Title 2, ch. 1, part 1.

State jurisdiction in federal enclaves, 2-1-201

82-4-310. Exemption — sample collectors. This part shall not b applicable to any person or persons collecting rock samples as a hobby o when the collection of rocks and minerals is offered for sale in any amoun not exceeding $100 per year.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1224.

82-4-311. Hard-rock mining account. All fees, fines, penalties, an other uncleared moneys which have been or will be paid to the departmen of state lands under the provisions of this part shall be placed in the stat special revenue fund in the state treasury and credited to a special accoun to be designated as the hard-rock mining and reclamation account. Thi account shall be available to the department by appropriation and shall b expended for the research, reclamation, and revegetation of land and th rehabilitation of water affected by any mining operations. Any unencumbere and any unexpended balance of this account remaining at the end of a fisc year shall not lapse but shall be carried forward for the purposes of thi section until expended or until appropriated by subsequent legislative action.

History: En. 50-1227 by Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1227; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 27 L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

No money expended except upon appropria tion, Art. VIII, sec. 14, Mont. Const., 17-8-101.

"Fiscal year" defined, 17-2-110.

Reversion of unexpended appropriation, 17-7-304.

82-4-312 through 82-4-320 reserved.

82-4-321. Administration. The board is charged with the responsibility of administering this part. In order to implement its terms and provisions, the board shall from time to time promulgate such rules as the board shall deem necessary. The board may delegate such powers, duties, and functions to the department as it deems necessary for the performance of its duties as administrator of this part. The board shall employ experienced, qualified persons in the field of mined-land reclamation who, for the purpose of this part, are referred to as supervisors.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1204.

Cross-References

Board of Land Commissioners created, Art. X, sec. 4, Mont. Const.

Adoption and publication of administrative rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Department of State Lands created, 2-15-3201.

82-4-322. Investigations, research, and experiments. The board shall have the authority to conduct or authorize investigations, research, experiments, and demonstrations in reclamation and to collect and disseminate nonconfidential information relating to mining.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1205.

82-4-323. Interagency cooperation — receipt and expenditure of funds. The board shall cooperate with other governmental and private agencies in this state and other states and agencies of the federal government and may reasonably compensate them for any services the board requests that they provide. The board may receive federal funds, state funds, and any other funds and, within the limits imposed by the grant, expend them for reclamation of land affected by mining or exploration and for purposes enumerated in 82-4-336.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1206.

82-4-324 through 82-4-330 reserved.

82-4-331. Exploration license required — employees included. (1) No person shall engage in exploration in the state without first obtaining an exploration license from the board to do so, such license to be issued for a period of 1 year from date of issue and to be renewable from year to year on application therefor filed at any time within the 30 days next preceding the expiration of the current license and payment of like fee as required for a new license, provided that the applicant for renewal is not then held by the board to be in violation of any provision of this law. Such license shall be subject to suspension and revocation as provided by this part.

(2) Employees of persons holding a valid license under this part shall be deemed included in and covered by such license.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1207(part); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 588, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Landowner notification of surface operations, Title 82, ch. 2, part 3.

82-4-332. Exploration license. (1) An exploration license shall b issued to any applicant therefor who shall:

(a) pay a fee of $5 to the board;

(b) agree to reclaim any surface area damaged by the applicant durin exploration operations, as may be reasonably required by the board;

(c) not be in default of any other reclamation obligation under this law.

(2) An application for an exploration license shall be made in writin notarized, and submitted to the department in duplicate upon forms prepare and furnished by it. The application shall include an exploration map o sketch in sufficient detail to locate the area to be explored and to determin whether significant environmental problems would be encountered. Th department shall by rule determine the precise nature of such exploratio map or sketch. The applicant must state what type of prospecting and excavation techniques will be employed in disturbing the land.

(3) Upon filing of any certificate of claim location as permitted by feder and state mining laws and regulations, the locator shall provide copies of th certificate to the board.

(4) Prior to the issuance of an exploration license, the applicant shall fil with the department a reclamation and revegetation bond in a form an amount as determined by the department in accordance with 82-4-338.

(5) In the event that the holder of an exploration license desires to min the area covered by the exploration license and has fulfilled all of the requirements for an operating permit, the department shall allow the postponemen of the reclamation of the acreage explored if that acreage is incorporated int the complete reclamation plan submitted with the application for an operatin permit. Any land actually affected by exploration or excavation under a exploration license and not covered by the operating reclamation plan shall b reclaimed within 2 years after the completion of exploration or abandonmen of the site in a manner acceptable to the department.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 194 50-1207(2); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 201, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 588, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Certificate of claim location to be filed, 82-2-102.

82-4-333. Repealed. Sec. 8, Ch. 588, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 194 50-1207(3), (4).

82-4-334. Exception — geological phenomena. Upon proper applic tion by the holder of an exploration license, the board may excuse such hold from reclamation obligations with reference to any specified openings or exc vations exposing geological indications or phenomena of especial intere even though the licensee does not apply or have any intention to apply f an operating permit for the land in which such openings or excavations ha been made.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 19 50-1207(6); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 588, L. 1979.

82-4-335. Operating permit. (1) No person shall engage in mining, o processing, or reprocessing of tailings or waste material or construct or ope ate a hard-rock mill or disturb land in anticipation of those activities in t tate without first obtaining an operating permit from the board to do so. A eparate operating permit shall be required for each complex. Prior to receivng an operating permit from the board, any person must pay the basic ermit fee of $25 and must submit an application on a form provided by the oard, which shall contain the following information and any other pertinent ata required by the rules:

(a) name and address of the operator and, if a corporation or other busiess entity, the name and address of its principal officers, partners, and the ke and its resident agent for service of process, if required by law;

(b) minerals expected to be mined;

(c) a proposed reclamation plan;

(d) expected starting date of operations;

(e) a map showing the specific area to be mined and the boundaries of the nd which will be disturbed, topographic detail, the location and names of all treams, roads, railroads, and utility lines on or immediately adjacent to the rea, location of proposed access roads to be built, and the names and ddresses of the surface and mineral owners of all lands within the mining rea, to the extent known to applicant;

(f) types of access roads to be built and manner of reclamation of road ites on abandonment;

(g) a plan which will provide, within limits of normal operating procedures f the industry, for completion of the operation;

(h) ground water and surface water hydrologic data gathered from a suffiient number of sources and length of time to characterize the hydrologic egime;

(i) a plan detailing the design, operation, and monitoring of impounding tructures, including but not limited to tailings impoundments and water eservoirs, sufficient to ensure that such structures are safe and stable;

(j) a plan identifying methods to be used to monitor for the accidental disharge of objectionable materials and remedial action plans to be used to conrol and mitigate discharges to surface or ground water; and

(k) an evaluation of the expected life of any tailings impoundment or aste area and the potential for expansion of the tailings impoundment or aste site.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (4), the permit provided for in subection (1) for a large-scale mineral development as defined in 90-6-302 shall e conditioned to provide that activities under the permit may not commence ntil the hard-rock mining impact board approves the impact plan under 0-6-307 and until the permittee has provided a written guarantee to the epartment and to the hard-rock mining impact board of compliance within e time schedule with the commitment made in the impact plan approved y the hard-rock mining impact board, as provided in 90-6-307. If the permitee does not comply with that commitment within the time scheduled, the oard, upon receipt of written notice from the hard-rock mining impact oard, shall suspend the permit until it receives written notice from the hardock mining impact board that the permittee is in compliance.

(3) When the department determines that a permittee has become or will ecome a large-scale mineral developer pursuant to 82-4-339 and 90-6-302(4) nd provides notice as required under 82-4-339, within 6 months of receiving e notice, the permittee shall provide the board with proof that he has

obtained a waiver of the impact plan requirement from the hard-rock mining impact board or that he has filed an impact plan with the hard-rock mining impact board and the appropriate county or counties. If the permittee does not file the required proof or if the hard-rock mining impact board certifies to the board that the permittee has failed to comply with the hard-rock mining impact review and implementation requirements in Title 90, chapter 6, parts 3 and 4, the board shall suspend the permit until the permittee files the required proof or until the hard-rock mining impact board certifies that the permittee has complied with the hard-rock mining impact review and implementation requirements.

(4) Compliance with 90-6-307 is not required for exploration and bulk sampling for metallurgical testing when the aggregate samples are less than 10,000 tons.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1208; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 588, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 617, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 489, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 345, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 453, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 582, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapter 345 inserted (1)(h) through (1)(k).

Chapter 453 in (1) near beginning, after "engage in mining", inserted "ore processing, or reprocessing of tailings or waste material or construct or operate a hard-rock mill" and after "anticipation of", substituted "those activities" for "mining"; at end of second sentence of (1) substituted "complex" for "mine complex"; at end of (1)(d) substituted "operations" for "mining"; in (1)(g) after "plan" deleted "of mining" and after "completion of", substituted "the operation" for "mining and associated land disturbances".

Chapter 582 in (2) changed "subsection (3)" to "subsection (4)"; and inserted (3).

1983 Amendment: Near beginning of (2), substituted "activities under the permit" for "mining".

1981 Amendment: Added subsections (2) and (3) (now (4)).

Cross-References

Landowner notification of surface operations, Title 82, ch. 2, part 3.

82-4-336. Reclamation plan and specific requirements. (1) The reclamation plan shall provide that reclamation activities, particularly those relating to control of erosion, to the extent feasible, shall be conducted simultaneously with the operation and in any case shall be initiated promptly after completion or abandonment of the operation on those portions of the complex that will not be subject to further disturbance. In the absence of an order by the board providing a longer period, the plan shal provide that reclamation activities shall be completed not more than 2 years after completion or abandonment of the operation on that portion of the complex.

(2) In the absence of emergency or suddenly threatened or existing catastrophe, an operator may not depart from an approved plan without previously obtaining from the department written approval of his proposed change.

(3) Provision shall be made to avoid accumulation of stagnant water in the mined area which may serve as a host or breeding ground for mosquitoe or other disease-bearing or noxious insect life.

(4) All final grading shall be made with nonnoxious, nonflammable, noncombustible solids unless approval has been granted by the board for a supervised sanitary fill.

(5) Where mining has left an open pit exceeding 2 acres of surface are and the composition of the floor or walls of the pit are likely to cause formation of acid, toxic, or otherwise pollutive solutions (hereinafter "objectionabl

luents") on exposure to moisture, the reclamation plan shall include provi-ons which adequately provide for:

(a) insulation of all faces from moisture or water contact by covering to depth of 2 feet or more with material or fill not susceptible itself to gener-ion of objectionable effluents;

(b) processing of any objectionable effluents in the pit before their being owed to flow or be pumped out of it to reduce toxic or other objectionable tios to a level considered safe to humans and the environment by the board;

(c) drainage of any objectionable effluents to settling or treatment basins ıen the objectionable effluents must be reduced to levels considered safe by e board before release from the settling basin; or

(d) absorption or evaporation of objectionable effluents in the open pit elf; and

(e) prevention of entrance into the open pit by persons or livestock law-lly upon adjacent lands by fencing, warning signs, and such other devices may reasonably be required by the board.

(6) Provisions for vegetative cover shall be required in the reclamation an if appropriate to the future use of the land as specified in the recla-ation plan. The reestablished vegetative cover shall meet county standards r noxious weed control.

(7) The reclamation plan shall provide for the reclamation of all disturbed ıd. Proposed reclamation shall provide for the reclamation of disturbed land comparable utility and stability as that of adjacent areas, except for open ts and rock faces which may not be feasible to reclaim. In such excepted ses, the board shall require sufficient measures to insure public safety and prevent the pollution of air or water and the degradation of adjacent lands.

(8) A reclamation plan shall be approved by the board if it adequately ovides for the accomplishment of the activities specified in this section.

(9) The reclamation plan shall provide for permanent landscaping and ntouring to minimize the amount of precipitation that infiltrates into dis-rbed areas, including but not limited to tailings impoundments and waste ck dumps. The plan shall also provide measures to prevent objectionable stmining ground water discharges.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 281, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 39, 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1209; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 345, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 453, L. 1985.**

mpiler's Comments

985 Amendments: Chapter 345 in (6) erted second sentence; in (7) substituted all provide for the reclamation of disturbed d to comparable utility and stability as that adjacent areas, except for open pits and rock es which may not be feasible to reclaim. In h excepted cases, the board shall require suf-ent measures to insure public safety and to vent the pollution of air or water and the radation of adjacent lands" for "need not laim the areas to a better condition or differ-use than that which existed prior to develop-nt or mining"; and inserted (9).

Chapter 453 throughout (1) substituted "the operation" for "mining"; at end of first sentence of (1), after "disturbance", deleted "by the mining operation"; and in middle of first sentence and at end of (1), substituted "the complex" for "mine complex".

Cross-References

Denial of operating permit for failure of reclamation plan to comply with air quality, water quality, or public water treatment criteria, 82-4-351.

82-4-337. Inspection — issuance of operating permit — modifi-tion. (1) (a) The board shall cause all applications for operating permits be reviewed for completeness within 30 days of receipt. The board shall notify the applicant concerning completeness as soon as possible. An applic tion is considered complete unless the applicant is notified of any deficienci within 30 days of receipt.

(b) Unless the review period is extended as provided in this section, t board shall review the adequacy of the proposed reclamation plan and pla of operation within 30 days of the determination that the application is co plete or within 60 days of receipt of the application if the board does n notify the applicant of any deficiencies in the application. If the applicant not notified of deficiencies or inadequacies in the proposed reclamation pla and plan of operation within such time period, the operating permit shall issued upon receipt of the bond as required in 82-4-338. The department sha promptly notify the applicant of the form and amount of bond which will required. No permit may be issued until sufficient bond has been submitt pursuant to 82-4-338.

(c) (i) Prior to issuance of a permit, the department shall inspect the si unless the department has failed to act on the application within the tin prescribed in subsection (1)(b). If the site is not accessible due to extend adverse weather conditions, the department may extend the time period pr scribed in subsection (1)(b) by not more than 180 days to allow inspection the site and reasonable review. The department must serve written notice extension upon the applicant in person or by certified mail, and any su extension is subject to appeal to the board in accordance with the Monta Administrative Procedure Act.

(ii) If the department determines that additional time is needed to revie the application and reclamation plan for a major operation, the departme and the applicant shall negotiate to extend the period prescribed in subsecti (1)(b) by not more than 365 days in order to permit reasonable review.

(iii) Failure of the board to act upon a complete application within t extension period constitutes approval of the application, and the permit sh be issued promptly upon receipt of the bond as required in 82-4-338.

(2) The operating permit shall be granted for the period required to co plete the operation and shall be valid until the operation authorized by t permit is completed or abandoned unless the permit is suspended or revok by the board as provided in this part.

(3) The operating permit shall provide that the reclamation plan may modified by the board, upon proper application of the permittee or depa ment, after timely notice and opportunity for hearing, at any time during t term of the permit and for any of the following reasons:

(a) to modify the requirements so they will not conflict with existing law

(b) when the previously adopted reclamation plan is impossible impracticable to implement and maintain;

(c) when significant environmental problem situations are revealed by fie inspection.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 281, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 4 L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1210(1), (2); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 588, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 453, 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1)(b) in two places, substituted "plan of operation" for "plan of mining"; in (2) after "period required to", s stituted "complete the operation" for "mine land covered by the plan" and after "until th substituted "operation" for "surface or underground mining".

Cross-References

Contested administrative cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

82-4-338. Performance bond. (1) The applicant shall file with the department a bond payable to the state of Montana with surety satisfactory to the department in the penal sum to be determined by the department of not less than $200 or more than $2,500 for each acre or fraction thereof of the disturbed area, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the requirements of this part and the rules of the board. In lieu of such bond, the applicant may file with the board a cash deposit, an assignment of a certificate of deposit, or other surety acceptable to the board. Regardless of the above imits, the bond shall not be less than the estimated cost to the state to complete the reclamation of the disturbed land. A public or governmental agency shall not be required to post a bond under the provisions of this part. A blanket performance bond covering two or more operations may be accepted by the board. Such blanket bond shall adequately secure the estimated total number of acres of disturbed land. When determined by the department that the set bonding level of a permit or license does not represent the present costs of reclamation, the department may modify the bonding requirements of that permit or license.

(2) No bond filed in accordance with the provisions of this part shall be eleased by the department until the provisions of this part, the rules adopted pursuant thereto, and this reclamation plan have been fulfilled.

(3) No bond filed for an operating permit obtained under 82-4-335 may be eleased until the public has been provided an opportunity for a hearing.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1211; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 345, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (3).

Cross-References

Surety bonds and companies, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4; Title 33, ch. 26, part 1.

82-4-339. Annual report of activities by permittee — fee — notice of large-scale mineral developer status. (1) Within 30 days after completion or abandonment of operations on an area under permit or within 0 days after each anniversary date of the permit, whichever is earlier, or at such later date as may be provided by rules of the board and each year thereafter until reclamation is completed and approved, the permittee shall pay the annual fee of $25 and shall file a report of activities completed during the preceding year on a form prescribed by the board which report shall:

(a) identify the permittee and the permit number;

(b) locate the operation by subdivision, section, township, and range and with relation to the nearest town or other well-known geographic feature;

(c) estimate acreage to be newly disturbed by operation in the next 2-month period;

(d) include the number of persons on the payroll for the previous permit year and for the next permit year at intervals that the department considers sufficient to enable a determination of the permittee's status under 0-6-302(4); and

(e) update any maps previously submitted or specifically requested by the board. Such maps shall show:

(i) the permit area;
(ii) the unit of disturbed land;
(iii) the area to be disturbed during the next 12-month period;
(iv) if completed, the date of completion of operations;
(v) if not completed, the additional area estimated to be further disturbed by the operation within the following permit year; and
(vi) the date of beginning, amount, and current status of reclamation performed during the previous 12 months.

(2) Whenever the department determines that the permittee has become or will, during the next permit year, become a large-scale mineral developer it shall immediately serve written notice of that fact on the permittee, the hard-rock mining impact board, and the county or counties in which the operation is located.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1212; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 582, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments
1985 Amendment: Inserted (1)(d) and (2).

82-4-340. Successor operator. When one operator succeeds to the interest of another in any uncompleted operation by sale, assignment, lease or otherwise, the board may release the first operator from the duties imposed upon him by this part as to such operation, provided that both operators hav complied with the requirements of this part and the successor operato assumes the duty of the former operator to complete the reclamation of th land, in which case the board shall transfer the permit to the successor operator upon approval of the successor operator's bond as required under thi part.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 281, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42 L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1210(3); amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 453, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments
1985 Amendment: Near beginning after "uncompleted", deleted "mining".

82-4-341. Compliance with reclamation plan — reclamation b board. (1) Following receipt of the permittee's report and at any othe reasonable time the board may elect, the board shall cause the permit are to be inspected to determine if the permittee has complied with the reclamation plan and the board's rules.

(2) The permittee shall proceed with reclamation as scheduled in h approved reclamation plan. Following written notice by the board noting deficiencies, the permittee shall commence action within 30 days to rectify thes deficiencies and shall diligently proceed until the deficiencies are correcte provided that deficiencies that also violate other laws that require earlier rectification shall be corrected in accordance with the applicable time provisio of such laws. The board may extend performance periods referred to in th section and in 82-4-336 for delays clearly beyond the permittee's control, bu only when the permittee is, in the opinion of the board, making every reasonable effort to comply.

(3) Within 30 days after notification by the permittee and when, in th judgment of the board, reclamation of a unit of disturbed land area is properly completed, the permittee shall be notified in writing and his bond on sa

area shall be released or decreased proportionately to the acreage included within the bond coverage.

(4) If reclamation of disturbed land is not pursued in accordance with the reclamation plan and the permittee has not commenced action to rectify deficiencies within 30 days after notification by the board or if reclamation is not properly completed in conformance with the reclamation plan within 2 years after completion or abandonment of operation on any fraction of the permit area or such longer period as may have been authorized hereunder or if, after default by the permittee, the surety either refuses or fails to perform the work to the satisfaction of the board within the time required therefor, the board may, with the staff, equipment, and material under its control or by contract with others, take such actions as are necessary for required reclamation of the disturbed lands. Such work shall be let on the basis of competitive bidding. The board shall keep a record of all necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the work or activity authorized under this section, including a reasonable charge for the services performed by the state's personnel and the state's equipment and materials utilized.

(5) The board shall notify the permittee and his surety by order. The order shall state the amount of necessary expenses incurred by the board in reclaiming the disturbed land and a notice that the amount is due and payable to the board by the permittee and the surety. If the amount specified in the order is not paid within 30 days after receipt of the notice, the attorney general, upon request of the board, shall bring an action on behalf of the state in district court. The surety shall be liable to the state to the extent of the bond. The permittee shall be liable for the remainder of the cost.

(6) In addition to the other liabilities imposed by this part, failure to commence action to remedy specific deficiencies in reclamation within 30 days after notification by the board or failure to satisfactorily complete reclamation work on any segment of the permit area within 2 years, or such longer period as the board may permit on permittee's application therefor or on the board's own motion, after completion or abandonment of operations on any segment of the permit area shall constitute sufficient grounds for cancellation of a permit or license and refusal to issue another permit or license to the applicant; provided, however, that such action shall not be effected while an appeal is pending from any ruling requiring the same.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1213.**

Cross-References

Public contracts generally, Title 18, ch. 1.

82-4-342 through 82-4-350 reserved.

82-4-351. Reasons for denial of permit. (1) A permit may be denied for any of the following reasons:

(a) the plan of operation or reclamation conflicts with Title 75, chapter 2, as amended, Title 75, chapter 5, as amended, Title 75, chapter 6, as amended, or rules adopted pursuant to these laws;

(b) the reclamation plan does not provide an acceptable method for accomplishment of reclamation as required by this part.

(2) A denial of a permit shall be in writing and state the reasons therefor.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1214; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 197 amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 453, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1)(a) substituted "plan of operation or reclamation" for "plan of development, mining, or reclamation".

82-4-352. Reapplication with new reclamation plan. A permit ma be denied and returned to the applicant with a request that the applicatio be resubmitted with a different plan for reclamation. The person makin application for a permit may then resubmit to the board a new plan for reclamation.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1215.

82-4-353. Administrative remedies — notice — parties. (1) Upo receipt of an application for an operating permit, the department shall provide notice of the application by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area to be affected by the operation. The notice shall be publishe once a week for 3 successive weeks.

(2) All hearings and appeal procedures shall be in accordance with th Montana Administrative Procedure Act. Any person whose interests may b adversely affected as a result of an action taken pursuant to this part ma become a party to any proceeding held hereunder upon a showing that suc person is capable of adequately representing the interests claimed.

(3) As used in this section, "person" means any individual, corporatio partnership, or other legal entity.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 281, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31 L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 427, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1216.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

82-4-354. Mandamus to compel enforcement. (1) Any person havir an interest that is or may be adversely affected, with knowledge that requirement of this part or a rule adopted under this part is not beir enforced by a public officer or employee whose duty it is to enforce tl requirement or rule, may bring the failure to the attention of the public off cer or employee by an affidavit stating the specific facts of the failure. Knov ingly making false statements or charges in the affidavit subjects the affiar to penalties prescribed for false swearing, as provided in 45-7-202.

(2) If the public officer or employee neglects or refuses for an unreaso able time after receipt of the affidavit to enforce the requirement or rule, tl affiant may bring an action of mandamus in the district court of the fir judicial district or in the district court of the county in which the land located. If the court finds that a requirement of this part or a rule adopt under this part is not being enforced, it shall order the public officer employee to perform his duties. If he fails to do so, the public officer employee must be held in contempt of court and is subject to the penalti provided by law.

(3) Any person having an interest that is or may be adversely affect may commence a civil action on his own behalf to compel compliance wi

this part against any person for the violation of this part or any rule, order, or permit issued under it. However, no such action may commence:

(a) prior to 60 days after the plaintiff has given notice in writing to the department and to the alleged violator; or

(b) if the department has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil action to require compliance with the provisions of this part or any rule, order or permit issued under it. Any person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected may intervene as a matter of right in any such civil action.

(4) Nothing in this section restricts any right of any person under any statute or common law to seek enforcement of this part or the rules adopted under it or to seek any other relief.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 345, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Mandamus — Writ of Mandate, Title 27, ch. 6.

82-4-355. Action for damages to water supply — replacement. (1) An owner of an interest in real property who obtains all or part of his supply of water for beneficial uses, as defined in 85-2-102, from an underground source other than a subterranean stream having a permanent, distinct, and known channel may sue the operator engaged in a mining or exploration operation to recover damages for loss in quality or quantity of the water supply resulting from mining or exploration. The owner is required to exhaust the administrative remedy under subsection (2) prior to filing suit.

(2) (a) An owner described in subsection (1) may file a complaint with the department detailing the loss in quality or quantity of water. Upon receipt of a valid complaint, the department:

(i) shall investigate the statements and charges in the complaint, using all available information, including monitoring data gathered at the exploration or mine site;

(ii) may require the operator, if necessary, to install monitoring wells or other practices that may be needed to determine the cause of water loss, if there is a loss, in terms of quantity and quality;

(iii) shall issue a written finding specifying the cause of the water loss, if there is a loss, in terms of quantity and quality;

(iv) shall, if it determines that the preponderance of evidence indicates that the loss is caused by an exploration or mining operation, order the operator, in compliance with Title 85, chapter 2, to provide the needed water immediately on a temporary basis and within a reasonable time replace the water in like quality, quantity, and duration. If the water is not replaced, the department shall order the suspension of the operator's exploration or operating permit until such time as the operator provides substitute water, except that nothing in this section preempts Title 85, chapter 2. The operator may not be required to replace a junior right if the operator's withdrawal or dewatering is not in excess of his senior right.

(b) If the department determines that there is a great potential that surface or subsurface water quality and quantity may be adversely affected by a mining or exploration operation, the operator shall install a water quality monitoring program, water quantity monitoring program, or both, which must be approved by the department prior to the commencement of exploration o mining.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 345, L. 1985.

82-4-356 through 82-4-360 reserved.

82-4-361. Violation — penalties. (1) A person who violates any of th provisions of this part or rules or orders adopted under this part, excep 82-4-339, or conditions of a small-miner exemption shall pay a civil penalt of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for the violations and an additiona civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for each day durin which a violation continues and may be enjoined from continuing such violations as hereinafter provided in this section. These penalties shall be recoverable in any action brought in the name of the state of Montana by th attorney general in the district court of the first judicial district of this stat in and for the county of Lewis and Clark or in the district court having jurisdiction of the defendant.

(2) The attorney general shall, upon the request of the department, sue fo the recovery of the penalties provided for in this section and bring an actio for a restraining order, temporary or permanent injunction against an operator or other person violating or threatening to violate an order adopte under this part.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1222; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 284, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 386, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapter 284 near beginning of (1) after "this part", inserted "except 82-4-339".

Chapter 386 in (1) near beginning, after "under this part", inserted "or conditions of a small-miner exemption".

Cross-References

Persons subject to jurisdiction — process — service, Rule 4, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

Criminal responsibility of corporations 45-2-311.

Disposition of fines and penalties, 46-18-60 82-4-311.

"Person" defined, 82-4-303(8).

Small-miner exemption, 82-4-305.

82-4-362. Suspension of permits. (1) If any of the requirements o this part or the rules or the reclamation plan have not been complied wit within the time limits set by the department or board or by this part, th department shall serve a notice of noncompliance on the licensee or permitte or, where found necessary, the commissioner shall order the suspension of th permit. The notice or order shall be handed to the licensee or permittee i person or served by certified or registered mail addressed to the permanen address shown on the application for a permit. The notice of noncomplianc shall specify in what respects the operator has failed to comply with this par the rules, or the reclamation plan.

(2) If the licensee or permittee has not complied with the requirements se forth in the notice of noncompliance or order of suspension within the tim limits set therein, the permit may be revoked by order of the board and th performance bond forfeited to the department.

(3) If a permittee fails to pay the fee or file the report required unde 82-4-339, the department shall serve notice of this failure, by certified ma or personal delivery, on the permittee. If the permittee does not compl

within 30 days of receipt of the notice, the commissioner shall suspend the permit. The commissioner shall reinstate the permit upon compliance.

History: En. 50-1225 by Sec. 12, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1225; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 284, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (3).

Part 4

Opencut Mining Reclamation

Part Cross-References

Landowner notification of surface operations, Title 82, ch. 2, part 3.

82-4-401. Short title. This part shall be known and may be cited as "The Opencut Mining Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 326, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1501.

82-4-402. Policy. It is the policy of this state to provide for the reclamation and conservation of land subjected to opencut bentonite, clay, scoria, phosphate rock, sand, or gravel mining. Therefore, it is the purpose of this part to preserve natural resources, to aid in the protection of wildlife and aquatic resources, to safeguard and reclaim through effective means and methods all agricultural, recreational, home, and industrial sites subjected to or which may be affected by opencut bentonite, clay, scoria, phosphate rock, sand, or gravel mining to protect and perpetuate the taxable value of property, to protect scenic, scientific, historic, or other unique areas, and to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of this state.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 209, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1502.

82-4-403. Definitions. When used in this part, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Affected land" means the area of land from which overburden is to be or has been removed and upon which the overburden is to be or has been deposited.

(2) "Board" means the state board of land commissioners.

(3) "Contract" means a mined land reclamation contract prepared by the board to meet the requirements of this part.

(4) "Final cut" means the last pit created in an opencut-mined area.

(5) "Highwall" means that side of the pit adjacent to unmined land.

(6) "Landowner" means the owner of land directly or indirectly affected by an opencut-mining operation.

(7) "Opencut mining" means the mining of bentonite, clay, scoria, phosphate rock, sand, or gravel by removing the overburden lying upon natural deposits thereof and mining directly from the natural deposits thereby exposed, including the removal of overburden for the purpose of determining the location, quality, or quantity of any natural deposit of bentonite, clay, scoria, phosphate rock, sand, or gravel.

(8) "Operator" means a person engaged in and controlling an opencut-mining operation.

(9) "Overburden" means all of the earth and other materials which lie above a natural deposit of bentonite, clay, scoria, phosphate rock, sand, or gravel. "Spoil" is the overburden disturbed from its natural state in the process of opencut mining.

(10) "Person" means a natural person or a firm, association, partnership, cooperative, or corporation or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the state or any governmental subdivision or any other entity whatever.

(11) "Progress report" means a report showing the land which the operator has affected by opencut mining during the year. The report shall show the number of acres of affected land and all reclamation accomplished.

(12) "Public notice" means notice given by publication in a newspaper in the general area where the affected land is located. The notice shall be given once a week for 3 successive weeks.

(13) "Reclamation" means the reconditioning of the area of land affected by opencut-mining operations to make the area suitable for productive use, including but not limited to forestry, agriculture, grazing, wildlife, recreation, or residential and industrial sites.

(14) "Reclamation plan" means the description of current land use, topographical data, water data, soils data, leased areas, intended mine areas, and an explanation of proposed reclamation of the land with appropriate maps.

(15) "Refuse" means all waste material directly connected with the opencut-mining operations.

(16) "Soils materials" are those horizons containing topsoil or other soils leached free of deleterious salts and capable of sustaining plant growth and recognized as such by standard authorities.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 209, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 235 L. 1974; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1504.

82-4-404. Exemption — operations covered by metal mine reclamation. Nothing in this part may be construed to be applicable to mining or exploration operations which are regulated under the provisions of part 3 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1516.

Cross-References

Landowner notification of surface operations, Title 82, ch. 2, part 3.

82-4-405. Inapplicability to state and local government. The provisions of this part relating to fees or bonds do not apply to the state of Montana, counties, cities, or towns.

History: En. 50-1516.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 81, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M 1947, 50-1516.1.

82-4-406. Exemption — operations on federal lands. This part is not applicable to operations on certain federal lands as specified by the board provided it is first determined by the board that federal law or regulation issued by the federal agency administering the land impose controls for reclamation of those lands equal to or greater than those imposed by this part.

History: En. 50-1517 by Sec. 1, Ch. 219, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947 50-1517.

Cross-References
Sovereignty and jurisdiction of the state, 2-1-102.
Jurisdiction over federal enclaves, 2-1-201.

82-4-407 through 82-4-420 reserved.

82-4-421. Administration — delegation of functions. The board is the administrator of this part, and it has all the power necessary to implement and enforce it. The board may delegate to the commissioner of state lands such powers, duties, and functions under this part as it considers necessary for the performance of its duties.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1505.

Cross-References
Board of Land Commissioners created, Art. X, sec. 4, Mont. Const.
Department of State Lands created, 2-15-3201.
Office of Commissioner of State Lands created, 2-15-3202.

82-4-422. Powers, duties, and functions of board. The board has the following powers, duties, and functions to:

(1) enter into contracts where it is found on the basis of the information set forth in the application and an evaluation of the operation by the board that the requirements of the part or rules will be observed and that the operation and the reclamation of the affected area can be carried out consistently with the purpose of the part;

(2) prepare and adopt rules pertaining to opencut mining to accomplish the purposes of this part;

(3) conduct hearings and, for the purposes of conducting such hearings, administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel attendance of witnesses, hear evidence, and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, agreements, documents, or other records relevant or material to the inquiry;

(4) adopt uniform procedures for the filing of necessary records, the issuance of contracts, and for any other matters of administration not specifically enumerated in this part;

(5) reclaim any affected land with respect to which a bond has been forfeited; and

(6) make investigations or inspections which are considered necessary to insure compliance with any provision of this part.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1506.

82-4-423. Contracts for reclamation. The board is hereby authorized to enter into contracts with operators in the name of the state of Montana which will provide for the reclamation of lands on which opencut mining of bentonite, clay, scoria, phosphate rock, sand, and gravel has been or is to be conducted. The board is authorized to sue and be sued in the name of the state of Montana to enforce the provisions of any contract, and the board shall bring such court actions and take such other steps and actions as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of such contracts.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 209, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1503.

82-4-424. Receipt and expenditure of funds. (1) The board may receive any federal funds, state funds, or any other funds for the reclamation of land affected by opencut mining. The board may cause the reclamation work to be done by its own employees or by employees of other governmental agencies, soil conservation districts, or through contracts with qualified persons.

(2) Any funds or any public works programs available to the board shall be expended and used to reclaim and rehabilitate any lands that have been subject to opencut mining that have not been reclaimed and rehabilitated in accordance with the standards of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1511.**

Cross-References
Powers of soil conservation district, 76-15-403.

82-4-425. Inspection of opencut mining by board. The board or its accredited representatives may enter upon lands subjected to opencut mining at all reasonable times for the purpose of inspection to determine whether the provisions of this part have been complied with.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1512.**

82-4-426. Reclamation of land on which bond forfeited. In keeping with the provisions of this part, the board may reclaim any affected lands with respect to which a bond has been forfeited.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1514.**

82-4-427. Board hearing. (1) A person who is aggrieved by a final decision of the commissioner of state lands is entitled to a hearing before the board.

(2) The Montana Administrative Procedure Act governs hearings before the board and judicial review of decisions of the board under this part.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1515.**

Cross-References
Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

82-4-428 through 82-4-430 reserved.

82-4-431. Contract for reclamation required. After March 16, 1973 no operator may conduct opencut-mining operations which will result in the removal of 10,000 cubic yards or more of product or overburden until he ha entered into a contract with the board for the reclamation of the land affected. An operator conducting a number of operations, each of which results in the removal of less than 10,000 cubic yards of product or overburden but which result in the removal of 10,000 cubic yards or more of produc or overburden in the aggregate, is subject to the provisions of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1507.**

82-4-432. Application for contract — contents — issuance — amendment. (1) Applications for a contract shall be made upon a form furnished by the board, which form shall contain the following:

(a) the name of the operator and, if other than the owner of the land, th name and address of the owner;

(b) the type of operation to be conducted;

(c) the volume of earth to be removed, as accurately as the volume may then be estimated, and the volume which has been previously removed, if any;

(d) the location of the operation by legal subdivision, section, township and range, and county;

(e) the date when the operation was or will be commenced; and

(f) a statement that the applicant has the right and power by legal estate owned to mine by opencut mining the lands so described.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by:

(a) a bond or security meeting the requirements as set out in this part;

(b) a fee of $50; and

(c) the operator's plan of his operation and the method and manner of reclamation that will be used or followed.

(3) If, prior to applying for a contract, the operator notifies the board of his intention to submit a plan and requests the board to examine the area to be mined, the board shall cause the area to be examined and make recommendations to the operator regarding reclamation.

(4) Upon receipt of the application, bond or security, and fee due from the operator and upon agreement to the terms of the contract by the parties, the board may issue a contract to the applicant which entitles him to continue in or engage in opencut mining on the land therein described.

(5) An operator desiring to have his contract amended to cover additional contiguous or nearby land may file an amended application with the board. Upon receipt of the amended application and such additional bond as may be required and upon agreement to the terms of the amendment by the parties, the board may issue an amendment to the original contract covering the additional land described in the amended application without the payment of any additional fee.

(6) An operator may withdraw any land covered by contract, except affected land, by notifying the board thereof, in which case the penalty of the bond or security filed by the operator pursuant to the provisions of this part shall be reduced proportionately.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1508.

82-4-433. Bond. (1) A bond required to be filed in this part by the operator shall be in such form as the board prescribes, payable to the state of Montana and conditioned upon the operator's full compliance with all requirements of this part and all rules of the board. The bond shall be signed by the landowner or operator, as appropriate, as principal, and by a good and sufficient corporate surety licensed to do business in the state of Montana, as surety. The bond shall be in an amount not to exceed the costs of restoration required by this part as determined by the board. The amount of the bond may not be less than $200 or more than $1,000 per acre unless the department determines, in writing, that the cost of restoration of the land exceeds $1,000 per acre. Upon such a determination, the bond amount must be set by the board at the cost of restoring the land.

(2) In lieu of the bond, the operator may deposit with the board cash and government securities or a bond with property sureties in an amount equal to that of the required bond on conditions as above prescribed. In the discretion of the board, surety bond requirements may be fulfilled by the operator's

posting a bond with land and improvements and facilities thereon as security, in which event no surety may be required. The penalty of the bond or amount of cash and securities shall be increased or reduced from time to time as provided in this part. The bond or security remains in effect until the mined acreages have been reclaimed as provided under the contract and the reclamation has been approved and the bond or security has been released by the board. The bond or security shall cover only actual mined acreages and may be increased or reduced to cover only such acreages as remain unreclaimed.

(3) If the license of a surety upon a bond filed with the board pursuant to this part is suspended or revoked, the operator, within 30 days after receiving notice thereof from the board, shall substitute for that surety a good and sufficient surety licensed to do business in the state. Upon failure of the operator to make substitution of surety, the board may suspend the contract of the operator to conduct operations upon the land described in the contract until the substitution has been made.

(4) The board shall cause the reclamation of any affected land with respect to which a bond has been forfeited.

(5) Whenever an operator has completed all of the requirements under the provisions of this part as to any affected land, he shall notify the board thereof. If the board releases the operator from further obligation regarding such affected land, the penalty of the bond shall be reduced proportionately.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1509; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 138, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), in third sentence, deleted "penalty of the" before "bond"; at beginning of fourth sentence, deleted "but" and inserted "The amount of the bond"; at end of fourth sentence, inserted "unless" provision for determination of cost by the department; and inserted last sentence in (1).

Cross-References

Surety bonds and companies, Title 28, ch. 11 part 4; Title 33, ch. 26, part 1.

82-4-434. Reclamation plan part of contract — requirements. The contract shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The operator shall submit a reclamation plan to the board before commencing any opencut mining and may not commence mining before the plan receives approval from the board. The operator may request and receive a meeting with the board prior to submission of the plan. If the board does not notify the operator that it has approved or disapproved a plan within 30 days after the board has received the plan, the board is considered to have approved the plan. The board, however, for sufficient cause, may extend its period of consideration for an additional 30 days if it notifies the operator prior to the end of the original 30-day period. The board shall submit each reclamation plan or amendments to the reclamation plan to the landowner for his recommendations and shall consider those recommendations in deciding whether to approve or disapprove any plan or amendments. The board may seek technical help from any state or federal agency. The board shall submit the plan immediately to the director of the university of Montana statewide archaeological survey for evaluation of possible archaeological or historical values in the area to be mined. The board may approve a reclamation plan only if the board has found that the plan provides for the best possible reclamation procedures available under the circumstances at the time, so that after

mining operations are completed the affected land will be reclaimed to a productive use. Once the reclamation plan is accepted in writing by the board, t shall become a part of the contract but is subject to annual review and modification by the board.

(2) The board may not approve any reclamation plan unless the plan provides:

(a) that the land will be reclaimed for one or more specified uses, includng but not limited to forest, pasture, orchard, cropland, residence, recreation, ndustry, habitat for wildlife, including food, cover, or water, or other uses;

(b) that to the extent reasonable and practicable, the operator will estabish vegetative cover commensurate with the proposed land use;

(c) whenever operations result in a need to prevent acid drainage or sedimentation on or in adjoining lands or streams, for the construction of earth dams or other reasonable devices to control water drainage, provided the ormation of such impoundments or devices will not interfere with other landowners' rights or contribute to water pollution;

(d) that to accomplish practical utilization of soil materials, such material will be utilized for placement on affected areas, if required by the reclamation plan after completion or termination of that particular phase of the mining operations, at a depth sufficient for plant growth on slopes of 3:1 or less;

(e) that grading will be commensurate with the topography sought and and use designated;

(f) that metal and other waste will be removed or buried;

(g) that all access, haul, and other support roads will be located, contructed, and maintained in such a manner as to control and minimize channeling and other erosion;

(h) that the operator will submit a progress report annually to the board;

(i) that all operations will be conducted so as to avoid range and forest ires and spontaneous combustion and that open burning of carbonaceous materials will be in accordance with suitable practices for fire prevention and control;

(j) that archaeological and historical values in areas to be mined will be given appropriate protection;

(k) that except for rock faces, bench faces, and excavations used for water mpoundments, each surface area of the mined premises which will be disurbed will be revegetated when its use for extractive purposes is no longer equired;

(l) that seeding and planting will be done in a manner to achieve a permanent suitable vegetative cover for wildlife, livestock, and retardation of erosion and that all seed will be drilled unless otherwise provided in the plan;

(m) that reclamation will be as concurrent with mining operations as feaible and will be completed within a specified length of time.

(3) If reclamation according to the plan has not been completed in the ime specified, the board after 30 days' written notice shall order the operator o cease mining and, if the operator does not cease, shall institute an action o enjoin further operation and may sue for damages for breach of contract, or payment of the performance bond, or for both.

(4) (a) At any time during the period of reclamation the operator may for good reason submit to the board a new reclamation plan or amendment to the existing plan, including extensions of time.

(b) The board may approve the proposed new reclamation plan or amendments to the existing plan if:

(i) the operator has in good faith carried on reclamation according to th existing plan and the proposed new plan or amendments to the existing pla will result in reclamation as or more desirable than the reclamation propose under the existing plan; or

(ii) it is highly improbable reclamation will be successful unless the existin plan is replaced or amended.

(c) When accepted, the proposed new reclamation plan or the propose amendments to the existing plan become a part of the contract.

(5) The operator shall provide a performance bond or an alternativ acceptable to the board in an amount commensurate with the estimated cos of reclamation, but in no case may the bond be less than $200 per acre. Th estimated cost of reclamation shall be set forth in the reclamation plan.

(6) The contract, reclamation plan, and amendments accepted by th board shall be a public record and open to inspection.

(7) The contract shall become effective when signed by the board and th operator and shall remain in force until terminated by mutual consent or b the board upon 6 months' notice.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1510

Cross-References

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

Water quality control, Title 75, ch. 5.

Appropriation permit required for reservo 85-2-305.

82-4-435. Repealed. Sec. 2, Ch. 113, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1513

82-4-436 through 82-4-440 reserved.

82-4-441. Penalty — enforcement. (1) A person who violates any the provisions of this part or rules adopted thereunder shall pay a civil pe alty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for the violation and an ad tional civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for each d during which a violation continues following the service of notice of the viol tion, and the person may be enjoined from continuing such violation as pr vided in this section. These penalties are recoverable in an action brought the name of the state of Montana by the attorney general in the district cou having jurisdiction of the defendant or by mutual agreement of the parti involved, in the district court of the first judicial district. Penalty money sh be credited to the general fund.

(2) The attorney general shall, upon the request of the department, sue f the recovery of the penalties provided for in this section and bring an acti for a restraining order or a temporary or permanent injunction against operator or other person violating or threatening to violate an order adopt under this part.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1981.

CHAPTERS 5 THROUGH 9

RESERVED

CHAPTER 10

OIL AND GAS — GENERAL PROVISIONS

Part 1 — Royalty Interests

ection
2-10-101. Action for accounting for royalty.
2-10-102. Remedy not exclusive.
2-10-103. Obligation to pay royalties as essence of contract — interest.
2-10-104. Payment of royalties — form of record required.

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2-10-201. Authorization for lease and terms — land not subject to leasing.
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Part 3 — Underground Gas Storage Reservoirs

2-10-301. Definitions.
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Part 4 — Abandoned Oil and Gas Wells—Reclamation

2-10-401. Notice required before abandonment of well — owner's option.
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Part 5 — Surface Owner Damage and Disruption Compensation

2-10-501. Purpose — legislative findings.
2-10-502. Definitions.
2-10-503. Notice of drilling operations.
2-10-504. Surface damage and disruption payments — penalty for late payment.
2-10-505. Liability for damages to property.
2-10-506. Notification of injury.
2-10-507. Agreement — offer of settlement.
2-10-508. Rejection — legal action.
2-10-509 and 82-10-510 reserved.
2-10-511. Remedies cumulative.

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hapter Cross-References

Powers of cities and towns to acquire natural is and distributing systems, 7-13-4102.

Net proceeds tax — mines or wells producing itural gas or petroleum, Title 15, ch. 23, part 6.

Depletion allowance, state tax, 15-31-114.

Oil and gas severance tax, Title 15, ch. 36.

Deposit of oil and gas royalties from federal vernment in highway account, 17-3-201.

Mining and oil companies — fraudulent handling of finances, Title 30, ch. 14, part 7.

Real estate license law not to apply to persons performing any act with respect to prospecting, mining, or drilling, 37-51-103.

Regulation of pipeline carriers of oil, Title 69, ch. 13.

Eminent domain — appropriation of underground natural gas reservoir, effect on landowner's right to drill, 70-30-105.

Laborers' and materialmen's liens on oil and gas wells and pipelines, Title 71, ch. 3, part 10.

Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, ch. 20.

State lands — oil and gas, Title 77, ch. 3, part 4.

Underground storage of natural gas, Title 7 ch. 3, part 5.

Cancellation and forfeiture of oil and ga leases, Title 82, ch. 1, part 2.

Trusts for unlocatable mineral owners, Titl 82, ch. 1, part 3.

Part 1

Royalty Interests

82-10-101. Action for accounting for royalty. (1) Whenever an owner of a royalty interest in or attaching to lands producing natural gas, oil or other minerals or in or to the natural gas, oil, or other mineral productio from said lands, whether said royalty is payable in kind out of the produc of the lands or out of the money proceeds from the sale of the product of said lands, shall make a written demand upon the person or persons obligated to deliver or pay such royalty for an accounting of the natural gas, oil, or othe minerals produced from said lands and makes written demand for delivery o payment of such owner's royalty as may then be due and the person or persons obligated for the delivery or payment of said royalty fail to make the accounting demanded and the payment or delivery of the royalty due within a period of 60 days following the date upon which said demand is made, then the owner of said royalty may file an action in the district court of the county wherein said lands are located to compel the accounting demanded and to recover the payment or delivery of the royalty due against the person or persons obligated as aforesaid.

(2) In said action the successful party or parties recovering judgmen against the person or persons obligated shall, in addition to relief by way o accounting and recovery of the royalty due as hereinabove provided, also recover judgment for a sum of money by way of reasonable attorney's fees to be allowed by the court together with the costs allowed to successful parties by law in actions generally in said court.

(3) Whenever the same person or persons is or are obligated for delivery or payment of said royalty to separate owners of royalty in or to a tract o land or any portion of said land or the product of the whole or any part o said land, then any number of said owners of royalty may join their separate causes of action as parties plaintiff in the action herein provided for, and in their complaint filed in said action, each cause of action of each of the severa plaintiffs shall be set forth separately in said complaint, and the judgmen given, made, and rendered upon said complaint shall adjudge the relief to one or more of the plaintiffs and deny relief to any one or more of said plaintiffs accordingly as the evidence may establish.

(4) If the defendant or defendants prevail in said action against any one or more of said plaintiffs, the court shall adjudge and allow to such defendan or defendants and against the unsuccessful plaintiff or plaintiffs recovery o a sum of money as reasonable attorney's fees to be allowed by the court and adjudge and allow costs to said defendant to be recovered from the said unsuccessful plaintiff or plaintiffs in said action, as provided for by law in actions generally in said court.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 60-501.

Cross-References

Allowable costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 2.

Joinder of claims, Rule 18, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Joinder of parties, Rules 19 and 20, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

82-10-102. Remedy not exclusive. The remedy provided for in 82-10-101 is in the nature of a special remedy additional to and not a substitute for other remedies given by law to owners of royalties in lands of the character specified, and all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of 82-10-101 shall not apply in actions authorized and provided for by that section.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 78, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 60-502; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 500, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 582, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 500, at beginning of section, changed "The remedy herein provided for" to "The remedy provided for in 82-10-101"; near end changed "provisions of this part" to "provisions of 82-10-101"; and at end changed "this part" to "that section".

Chapter 582, near beginning of section, changed "The remedy herein provided for" to "The remedy provided for in 82-10-101"; and after "the provisions of" and "provided for by" changed "this part" to "that section".

In preparing the composite of this section, the compiler has chosen the section designation "82-10-101" from Ch. 500 rather than the language "that section" from Ch. 582, for purposes of clarity.

82-10-103. Obligation to pay royalties as essence of contract — interest. (1) The obligation arising under an oil and gas lease to pay oil or gas royalties to the royalty owner or his assignee, to deliver oil or gas to a purchaser to the credit of such royalty owner or his assignee, or to pay a portion of the proceeds of the sale of such oil or gas to the royalty owner or his assignee is of the essence in the lease contract.

(2) If the operator under an oil and gas lease fails to pay oil or gas royalties to the royalty owner or his assignee within 120 days after the initial oil or gas produced under the lease is marketed and within 60 days for all oil and 90 days for all gas produced and marketed thereafter, the unpaid royalties will bear interest, at the maximum rate of interest authorized under 31-1-107 from the date due until paid. The operator may remit semiannually to a person entitled to royalties the aggregate of 6 months' royalties whenever the aggregate amount is less than $50 and annually whenever the aggregate amount is less than $10.

(3) A royalty owner seeking a remedy for failure to make payments under the lease or seeking such payments under this section shall bring his action in the district court for the county in which the oil or gas well is located, and that court has jurisdiction over any such actions brought under this section. The prevailing party in any proceeding brought under this section is entitled to recover his court costs and reasonable attorney fees.

(4) This section does not apply if a royalty owner or his assignee has elected to take his proportionate share of production in kind or whenever there is a dispute as to the title of the minerals or entitlement to royalties, the outcome of which would affect distribution of royalty payments.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 500, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 118, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (2) near beginning, substituted "120 days after the initial oil or gas produced under the lease is marketed and within 60 days for all oil and 90 days for all gas produced and marketed thereafter" for "180 days after oil or gas produced under the lease is marketed" and at end, inserted "and annually whenever the aggregate amount is less than $10".

82-10-104. Payment of royalties — form of record required. (1 An oil and gas producer paying royalties by check, draft, or order shal include with every such payment a form showing the following matters relat ing to that payment:

(a) the name of the royalty owner to whom the payment is made;

(b) the date of the check, draft, or order;

(c) any royalty owner identification number used by the producer for suc royalty owner;

(d) the month and year during which production occurred for which pay ment is being made;

(e) any number used to identify the lease under which productio occurred;

(f) the type of product produced;

(g) barrels of oil and/or cubic feet of gas for which payment is made;

(h) the amount and type of all taxes withheld;

(i) the net value of production; and

(j) the royalty owner's net value.

(2) Any person purposely and knowingly violating the provisions of sub section (1) is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punishe by a fine of not more than $1,000.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 582, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Actions arising from the seizure or sale of property for taxes, 27-2-210.

Part 2

Lease of Local Government Land

Part Cross-References

Actions arising from the seizure or sale of property for taxes, 27-2-210.

Lease of state land, Title 77, ch. 3, part 4.

82-10-201. Authorization for lease and terms — land not subjec to leasing. The governing body of any county, city, town, school district, o incorporated political subdivision within the state of Montana may, if in th best interests of the county, city, town, school district, or incorporated polit ical subdivision, lease any real property owned by the county, city, town school district, or incorporated political subdivision for oil and gas develop ment purposes. Such leases shall be made upon the best terms obtainable shall provide for such terms, except as hereinafter provided, as the governin body shall consider to be for the best interests of the county, city, town school district, or incorporated political subdivision, shall reserve a royalty o not less than 12 ½% which shall include any royalty payable to any perso other than the lessor, and shall be for a period not exceeding 10 years an so long thereafter as oil, gas, or other hydrocarbons shall be produced fro the premises embraced in the lease. However, nothing contained herein shal authorize the leasing of lands acquired by a county by tax deed except unde the provisions of Title 7, chapter 8, part 25.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 131, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 60-701; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 201, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Reservation of mineral royalty by county, 7-8-2305.

Management of county lands, Title 7, ch. 8 part 25.

"School district" to include community college district, 20-15-403.

Actions arising from the seizure or sale of property for taxes, 27-2-210.

Oil and gas leases authorized on state lands, 77-3-401.

82-10-202. Acreage pooling. When deemed in the best interests of the county, city, town, school district, or incorporated political subdivision, the governing body may enter into agreements for the pooling of acreage with others for unit operations for the production of oil or gas or both and for the apportionment of oil or gas royalties or both on an acreage or other equitable basis and may modify existing leases and leases hereafter entered into with respect to delay rentals, delay drilling penalties, and royalties in accordance with such pooling agreements and such unit plans of operation; provided, however, that such agreements shall not change the percentages of royalties to be paid to the county, city, town, school district, or incorporated political subdivision from the percentages as fixed in its leases.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 131, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 60-702.**

Cross-References

"School district" to include community college district, 20-15-403.

Pooling of interest within spacing unit, 82-11-202.

82-10-203. Interference with normal use of land prohibited. In the event such real property is held or used for a specific purpose, any lease made under the provisions of this part shall contain such protective provisions as may be necessary to prevent any interference by the lessee with the normal use of such real property for such purpose by the county, city, town, school district, or incorporated political subdivision.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 131, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 60-703.**

Cross-References

"School district" to include community college district, 20-15-403.

82-10-204. Lease of acquired oil and gas interests. When in any deed or contract for sale a county has reserved or excepted an interest in oil and gas in and under any land acquired by tax deed, the board of county commissioners may lease such interest for oil and gas development purposes upon the same terms and conditions as are provided for the leasing of lands which have been acquired by tax deed, offered for sale and not sold or may ratify, confirm, and adopt any then-existing mineral or oil and gas lease insofar as it describes such land. All such leases, ratifications, confirmations, and adoptions heretofore executed by the board of county commissioners are declared to be valid and are ratified, approved, and confirmed.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 155, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 60-704.**

Cross-References

Reservation of royalty in tax deed lands, 7-8-2305.

Alternative management of county lands, 7-8-2502.

Actions arising from the seizure or sale of property for taxes, 27-2-210.

Part 3

Underground Gas Storage Reservoirs

Part Cross-References

Underground natural gas reservoir — appropriation by eminent domain, 70-30-104, 70-30-203.

Underground natural gas reservoir — preliminary condemnation order, 70-30-206.

82-10-301. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of oil and gas conservation provided for in 2-15-3303.

(2) "Native gas" means gas which has not been previously withdrawn from the earth.

(3) "Natural gas" means gas either while in its original state or after the same has been processed by removal therefrom of component parts not essential to its use for light and fuel.

(4) "Natural gas public utility" means any person, firm, or corporation authorized to do business in this state and engaged in the business of transporting or distributing natural gas by means of pipelines into, within, or through this state for ultimate public use.

(5) "Underground reservoir" means any subsurface sand, stratum, or formation of the earth suitable for the injection and storage of natural gas therein and the withdrawal of natural gas therefrom.

(6) "Underground storage" means the process of injecting and storing of natural gas within and withdrawing of natural gas from an underground reservoir.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 259, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 83, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-801.**

Cross-References

Underground natural gas reservoir — estates subject to eminent domain, 70-30-104.

82-10-302. Policy. (1) The underground storage of natural gas which promotes conservation thereof, which permits the building of reserves for orderly withdrawal in periods of peak demand, which makes more readily available natural gas to the domestic, commercial, and industrial consumers of this state, or which provides a better year-round market to the various gas fields serves the public interest and welfare of this state.

(2) Therefore, in the manner hereinafter provided, the board and the court may find and determine that the underground storage of natural gas as hereinbefore defined is in the public interest.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 259, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 84, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-802.**

82-10-303. Use of eminent domain to acquire underground reservoirs. (1) A natural gas public utility may acquire through the exercise of the right of eminent domain as provided in this part for its use for the underground storage of natural gas an underground reservoir which the board finds is suitable and in the public interest for the underground storage of natura gas, and in connection with the underground reservoir, the utility may acquire such other interests in property as may be required adequately to maintain and operate the underground reservoir facilities. The acquisition by the exercise of the right of eminent domain of underground reservoirs granted by this section is limited as follows:

(a) No sand, formation, or stratum which is producing or has produced or which is capable of producing oil is subject to appropriation under this section.

(b) No gas-bearing sand, formation, or stratum is subject to appropriation under this section, unless the recoverable volumes of native gas therein have l been produced or unless the sand, formation, or stratum has a greater lue or utility as an underground reservoir for the purpose of insuring an lequate supply of natural gas for domestic, commercial, or industrial con- mers of natural gas or for the conservation of natural gas than for the pro- ction of the remaining relatively small volumes of native gas as compared ith the original volumes of natural gas therein. Gas, sand, formation, or ratum may not be acquired under this part when the gas in the underground servoir is being used for the secondary recovery of oil, unless gas in neces- ry and required amounts is furnished to the operator of the secondary covery operations for as long as oil is produced in paying quantities in the condary operations for the recovery of oil at the same cost as the cost to e operator at the time of acquisition of the gas being used in the secondary erations, not exceeding, however, the quantity of the appropriated gas that mained recoverable from the sand, formation, or stratum at the time of its quisition, if the operator was at that time entitled to the whole thereof or the operator was at that time entitled to less than the whole thereof, then t to exceed the quantity thereof to which the operator was then entitled.

(c) Only the area of the underground sand, formation, or stratum as may asonably be expected to be penetrated by gas displaced or injected into the derground gas storage reservoir may be appropriated.

(d) No rights or interests in existing underground gas reservoirs being ed for the injection, storage, or withdrawal of natural gas owned or operated a natural gas public utility other than the natural gas public utility seeking acquire the same are subject to appropriation.

(2) The exercise of the right of eminent domain granted by this section all be without prejudice to the rights of the owner of the lands or of other ghts or interests therein to drill or bore into or through the underground servoir so appropriated in a manner that complies with orders and rules of e board issued for the purpose of protecting the underground reservoir ainst pollution and against the escape of natural gas therefrom and shall be ithout prejudice to the rights of the owner of the lands or other rights or terests therein as to all other uses thereof. The additional cost of complying ith those rules or orders in order to protect the storage reservoir shall be id by the natural gas public utility.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 259, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 85, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-803.**

oss-References

Eminent domain generally, Title 70, ch. 30,

82-10-304. Certificate of board required prior to use of eminent main. (1) A natural gas public utility desiring to exercise the right of emi- nt domain as to any property for use for underground storage of natural s shall, as a condition precedent to the filing of its complaint in the district urt, apply for and obtain from the board a certificate setting out the find- gs of the board:

(a) that the underground sand, stratum, or formation sought to be quired is suitable for an underground reservoir for the storage of natural s and that its use for such purposes is in the public interest;

(b) the amount of native gas, if any, remaining therein and the portion ereof recoverable; and

(c) that the applicant has in good faith sought to acquire the rights sougl under this part.

(2) The board may not issue the certificate until after a public hearing had on the application, pursuant to notice given to all persons known to hav an interest in the property proposed to be acquired in the manner provide by the laws of the state for service of process in a civil action.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 259, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 86, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-804.

Cross-References

Service of process, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rules incorporated into statutes, Rule 81(M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Contents of complaint for eminent domai 70-30-203.

82-10-305. Proceedings. Having first obtained a certificate from th board, a natural gas public utility desiring to exercise the right of emine domain for the purpose of acquiring property for the underground storage natural gas shall do so in the manner provided in this section. The natur gas public utility shall present to the district court of the county wherein th land is situated a complaint setting forth the purpose for which the propert is sought to be acquired, a description of the property sought to be appropr ated, and the names of the owners thereof as shown by the records of th county. The plaintiff shall file the certificate of the board as a part of i complaint, and no order by the court granting the complaint shall be entere without the certificate being filed therewith. Subsequent proceedings sha follow the procedure provided by law in the exercise of the rights of emine domain, Title 70, chapters 30 and 31.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 259, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 87, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-805.

Cross-References

Rules incorporated into statutes, Rule 81(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Eminent domain procedure — contents complaint, 70-30-203.

Part 4

Abandoned Oil and Gas Wells — Reclamation

82-10-401. Notice required before abandonment of well — owr er's option. No person shall plug and abandon an oil or gas well locate within this state without first giving reasonable notice of his intention to d so to the surface owner of record of the land on which said well is locate Upon receipt of notice to plug and abandon, the surface owner may, by wri ten notice given within 15 days thereafter, direct that the well pipe for sai well shall be buried to a depth of not less than 3 feet. The board of oil an gas conservation shall adopt regulations to implement this section.

History: En. 60-901 by Sec. 1, Ch. 161, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1974, 60-901.

82-10-402. Inventory of abandoned wells and seismic operation — reclamation procedures. (1) The department of natural resources an conservation shall maintain a list of the abandoned oil or gas wells, injectio wells, sumps, and seismographic shot holes in the state which disturb lan water, or wildlife resources to a degree not in compliance with plugging, poll tion prevention, and reclamation rules of the board of oil and gas conserva tion. This list shall be compiled from petitions or written statements from th owners of surface rights or lessees.

(2) The board shall check the list supplied by the department under the receding subsection against its drilling records and shall determine the name f the person who abandoned the well, sump, or hole, whenever this informa-on is available. When a person so listed applies to the board for a new drill-g permit, the board may issue the permit only after approving a plan by hich the applicant will reclaim the land disturbed by his abandoned wells, umps, or holes within 3 years.

(3) When the person who abandoned a well, sump, or hole cannot be lentified or located under the preceding subsection, the board shall notify the epartment of natural resources and conservation. The department may then eclaim the disturbed land with funds available from the resource indemnity ust fund under 15-38-202, when available.

History: **En. 60-149 by Sec. 3, Ch. 260, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-149.**

ross-References

Seismographic permit required, 82-1-105.

Part 5

Surface Owner Damage and Disruption Compensation

82-10-501. Purpose — legislative findings. (1) The purpose of this art is to provide for the protection of surface owners of land underlaid with l and gas reserves while allowing for the necessary development of those serves.

(2) To carry out the purpose described in subsection (1), the legislature nds that:

(a) it is necessary to protect the economic well-being of individuals gaged in agricultural production;

(b) exploration for and development of oil and gas reserves in this state, hile necessary, interferes with the use, agricultural or otherwise, of the sur-ce of certain land; and

(c) owners of the surface estate should be justly compensated for use of eir property and interference with the use of their property due to oil and s development.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 199, L. 1981.**

oss-References

Availability of remedies, Title 27, ch. 1.

82-10-502. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions ply:

(1) "Agricultural production" means the production of any growing grass, ops, or trees attached to the surface of the land or farm animals with com-ercial value.

(2) "Oil and gas operations" means the exploration for or drilling of an oil d gas well that requires entry upon the surface estate and is begun subse-ent to June 1, 1981, and the production operations directly related to the ploration or drilling.

(3) “Oil and gas developer or operator” means the person who acquir the oil and gas lease for the purpose of extracting oil and gas.

(4) “Oil and gas estate” means an estate in or ownership of all or part the oil and gas underlying a specified tract of land.

(5) “Surface owner” means the person who holds record title to or has purchaser’s interest in the surface of the land.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 199, L. 1981.

82-10-503. Notice of drilling operations. In addition to the requir ments for geophysical exploration activities governed by Title 82, chapter part 1, the oil and gas developer or operator shall give the surface owner ar any purchaser under contract for deed written notice of the drilling operatior that he plans to undertake. This notice shall be given to the record surfa owner and any purchaser under contract for deed at their addresses as show by the records of the county clerk and recorder at the time the notice given. This notice shall sufficiently disclose the plan of work and operatior to enable the surface owner to evaluate the effect of drilling operations on tl surface owner’s use of the property. The notice shall be given no more tha 90 days and no fewer than 10 days before commencement of any activity c the land surface.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 199, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 526, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49 L. 1985.

Compiler’s Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted last sentence.

1983 Amendment: Twice after “surface owner” inserted “and any purchaser under contract for deed” and after second insertion substituted “their addresses” for “his address”.

Cross-References

Notice of intention to drill or conduct seism operations, 82-11-122.

82-10-504. Surface damage and disruption payments — penalt for late payment. (1) (a) The oil and gas developer or operator shall pa the surface owner a sum of money or other compensation equal to tl amount of damages sustained by the surface owner for loss of agricultur production and income, lost land value, and lost value of improvemen caused by drilling operations.

(b) The amount of damages may be determined by any formula mutual agreeable between the surface owner and the oil and gas developer or ope ator. When determining damages, consideration shall be given to the peri of time during which the loss occurs.

(c) The surface owner may elect to receive annual damage payments ov a period of time, except that the surface owner shall be compensated by a si gle sum payment for harm caused by exploration only.

(d) The payments contemplated by this subsection (1) may only cov land directly affected by drilling operations and production. Payments und this subsection (1) are intended to compensate the surface owner for dama and disruption; no person may reserve or assign that compensation apa from the surface estate except to a tenant of the surface estate.

(2) An oil and gas developer or operator who fails to timely pay an insta ment under any annual damage agreement negotiated with a surface owner liable for payment to the surface owner of twice the amount of the unpa

stallment if the installment payment is not paid within 60 days of receipt notice of failure to pay from the surface owner.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 199, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 497, L. 1985; (2)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 497, 1985.**

mpiler's Comments

985 Amendment — Subsection Enactment: (1)(c) substituted "receive annual damage yments" for "be paid damages in annual tallments".

Subsection (2) was enacted as a separate section by Ch. 497, L. 1985, but is codified with this section for convenience.

Cross-References

Measure of damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 3.

82-10-505. Liability for damages to property. The oil and gas devel- er or operator is responsible for all damages to property, real or personal, sulting from the lack of ordinary care by the oil and gas developer or oper- or. The oil and gas developer or operator is responsible for damages to operty, real or personal, caused by drilling operations and production.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 199, L. 1981.**

82-10-506. Notification of injury. To receive compensation under this rt, a surface owner shall give written notice to the oil and gas developer or erator of the damages sustained by the surface owner within 2 years after e injury occurs or would become apparent to a reasonable man.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 199, L. 1981.**

82-10-507. Agreement — offer of settlement. Unless both parties ovide otherwise by written agreement, within 60 days after the oil and gas veloper or operator receives notice of damages pursuant to 82-10-506, he all make a written offer of settlement to the person seeking compensation the damages. The surface owner seeking compensation may accept or ect any offer.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 199, L. 1981.**

82-10-508. Rejection — legal action. If the person seeking compensa- n receives a written rejection, rejects the offer of the oil and gas developer operator, or receives no reply, that person may bring an action for compen- ion in the district court of the county in which the damage was sustained.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 199, L. 1981.**

82-10-509 and 82-10-510 reserved.

82-10-511. Remedies cumulative. The remedies provided by this part not preclude any person from seeking other remedies allowed by law.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 199, L. 1981.**

CHAPTER 11

OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION

Part 1 — Regulation by Board of Oil and Gas Conservation

tion

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Chapter Cross-References

Board of Oil and Gas Conservation, 2-15-3303.

Duty to notify weed management distri when proposed project will disturb lan 7-22-2152.

Duties of Board of Oil and Gas Conservation
ating to underground natural gas reservoir
propriations, 70-30-203, 70-30-206.

Production of water from oil and gas wells, 85-2-510.

Part 1

Regulation by Board of Oil and Gas Conservation

82-11-101. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context
quires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of oil and gas conservation provided for in
15-3303.

(2) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conser-
tion provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(3) "Determinations" means those decisions delegated to the state by or
der authority of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 or any successor or
nilar legislation relating to oil and gas.

(4) "Enhanced recovery" means the increased recovery from a pool
hieved by artificial means or by the application of energy extrinsic to the
ol; such artificial means or application includes pressuring, cycling, pressure
intenance, or injection into the pool of any substance or form of energy
is contemplated in secondary recovery and tertiary programs but does not
lude the injection in a well of a substance or form of energy for the sole
rpose of aiding in the lifting of fluids in the well or stimulating of the reser-
ir at or near the well by mechanical, chemical, thermal, or explosive means.

(5) "Field" means the general area underlaid by one or more pools.

(6) "Gas" means all natural gases and all other fluid hydrocarbons as pro-
ced at the wellhead and not defined as oil in subsection (7) of this section.

(7) "Oil" means crude petroleum oil and other hydrocarbons regardless of
vity which are produced at the wellhead in liquid form by ordinary produc-
n methods and which are not the result of condensation of gas before or
er it leaves the reservoir.

(8) "Owner" means the person who has the right to drill into and produce
m a pool and to appropriate the oil or gas he produces therefrom either
himself or others or for himself and others, and the term includes all per-
s holding such authority by or through him.

(9) "Person" means any natural person, corporation, association, partner-
p, receiver, trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, fiduciary, or other
resentative of any kind and includes any agency or instrumentality of the
te or any governmental subdivision thereof.

10) "Pool" means an underground reservoir containing a common accumu-
ion of oil or gas or both; each zone of a structure which is completely sepa-
ed from any other zone in the same structure is a pool, as that term is
d in this chapter.

11) "Producer" means the owner of a well or wells capable of producing
or gas or both.

12) "Waste" means:

a) physical waste, as that term is generally understood in the oil and gas
lustry;

b) the inefficient, excessive, or improper use of or the unnecessary dissi-
ion of reservoir energy;

(c) the location, spacing, drilling, equipping, operating, or producing any oil or gas well or wells in a manner which causes or tends to cause redu tion in the quantity of oil or gas ultimately recoverable from a pool und prudent and proper operations or which causes or tends to cause unnecessar or excessive surface loss or destruction of oil or gas; and

(d) the inefficient storing of oil or gas. (The production of oil or gas fro any pool or by any well to the full extent that the well or pool can be pr duced in accordance with methods designed to result in maximum ultima recovery, as determined by the board, is not waste within the meaning of th definition.)

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 33 L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-126(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 19, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 239, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (6), substituted reference to "(7)" for "(6)".

82-11-102. Oil or gas wells not public utilities. Nothing in this cha ter shall in any manner be construed as constituting or attempting to const tute oil or gas wells as a public utility or utilities.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-143**

82-11-103. Lands subject to law. This chapter applies to all lands i the state lawfully subject to its taxation and police powers. It applies to lan of the United States or to lands subject to the jurisdiction of the Unit States only to the extent that control and supervision of conservation of and gas by the United States on its lands fails to effect the intent and pu poses of this chapter and otherwise applies to those lands to such extent any officer of the United States having jurisdiction or his duly authoriz representative approves any of the provisions of this chapter or an order the board which affects those lands. This chapter also applies to any lan committed to a unit agreement approved by the secretary of the interior his duly authorized representative, except that the board may, with respect those unit agreements, suspend the application of this chapter or any part this chapter so long as the conservation of oil and gas and the prevention waste as provided in this chapter is accomplished under the unit agreement The suspension does not relieve an operator or owner from making su reports as may be required by the board with respect to operations and pr duction under the unit agreement, and the suspension does not relieve operator or owner from the payment of taxes on his oil and gas producti or payment for permit fees as required by this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-140**

Cross-References

Sovereignty and jurisdiction of the state, 2-1-102.

Jurisdiction over federal enclaves, 2-1-202.

82-11-104. Construction — no conflict with board of land co missioners' authority. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to co flict with 77-3-430, granting the board of land commissioners the authority enter into pooling and unitization agreements for the production of oil or g with others.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 3 L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-126(part).**

82-11-105 through 82-11-110 reserved.

82-11-111. Powers and duties of board. (1) The board shall make such investigations as it considers proper to determine whether waste exists or is imminent or whether other facts exist which justify any action by the board under the authority granted by this chapter with respect thereto.

(2) Subject to the administrative control of the department under 2-15-121, the board shall:

(a) require measures to be taken to prevent contamination of or damage to surrounding land or underground strata caused by drilling operations and production, including but not limited to regulating the disposal of salt water and oil field wastes;

(b) classify wells as oil or gas wells for purposes material to the interpretation or enforcement of this chapter;

(c) adopt and enforce rules and orders to effectuate the purposes and the intent of this chapter.

(3) The board shall determine and prescribe what producing wells shall be defined as "stripper wells" and what wells shall be defined as "wildcat wells" and make such orders as in its judgment are required to protect those wells and provide that stripper wells may be produced to capacity if it is considered necessary in the interest of conservation to do so.

(4) With respect to any pool from which gas was being produced by a gas well on or prior to April 1, 1953, this chapter does not authorize the board to limit or restrain the rate (daily or otherwise) of production of gas from that pool by any well then or thereafter drilled and producing from that pool to less than the rate at which the well can be produced without adversely affecting the quantity of gas ultimately recoverable by the well.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 93, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 260, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 222, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 60-127(part); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 93, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2)(a), inserted all of subsection except "regulating the disposal of salt water and oil field wastes".

Cross-References

Jurisdiction of Board over water produced from oil and gas wells, 85-2-510.

82-11-112. Intergovernmental cooperation. The board may cooperate with any other state, interstate, or federal agency and other governmental agencies of the state to effect the objects and purposes of this chapter and expend such funds as may be reasonably necessary in connection therewith.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 77, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-141.

82-11-113. Role of board in implementation of national gas policy. The board is designated as the state jurisdictional agency for purposes of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 or any successor or similar legislation relating to oil and gas.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 19, L. 1979.

82-11-114. Appointment of examiners. The board shall designate one or more examiners to make determinations as defined in 82-11-101. To be appointed as an examiner, an individual must possess a degree in petroleum engineering or geology.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 19, L. 1979.

82-11-115. Procedure to make determinations. (1) The board shal adopt rules to govern the making of determinations. These rules shall b adopted pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, but th procedure to be employed in making determinations is not subject to th Montana Administrative Procedure Act. The rules may provide that testimony may only be submitted in writing and that no cross-examination i allowed.

(2) Any determination made by an examiner under this section an 82-11-114 shall be reviewed by the board upon request of two members of th board. The review by the board is subject to the notice and hearing but no the appeal provisions of the contested case procedures of the Montan Administrative Procedure Act. The request for review must be made withi 20 days after an examiner makes a determination. If no request for a revie is made during this 20-day period, the examiner's determination is considere to be the determination of the board and the determination, together with th accompanying record, shall be forwarded to the federal energy regulatory commission for review. If a review by the board is requested, the board shall forward the final determination to the federal energy regulatory commission.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 19, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

82-11-116. Public access. All applications for a determination and al determinations made pursuant to 82-11-114 and 82-11-115 shall be mad available for public inspection at the Billings and Helena offices of the board.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 19, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Citizens entitled to inspect and copy public writings, 2-6-102.

82-11-117 through 82-11-120 reserved.

82-11-121. Oil and gas waste prohibited. Waste of oil and gas o either of them as waste is defined in this chapter is prohibited.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 238, L. 1953; Sec. 60-124, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 60-127. by Sec. 54, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-127.1.

82-11-122. Notice of intention to drill or conduct seismic operations — notice to surface owner. It is unlawful to commence the drillin of a well for oil or gas without first filing with the board written notice o intention to drill and obtaining a drilling permit as provided in 82-11-13 After the permit is issued, an oil and gas developer or operator as define under 82-10-502 shall comply with the notice requirements of 82-10-50 before commencing drilling operations. It is unlawful to conduct seismi explorations without first giving the board a copy of the notice of intentio to explore filed with the county under 82-1-103.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 26 L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-128; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 339, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 497, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapter 339 near middle of third sentence, after "explorations", deleted "with explosives".

Chapter 497 inserted second sentence.

Cross-References

Surface owner damage and disruption compensation, Title 82, ch. 10, part 5.

82-11-123. Requirements for oil and gas operations. Subject to the dministrative control of the department under 2-15-121, the board shall quire:

(1) identification of ownership of oil or gas wells, producing properties, d tanks;

(2) the making and filing of acceptable well logs, including bottom-hole mperatures, to facilitate the discovery of potential geothermal energy urces, reports on well locations, and the filing of directional surveys, if ade; however, logs of exploratory or wildcat wells need not be filed for a riod of 6 months following completion of those wells;

(3) the drilling, casing, producing, and plugging of wells in such manner to prevent the escape of oil or gas out of one stratum into another, the trusion of water into oil or gas stratum, blowouts, cavings, seepages, and es and the pollution of fresh water supplies by oil, gas, salt, or brackish ater;

(4) the restoration of surface lands to their previous grade and productive pability after a well is plugged or a seismographic shot hole has been util- zed and necessary measures to prevent adverse hydrological effects from such ell or hole, unless the surface owner agrees in writing, with the approval of e board or its representatives, to a different plan of restoration;

(5) the furnishing of a reasonable bond with good and sufficient surety, nditioned for performance of the duty to properly plug each dry or aban- ned well;

(6) proper gauging or other measuring of oil and gas produced and saved determine the quantity and quality thereof; and

(7) that every person who produces, transports, or stores oil or gas in this ate shall make available within this state for a period of 5 years complete d accurate records of the quantities thereof, which records shall be available r examination by the board or its employees at all reasonable times, and at that person file with the board such reports as it may prescribe with spect to quantities, transportations, and storages of the oil or gas.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 93, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 253, 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 260, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 222, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 60-127(part).**

oss-References

eophysical exploration, Title 82, ch. 1, part

82-11-124. Requirements relating to waste prevention. Subject to e administrative control of the department under 2-15-121, the board shall, r the purpose of preventing waste:

(1) regulate the drilling, producing, and plugging of wells, the shooting and emical treatment of wells, the spacing of wells, operations voluntarily tered into to increase ultimate recovery such as cycling of gas, the mainte- nce of pressure, and the introduction of gas, water, or other substances into oducing formations; and

(2) fix, upon application made by any interested person after hearing, effi- nt gas-oil and water-oil ratios for any particular well or wells.

istory: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 93, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 253, 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 260, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 222, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 60-127(part).**

82-11-125. Availability of cores or chips, cuttings, and bottom- le temperatures to board. (1) An owner drilling a well for gas or oil shall

make available to the board at its field offices representative cores or chip
when available, the cuttings from the well, and the bottom-hole temperatur
of the wells, in order to facilitate the discovery of geothermal potential. Hov
ever, cores, chips, or cuttings need not be so made available for a period
6 months following completion or abandonment of the wells. The board ma
however, relieve the owner of a well of the obligation to furnish cores, chip
or cuttings when, in the opinion of the board, the furnishing thereof wou
be unduly burdensome for the owner; however, the owner desiring relief mu
apply to and receive permission from the board to not so furnish.

(2) The owner of a stratigraphic test well drilled for the purpose of obtai
ing lithologic information useful in potential oil and gas operations, as suc
well is defined by the board's rules, shall within 3 years from the date of t
cessation of the drilling of the well make available to the board complete se
of sample cuttings and representative cores or chips and well logs of the well
which logs shall include among other information the size of casing used, t
type and depth of water if any located, and bottom-hole temperatures for ge
thermal purposes. The board shall require and the owner of a stratigraph
test well shall furnish, prior to the commencement of drilling of the well,
good and sufficient surety bond, to be approved prior to the commenceme
of the drilling, conditioned upon the proper plugging of the well prior to aba
donment, the amount of the bond to be determined by the estimated dep
as in the board's rules provided for oil and gas wells; prior to abandonme
the wells shall be plugged by the owner thereof or by the surety should t
owner be in default, the plugging to conform to the standards set down a
determined by the board.

**History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 224, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 2
L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 208, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 80, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 2
L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 60-144; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 248, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2) near middle of first sentence after "shall within", changed "6 months" to "3 years" and deleted former second and third sentences, which read: "The cuttings, cores, chips, and logs shall be impounded and kept secure and confidential by the board until such time that the board desires to use the same; however, the board may not use the logs, chips, cores, and cuttings from stratigraphic test wells until a period of 3 years from the date of their impounding by the board has elapsed, unless the owner of the stratigraphic test well consents to their use by the board prior to the expiration
the 3-year period. The board, during the peri
of impoundment for any cores, cuttings, chi
or logs from any stratigraphic test well, may r
give any person access to the cores, chips, c
tings, or logs, and it may not disclose any inf
mation relating thereto or derived therefrom
and deleted former (3), which read: "Notwi
standing subsection (2), bottom-hole tempe
tures furnished to the board by stratigrap
test well owners shall be public informati
immediately upon filing with the board."

82-11-126. Availability of facilities to bureau of mines. The boa
may make available to the authorized personnel or representatives of t
bureau of mines and geology such facilities, equipment, records, and cores a
cuttings or samples of cores and cuttings as are or may be required by t
bureau in the furtherance of its oil and gas research and study. Bottom-h
temperatures of oil and gas wells shall be made available to the bureau
mines and geology by the board in order to facilitate the determination
possible geothermal energy sources.

**History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 32, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 82, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 2
L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 60-148.**

ross-References

Establishment of Bureau of Mines and Geol-gy, 20-25-211.

Bureau of Mines and Geology — purpose, 20-25-212.

Bureau director and assistants, 20-25-213.

82-11-127 through 82-11-130 reserved.

82-11-131. Privilege and license tax. (1) For the purpose of providing unds for defraying the expenses of the operation and enforcement of this hapter and expenses of the board, an operator or producer of oil and gas hall pay an assessment not to exceed 2/10 of 1% of the market value of each arrel of crude petroleum originally produced, saved and marketed, or stored ithin the state or exported from the state and the same rate on the market alue of each 10,000 cubic feet of natural gas produced, saved and marketed, r stored within the state or exported therefrom.

(2) The board shall, by rule adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, fix the amount of the assessment and may from time to time reduce or increase the amount thereof as the expenses hargeable against the oil and gas conservation fund may require. However, he assessment fixed by the board may not exceed the limits prescribed in his section. The amount of the assessment shall be a percentage factor (not o exceed 100%) of the rate set forth in subsection (1) above, and the same percentage factor shall be applied by the board in fixing the amount of the ssessment on each barrel of crude production and each 10,000 cubic feet of natural gas mentioned in that subsection. A producer of the crude petroleum nd natural gas shall pay the assessment on each barrel of crude petroleum nd each 10,000 cubic feet of natural gas produced for himself, as well as for nother, including a royalty holder, and the producer shall be reimbursed for he payments made on crude oil and natural gas produced for another in the ame manner as he is reimbursed for net proceeds tax paid on crude petroeum or natural gas produced for another under 15-23-607.

(3) The department of revenue shall collect the privilege and license tax ssessment in the same manner as the oil and gas severance tax is collected nder Title 15, chapter 36.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 198, 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 315, 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 413, 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 254, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-145(1) hru (3); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 201, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 93, L. 1983.

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Near beginning of (2), after hall" substituted phrase relating to the dministrative Procedure Act for "by order, without prior notice or hearing"; after "may from time to time" deleted "without prior notice or hearing"; after "increase the amount thereof as" deleted "in its judgment"; and inserted (3).

82-11-132. Statements to treasurer and payment of tax. (1) Each oducer of crude petroleum in the state shall, not later than the last day of ach of the calendar months of February, May, August, and November of ach calendar year, render a true statement to the state treasurer, the department of revenue, and the board, duly signed and sworn to, of all crude petroeum produced and marketed by him in this state during the preceding uarter and containing such other information as the board may require and hall accompany the statement with the payment to the state treasurer of the assessment provided for in 82-11-131(1) for the period covered by the stat ment.

(2) Each producer of natural gas in the state shall render like statemen to the state treasurer, the department of revenue, and the board of all natur gas produced and marketed by him in this state and shall make payment the assessment provided for in 82-11-131(1) at such times and for suc periods as may be prescribed by rule of the board.

(3) Any producer carrying on business at more than one place or locatio in this state may include all those places of business in one statement.

(4) The assessment imposed herein shall be due at the time the oil natural gas is marketed. Oil or natural gas shall be deemed marketed whe it is removed from the property from which it was produced.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 19 L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31 L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 41 L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 254, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-145(amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 93, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1) after "statement to the state treasurer", substituted "the department of revenue, and the board" for "and a duplicate thereof to the board"; and in (2), aft "statements to the state treasurer" inserted "t department of revenue, and the board".

82-11-133. Penalty for late payment. An assessment not paid withi the time specified is delinquent, and a penalty of 25% thereof shall be adde thereto, and the whole thereof shall bear interest at the rate of 1% per mont from the date of delinquency until paid. Upon request of the department revenue or the board, the attorney general shall commence and prosecute final determination in any court of competent jurisdiction an action at law collect the same.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 1 L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31 L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 41 L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 254, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-145(amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 93, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: After "Upon request of the" inserted "department of revenue or the".

82-11-134. Permit fees. In addition to the privilege and license ta before commencing the drilling of an oil or gas well or stratigraphic test w or core hole, a person shall secure from the board a drilling permit and sh pay to the board therefor the following amounts:

(1) for each well whose estimated depth is 3,500 feet or less, $25;

(2) from 3,501 feet to 7,000 feet, $75;

(3) 7,000 feet and deeper, $150.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 1 L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31 L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 4 L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 254, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-145(4).

82-11-135. Money earmarked for board expenses. All money c lected under this chapter shall be deposited in the state special revenue fu by the state treasurer and shall be used for the purpose of paying all expens of the board and for no other purpose. All these moneys shall be used by the board subject to the approval of the department of administration and biennial appropriations by the legislature. Income and interest from investment of the board's moneys in the state special revenue fund shall be credited to the board.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 315, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 413, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 254, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-145(7); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted references to state special revenue fund for references to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

No money expended except upon appropriation, Art. VIII, sec. 14, Mont. Const., 17-8-101.

Treasury fund structure, 17-2-102.

82-11-136 through 82-11-140 reserved.

82-11-141. Administrative procedure. (1) Unless otherwise provided, the Montana Administrative Procedure Act applies to this chapter.

(2) An order or amendment thereof, except in an emergency, may not be made by the board without a public hearing upon at least 10 days' notice. The public hearing shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the board, and any interested person is entitled to be heard.

(3) When an emergency requiring immediate action is found to exist, the board may issue an emergency order without advance notice or hearing which shall be effective upon promulgation. An emergency order may not remain in effect more than 15 days.

(4) If notice is required by the chapter and the Montana Administrative Procedure Act does not apply, the notice shall be made by publication in one or more issues of a newspaper in general circulation in Helena and a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the land or some part thereon is situated, and the board may also cause publication to be made in a trade journal or bulletin of general circulation in the oil and gas industry in the state.

(5) Proof of service by publication under subsection (4) shall be made by the affidavit of the printer or publisher of the newspaper, trade journal, or bulletin in which the notice is published or by a foreman or principal clerk of the newspaper, bulletin, or trade journal.

(6) Except as provided otherwise in this chapter, the board may act upon its own motion or upon the petition of an interested person. On the filing of a petition concerning a matter within the jurisdiction of the board, the board shall promptly fix a date for a hearing thereon and shall cause notice of the hearing to be given. The hearing shall be held without undue delay after the filing of the petition. The board shall enter its order within 30 days after the hearing.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 213, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 71, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-132; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 19, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

82-11-142. Subpoena power — civil actions. (1) If the Monta Administrative Procedure Act does not apply, the board may subpoena wi nesses, administer oaths, and require the production of records, books, a documents for examination at any hearing or investigation conducted by Witnesses subpoenaed under this subsection shall be paid the same per die and mileage as is provided to be paid to witnesses attending the distri courts of this state.

(2) This chapter, a suit by or against the board, a violation charged asserted against a person under this chapter, or a rule or order issued und this chapter does not impair, abridge, or delay a cause of action for damag or other civil remedy which a person may have or assert against a person vi lating this chapter or a rule or order issued under it. A person so aggriev by the violation may sue for and recover such damages or relief as he othe wise may be entitled to receive. If the board fails to bring suit to enjoin violation or threatened violation of this chapter or a rule or order of t board within 10 days after receipt of written request to do so by a person w is or will be adversely affected by the violation, the person making the reque may bring the suit in his own behalf to restrain the violation or threaten violation in a court in which the board might have brought suit. The boa shall be made a party defendant in the suit in addition to the person violati or threatening to violate this chapter or a rule or order of the board, and t action shall proceed and injunctive relief may be granted without bond in t same manner as if suit had been brought by the board.

(3) If a person fails or refuses to comply with the subpoena issued by t board or if a witness refuses to testify as to any material matter regardi which he may be interrogated, any district court in the state, upon good cau shown by the application of the board, may issue a warrant of attachment f the person and, if after hearing the court finds his failure or refusal to unjustified, compel him to comply with the subpoena and to attend before t board and produce any subpoenaed records, books, and documents for exam nation and to give his testimony. The court may punish for contempt as the case of disobedience to a like subpoena issued by the court or for refus to testify therein.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 72, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-133**

Cross-References

Mileage allowance for witnesses, 2-18-503.

What acts or omissions are contempts, 3-1-501.

Duties of District Court Clerk relating to jurors and witnesses, 3-5-510.

Procedure in reference to witnesses' certificates, 3-5-511.

Statement to Board of County Commissio ers concerning witnesses, 3-5-512.

Witness fees in Courts of record and befo certain Court officers, 26-2-501.

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

Mandamus, Title 27, ch. 26.

82-11-143. Rehearing. A person adversely affected by a rule or ord of the board may within 20 days after its effective date apply to the boa in writing for a rehearing. The application for rehearing shall be acted up within 10 days after its filing, and if granted, the rehearing shall be held wit out undue delay.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 73, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-134**

82-11-144. Court review. Any interested person adversely affected any provision of this chapter or by any rule or order adopted by the boa hereunder or by any act done or threatened thereunder may obtain court review and seek relief by a suit for an injunction against the board as defendant, which suit may be instituted in the district court of the county where the board keeps its principal office or in the district court of any county wherein the land involved or any part thereof is situated. The term "interested person", as used herein, shall be interpreted broadly and liberally, especially where the suit involves the right to drill a well or involves some other act which clearly affects the plaintiff even though the effect is indirect. If the act complained of involves a general order for a pool or the right to drill a well therein, a person who owns or has an interest in a well in the pool, which well is capable of producing oil or gas, shall be considered to be prima facie an interested person. The suit shall be given a preferential setting and shall be tried de novo and disposed of as an ordinary civil suit and not upon the record of any hearing before the board. The statute, rule, order, or decision involved in the suit shall be prima facie valid; however, the finding of fact, actual or presumed, made by the board in support of the rule, order, or decision involved in the suit is not binding on the court though supported by evidence introduced at a hearing before the board. The court shall decide all relevant questions of law, interpret constitutional and statutory provisions, and determine the meaning or applicability of the terms of any board action. The court shall:

(1) compel board action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed;

(2) hold unlawful and set aside board action, findings, and conclusions found to be:

(a) arbitrary, unreasonable, capricious, and abuse of discretion or otherwise not in accordance with law;

(b) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity;

(c) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations or short of statutory right;

(d) without observance of procedure required by law; or

(e) unwarranted by the facts; and

(3) consider all the evidence, pass on the credibility of witnesses and the weight to be given their testimony, and resolve such fact issues as may be necessary for decision in the case.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-135(1).**

82-11-145. Injunction or restraining order. (1) A temporary restraining order or temporary injunction of any kind may not be granted against the board and its members or against the attorney general or against an employee of the board, restraining the board and its members or employees or the attorney general from enforcing this chapter or any rule or order made thereunder, until it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the act done or threatened is probably without sanction of the law or that the provisions of this chapter or the rule or order complained of is probably invalid or unreasonable and that, if enforced against the complaining party, will probably cause an irreparable injury.

(2) With respect to an order or decree granting temporary injunctive relief, the nature and extent of the probable invalidity of the statute or of any provision of this chapter or of a rule or order thereunder involved in the suit

must be recited in the order or decree granting the temporary relief, as w as a clear statement of the probable damage relied upon by the court as just fying temporary injunctive relief.

(3) A temporary restraining order or temporary injunction of any kir against the board or its members or its employees or the attorney gener may not be effective until the plaintiff executes a bond with sufficient sureti in such amount and upon such conditions as the court directs. The bond sha be made payable to the state of Montana, shall be approved by the judge the court, and shall be for the use and benefit of all persons who may l injured by the acts done under the protection of the temporary restrainin order or temporary injunction. A person claiming injury must bring su within 6 months after the date of the final determination of the validity whole or in part of the provisions of the chapter or the rule or order, tl enforcement of which was enjoined; otherwise the right to bring such suit forever barred.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 19 60-135(2), (3).**

Cross-References

Immunity of governmental entities from actions for damages, 2-9-105 through 2-9-113.

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

82-11-146. Appeal. An appeal to the supreme court may be taken fro any final judgment, decree, or order in the action, as provided in the Montan Rules of Appellate Civil Procedure.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 19 60-135(4).**

82-11-147. Violations. Whenever it appears that a person is violatir or threatening to violate this chapter or a rule or order of the board, tl board shall bring suit against that person in the district court of any coun where the violation occurs or is threatened to restrain the person from co tinuing the violation or from carrying out the threat of violation. In the su the court may grant to the board, without bond or other undertaking, suc prohibitory and mandatory injunctions as the facts may warrant, includir temporary restraining orders.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 75, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-13**

Cross-References

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

82-11-148. Penalties. A person is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall l subject to a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment in a county ja for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both the fine and imprisonment that person willfully violates any lawful rule or order of the board or if th person, for the purpose of evading this chapter or any rule or order of tl board, knowingly and willfully:

(1) makes or causes to be made a false entry or statement in a repo required by this chapter or by a rule or order of the board or a false ent in a record, account, or memorandum required by this chapter or by a ru or order;

(2) omits or causes to be omitted from the record, account, or mem randum full, true, and correct entries as required by this chapter or by a ru or order; or

(3) removes from this state or destroys, mutilates, alters, or falsifies the record, account, or memorandum.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 78, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-142.**

Part 2

Unit Operations

82-11-201. Establishment of well spacing units. (1) To prevent or to assist in preventing waste of oil or gas prohibited by this chapter, the board, upon its own motion or upon application of an interested person, after hearing, may by order establish well spacing units for a pool as to oil wells or as to gas wells or both, except in those pools which, prior to April 1, 1953, have been developed to such an extent that it would be impracticable or unreasonable to establish spacing units at the existing stage of development. Spacing units when established shall insofar as possible be of uniform size and shape for the entire pool.

(2) The size and the shape of spacing units shall be such as will result in the efficient and economic development of the pool as a whole, and the size shall be the area that can be efficiently drained by one well.

(3) Subject to this chapter, the order establishing spacing units shall direct that no more than one well may be drilled and produced from the common source of supply on any spacing unit and that the well shall be drilled at a location authorized by the order, with such exception as may be reasonably necessary where it is shown, upon application, notice, and hearing, and the board finds that the spacing unit is located on the edge of a pool or field and adjacent to a producing unit or, for some other reason, the requirement to drill the well at the authorized location on the spacing unit would be inequitable or unreasonable.

(4) An order establishing spacing units for a pool shall cover all lands then determined or then believed to be underlaid by the pool and may be modified after notice and hearing by the board from time to time to include additional areas subsequently determined to be underlaid by the pool. When found necessary for the prevention of waste, an order establishing spacing units in a pool may be modified after notice and hearing by the board to increase or decrease the size of spacing units in the pool or to permit the drilling of additional wells in the pool on a reasonably uniform plan.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 58, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-129.**

Cross-References

Administrative procedure, 82-11-141.

82-11-202. Pooling of interest within spacing unit. (1) When two or more separately owned tracts are embraced within a spacing unit or when there are separately owned interests in all or a part of the spacing unit, then the persons owning those interests may pool their interests for the development and operation of the spacing unit. In the absence of voluntary pooling within the spacing unit, the board, upon the application of an interested person, may enter an order pooling all interests in the spacing unit for the development and operation thereof. The pooling order shall be made after hearing and shall be upon terms and conditions that are just and reasonable and that afford to the owner of each tract or interest in the spacing unit the opportunity to recover or receive without unnecessary expense his just and equitable share of the oil or gas produced and saved from the spacing unit. Operations incident to the drilling of a well upon any portion of a spacing unit covered by a pooling order shall be considered, for all purposes, the conduct of the operations upon each separately owned tract in the spacing unit by the several owners thereof. That portion of the production allocated to each tract included in a spacing unit covered by a pooling order shall when produced be considered for all purposes to have been produced from the tract by a well drilled thereon.

(2) (a) The pooling order shall provide for the drilling and operating of a well on the spacing unit and for the payment of the cost thereof, which cost may include a reasonable charge for supervision, handling, and storage. As to each owner who refuses to pay his share of the costs of drilling and operating the well, the order shall provide for payment of his share of the cost out of and only out of production from the well allocable to his interest in the spacing unit, excluding royalty or other interest not obligated to pay any part of the cost thereof, and excluding the royalty provided for in subsection (2)(c) of this section. If a dispute arises as to the cost, the board by order shall determine the proper cost. The order may provide in substance that the owners who agree to share in the cost of drilling and operating the well are, unless they agree otherwise, entitled to receive, subject to royalty or similar obligations, all of the production of the well until they have recovered all of the costs out of the production, and thereafter all of the owners in the spacing unit are entitled to receive their respective shares of the production of the well as their interest may appear after deducting their respective shares of current operating costs.

(b) If an owner refuses to pay his share of the costs of drilling and operating the well, the order must include as cost:

(i) 100% of the refusing owner's share of the cost of newly acquired surface equipment beyond the wellhead connections, including but not limited to stock tanks, separators, treaters, pumping equipment, and piping, plus 100% of the refusing owner's share of the cost of operation of the well commencing with first production and continuing until the agreeing owners have recovered such costs; and

(ii) 200% of the refusing owner's share of the costs and expenses of staking, well site preparation, obtaining rights-of-way, rigging up, drilling, reworking, deepening or plugging back, testing, and completing the well, after deducting any cash contributions received from the refusing owners by the agreeing owners, and 200% of that portion of the cost of equipment in the well, including the wellhead connections.

(c) A refusing owner of an oil and gas interest in a spacing unit which is not subject to any lease or other contract for development of oil and gas is considered to own a landowner royalty equal to one-eighth of his proportionate share of production from the well until such time as the consenting owners recover the costs specified in subsection (2)(b). Any interest in production from the spacing unit to which the interest of the refusing owner may be subject must be deducted from the royalty considered to be owned by the refusing owner. After costs have been recovered by the agreeing owners, the refusing owner owns his proportionate share of the well, surface facilities, and production and is liable for further costs as if he had originally agreed to drilling of the well.

(d) The operator of a well under a pooling order in which there is a refusing owner shall upon demand furnish such owner with a monthly statement of all costs incurred, together with the quantity of oil or gas produced and the amount of proceeds realized from the sale of production during the preceding month.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-130; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 694, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (2)(a), near end of second sentence, inserted "and excluding the royalty provided for in subsection (2)(c) of this section"; and inserted (2)(b) through (2)(d).

Cross-References

Pooling agreements and unit operations by Board of Land Commissioners, 77-3-430.

Acreage pooling by political subdivisions, 82-10-202.

Administrative procedure, 82-11-141.

82-11-203. Pooling agreements not in violation of antitrust laws. (1) An agreement for the unit or cooperative development and operation of a field or pool or any part of either or for conducting repressuring or pressure maintenance operations, cycling or recycling operations, including the extraction and separation of liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas in connection therewith, or any other method of unit or cooperative operation, including water flooding, is authorized and may be performed.

(2) Such an agreement does not violate any of the statutes of this state relating to trusts, monopolies, or contracts and combinations in restraint of trade if the agreement is approved by the board as being in the public interest and reasonably necessary to increase ultimate recovery or to prevent waste of oil or gas.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.

Cross-References

Restraint of trade, Title 30, ch. 14, part 2.

82-11-204. Hearing on operation of pool as unit. (1) The board, upon the application of persons owning leasehold interests underlying 60% of the surface within the delineated area, shall hold a hearing to consider the need for the operation as a unit of one or more pools or parts thereof in a field for enhanced recovery purposes as to oil or oil and gas, to increase ultimate recovery, or to prevent waste of gas from pools or portions of pools where gas only is produced.

(2) At least 60 days prior to application, the applicant shall, by registered or certified mail, notify all known persons owning an interest in the oil and gas within the proposed unit area as disclosed by the records of the county or counties in which the proposed unit area is situated, at those persons' last known addresses, of the applicant's intention to make the application. At the same time producers shall be furnished with a plan of unit operations. Upon written request of an operator of a lease which is in whole or in part within the confines of the proposed delineated area, the applicant shall furnish the operator with copies of any exhibits to be submitted to the board at the time of hearing.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 150, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 61, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 336, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.1.

Cross-References
Unit operation not restraint of trade, 82-11-215.

82-11-205. Board order for unit operation — criteria. The boar shall make an order providing for the unit operation of a pool or pools or part thereof if it determines, based on evidence presented at the hearing, that:

(1) such operation is reasonably necessary to increase the ultimate recovery of oil or gas;

(2) the value of the estimated additional recovery of oil or gas less royalties or, as to gas pools only, the value of the economies to be effected, exceed the estimated additional cost incident to conducting such operations; and

(3) the full areal extent of the pool or pools or part thereof has bee reasonably defined and determined by drilling operations.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 150, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 62, Ch. 253 L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.2.

82-11-206. Terms and conditions of plan for unit operations. Th order shall be upon terms and conditions that are just and reasonable an shall prescribe a plan for unit operations that shall include:

(1) a description of the pool or pools or parts thereof to be so operated termed the unit area, but only so much of a pool as has reasonably bee defined and determined by drilling operations to be productive of oil or ga may be included within the unit area. If the unit is formed solely for production of gas, a spacing unit on which is located a well producing or capable o producing gas on March 1, 1971, may not be included in the unit area withou the written consent of the majority in interest of the working interest owner of the spacing unit and well.

(2) a statement of the nature and purpose of the plan and operations contemplated, together with a copy of the proposed unit agreement and uni operating agreement;

(3) a plan for allocating to each tract in the unit area its fair share of th oil and gas produced from the unit area and not required or consumed in th conduct of the operation of the unit area or unavoidably lost. A plan may no be approved by the board until it has considered the relative value that th share of production bears to the relative value of all of the separately owne tracts in the unit area, exclusive of physical equipment utilized in unit operations. In considering this relative value, the board shall weigh the economi value of the gas to all persons affected as compared to the economic value o the oil to all persons affected.

(4) a provision for the credits and charges to be made in the adjustmen among the owners in the unit area for their respective investments in wells tanks, pumps, machinery, materials, and equipment contributed to the uni operations;

(5) a provision providing how the costs of unit operations, including overhead and capital investments, shall be determined and charged to the separately owned tracts, including a provision for carrying or otherwise financin any owner who has not executed the proposed unit operating agreement an who elects to be carried or otherwise financed, allowing an interest charge o the then current prime rate plus 2% for the service. Recovery of the mone

dvanced plus interest shall be limited to and only shall be recoverable from he owners' share of production. The recovery shall be as follows:

(a) in the case of a field producing oil or oil and gas, during the period f depletion of the remaining estimated primary reserves from the unit, only rom the production that is in excess of the owners' average actual rate of roduction during the 18 months immediately preceding the effective date of he unit; during the period subsequent to the depletion of the remaining estimated primary reserves from the unit, from 100% of the owners' share of pro-uction; for purposes of this subsection, the term "primary reserves" means he oil or gas which would be produced from the unitized pool or pools as a esult of the natural energy therein and without the introduction of an nhanced recovery program;

(b) in the case of a field producing only gas, from 100% of the owners' hare of production;

(c) in the case of any enhanced recovery program that is initiated subse-uent to a secondary recovery program, the recovery shall be from 75% of the wners' increased share of production from such subsequent program;

(6) a provision for the supervision and conduct of the unit operations, in espect to which each owner shall have a vote with a value corresponding to he percentage of the costs of unit operations chargeable against the interest f the owner;

(7) a provision whereby the unit operator, after having operated for a minimum period of 2 years, can be challenged by any other owner in the unit, nd the challenging owner may succeed to the unit operations upon a showing hat:

(a) he can operate more efficiently and economically than the present perator;

(b) he is qualified and financially responsible;

(c) a majority of the other owners, both in number and in percentage and xclusive of the challenged operator, approved the challenging owner becom-ng unit operator; and

(d) the challenged operator does not initiate the conditions of operations f the challenging owner within 60 days of the challenged operator's receipt f the conditions of operations;

(8) the time when the unit operations shall commence and the manner in hich and the circumstances under which the unit operations shall terminate; nd

(9) such additional provisions that are found to be appropriate for carry-ng on unit operations and for the protection and adjustment of correlative ghts.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 150, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 63, Ch. 253, . 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 336, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.3.

82-11-207. Approval of plan for unit operations by persons aying costs. An order of the board providing for unit operations may not ecome effective unless and until the plan for unit operations prescribed by he board has been approved in writing by those persons who under the oard's order will be required to pay at least 80% of the costs of the unit perations and also by the persons owning at least 80% of the production or roceeds thereof that will be credited to interests which are free of cost, such as royalties, overriding royalties, and production payments, and the board ha made a finding, either in the order providing for unit operations or in supplemental order, that the plan for unit operations has been so approved however, if one owner who is obligated to pay costs of the unit operatio owns 80% or more but less than 100%, the approval of that owner and a least one other such owner is required, and if one person entitled to production or proceeds thereof that will be credited to interests which are free o costs owns 80% or more but less than 100%, the approval of that person an at least one other such person is required. If the plan for unit operations ha not been so approved at the time the order providing for unit operations i made, the board shall, upon application and notice, hold such supplementa hearings as may be required to determine if and when the plan for unit operations has been so approved. If the requisite number of owners and person and the requisite percentage of interests in the unit area do not approve th plan for unit operations within a period of 6 months from the date on whic the order providing for unit operations is made, the board shall revoke th order unless for good cause shown the board extends the time.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 64, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.4.**

82-11-208. Board orders — amendment. An order providing for uni operations may be amended by an order made by the board in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and notice as an original order providing for unit operations; however, if such an amendment affects only the right and interests of the owners, the approval of the amendment by the person owning interests which are free of costs, such as royalties, overriding royaltie and production payments, is not required, and an order of amendment ma not change the percentage for the allocation of oil and gas as established fo any tract by the original order, except with the consent of all persons ownin oil and gas rights in the tract, or change the percentage for the allocation o cost as established for any tract by the original order, except with the consen of all owners in the tract.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 65, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.5.**

82-11-209. Units established by previous order. The board may provide by an order for the unit operation of a pool or pools or parts thereof tha embrace a unit established by an order of the board made prior to Februar 13, 1969. The order, in providing for the allocation of unit production, shal first treat the unit area previously established as a single tract, and the portion of the unit production so allocated thereto shall then be allocated amon the tracts included in the previously established unit area in the same proportions as those specified in the previous order. Any new owner whose interes by the order is added to the unit area and who becomes liable for his proportionate share of the costs of unit operations is not liable for any unit operating costs incurred prior to the person's entry in the unit. At the time th interest is included in the unit, an equipment inventory shall be made i order to charge the newly committed interest with its proportionate share o capital investment at its then value. An oil-in-storage inventory shall be take immediately prior to adding the newly committed interest.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 150, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 253 L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.6.**

82-11-210. Unit operations — less than whole of pool. An order may provide for unit operations on less than the whole of a pool where the unit area is of such size and shape as may be reasonably required for that purpose and the conduct thereof will have no adverse effect upon other portions of the pool.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 33, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.7.**

82-11-211. Operations considered as done by all owners in unit. (1) All operations, including but not limited to the commencement, drilling, or operation of a well upon any portion of the unit area, shall be considered for all purposes the conduct of those operations upon each tract in the unit area by the several owners thereof. The portion of the unit production allocated to a tract in a unit area shall, when produced, be considered for all purposes to have been actually produced from the tract by a well drilled thereon.

(2) Operations conducted pursuant to an order of the board providing for unit operations shall constitute a fulfillment of all the express or implied obligations of each lease or contract covering lands in the unit area to the extent that the obligations cannot be performed because of the order of the board.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 67, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.8.**

82-11-212. Property rights and operator's lien. That portion of the unit production allocated to any tract and the proceeds from the sale thereof shall be the property and income of the several persons to whom or to whose credit the same are allocated or payable under the order providing for unit operations, except that the operator of the unit shall, subject to 82-11-206(5)(a), have a first and prior lien upon each owner's oil and gas rights and his share of unitized production to secure the payment of such owner's proportionate part of developing and operating the unit area. Such lien may be perfected and enforced in the same manner as provided in Title 71, chapter 3, part 5, as amended. Upon demand by any owner of working interest in any tract to which gas has been allocated, the unit operator shall deliver such allocated share of gas to the owner in kind; but the operator and the other owners of interest shall not be required to bear the cost of providing additional facilities for the delivery of such gas.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 150, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.9.**

82-11-213. Contract not terminated by board order. A division order or other contract relating to the sale or purchase or production from a tract may not be terminated by the order providing for unit operations but shall remain in force and apply to oil and gas allocated to the tract until terminated in accordance with the provisions thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 68, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.10.**

82-11-214. Title to oil and gas rights not affected by board order. Except to the extent that the parties affected so agree, an order providing for unit operations does not result in a transfer of all or any part of the title of any person to the oil and gas rights in any tract in the unit area. All property, whether real or personal, that may be acquired in the conduct of unit operations hereunder shall be acquired for the account of the owners within the unit area and shall be the property of those owners in the proportion that th expenses of unit operations are charged.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 69, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947 60-131.11.**

82-11-215. Unit operation not restraint of trade. The formation o a unit as provided in 82-11-204 through 82-11-216 and the operation of th unit under order of the board shall not be in violation of any statute of thi state relating to trusts, monopolies, contracts, or combinations in restraint o trade.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 70, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947 60-131.12.**

Cross-References

Restraint of trade, Title 30, ch. 14, part 2.

82-11-216. No creation of relationship between parties in unit The formation of such a unit as herein provided will not create a relationshi between the parties thereto which shall be deemed to be or constitute a join endeavor, adventure, undertaking, association, or mining or other partnership

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 33, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.13.**

Part 3

Interstate Oil and Gas Conservation Compact

82-11-301. Authorization to join interstate compact for conservation of oil and gas. The governor of the state of Montana is hereby authorized and directed, for and in the name of the state of Montana, to join wit other states in the Interstate Compact To Conserve Oil and Gas, which wa heretofore executed in the city of Dallas, Texas, on February 16, 1935, an is now deposited with the department of state of the United States and whic has been extended with the consent of congress to September 1, 1947.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 60-601.**

82-11-302. Interstate oil and gas compact. The Interstate Compac To Conserve Oil and Gas referred to in the above section, and which it i hereby proposed to enter and to extend by agreement reads as follows:

AN INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

Article I

This agreement may become effective within any compacting state at an time as prescribed by that state and shall become effective within those state ratifying it whenever any three of the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Californi Kansas, and New Mexico have ratified and Congress has given its consent Any oil-producing state may become a party hereto as hereinafter provided.

Article II

The purpose of this compact is to conserve oil and gas by the preventio of physical waste thereof from any cause.

Article III

(1) Each state bound hereby agrees that within a reasonable time it will enact laws or if laws have been enacted, then it agrees to continue the same in force, to accomplish within reasonable limits the prevention of:

(a) the operation of any oil well with an inefficient gas-oil ratio;

(b) the drowning with water of any stratum capable of producing oil or gas or both oil and gas in paying quantities;

(c) the avoidable escape into the open air or the wasteful burning of gas from a natural gas well;

(d) the creation of unnecessary fire hazards;

(e) the drilling, equipping, locating, spacing, or operating of a well or wells so as to bring about physical waste of oil or gas or loss in the ultimate recovery thereof;

(f) the inefficient, excessive, or improper use of the reservoir energy in producing any well.

(2) The enumeration of the foregoing subjects shall not limit the scope of the authority of any state.

Article IV

Each state bound hereby agrees that it will, within a reasonable time, enact statutes or if such statutes have been enacted then that it will continue the same in force, providing in effect that oil produced in violation of its valid oil and/or gas conservation statutes or any valid rule, order, or regulation promulgated thereunder shall be denied access to commerce; and providing for stringent penalties for the waste of either oil or gas.

Article V

It is not the purpose of this compact to authorize the states joining herein to limit the production of oil or gas for the purpose of stabilizing or fixing the price thereof or create or perpetuate monopoly or to promote regimentation but is limited to the purpose of conserving oil and gas and preventing the avoidable waste thereof within reasonable limitations.

Article VI

(1) Each state joining herein shall appoint one representative to a commission hereby constituted and designated as the interstate oil compact commission, the duty of which said commission shall be to make inquiry and ascertain from time to time such methods, practices, circumstances, and conditions as may be disclosed for bringing about conservation and the prevention of physical waste of oil and gas, and at such intervals as said commission deems beneficial, it shall report its findings and recommendations to the several states for adoption or rejection.

(2) The commission shall have the power to recommend the coordination of the exercise of the police powers of the several states within their several jurisdictions to promote the maximum ultimate recovery from the petroleum reserves of said states and to recommend measures for the maximum ultimate recovery of oil and gas. Said commission shall organize and adopt suitable rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

(3) No action shall be taken by the commission except:

(a) by the affirmative votes of the majority of the whole number of th compacting states, represented at any meeting; and

(b) by a concurring vote of a majority in interest of the compacting state at said meeting, such interest to be determined as follows: Such vote of eac state shall be in the decimal proportion fixed by the ratio of its daily averag production during the preceding calendar half year to the daily average production of the compacting states during said period.

Article VII

No state by joining herein shall become financially obligated to any othe state, nor shall the breach of the terms hereof by any state subject such stat to financial responsibility to the other states joining herein.

Article VIII

(1) This compact shall expire September 1, 1947. But any state joinin herein may, upon 60 days' notice, withdraw herefrom.

(2) The representatives of the signatory states have signed this agreemen in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the departmen of state of the United States, and a duly certified copy shall be forwarded t the governor of each of the signatory states.

(3) This compact shall become effective when ratified and approved a provided in Article I. Any oil-producing state may become a party hereto b affixing its signature to a counterpart to be similarly deposited, certified, an ratified.

(4) Done in the city of Dallas, Texas, this sixteenth day of February, 1935

(Originally signed by the representatives of the following states: Oklahom Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, California, Arkansas, an Kansas.)

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 121, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 60-602.

82-11-303. Extension of expiration date. The governor of Montan is further authorized and empowered, for and in the name of the state o Montana, to execute agreements for the further extension of the expiratio date of the Interstate Compact To Conserve Oil and Gas and to determin if and when it shall be for the best interest of the state of Montana to withdraw from said compact upon 60 days' notice as provided by its terms. In th event he shall determine that the state should withdraw from said compact he shall have full power and authority to give necessary notice and to tak any and all steps necessary and proper to effect the withdrawal of the stat of Montana from said compact.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 121, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 60-603.

82-11-304. Governor as member of interstate oil compact commission. The governor shall be the official representative of the state of Montana on the interstate oil compact commission, provided for in the Interstat Compact To Conserve Oil and Gas, and shall exercise and perform for th state of Montana all the powers and duties as a member of the interstate oi compact commission; provided that he shall have the authority to appoint a assistant representative who shall act in his stead as the official representative of the state of Montana as a member of said commission. Said assistan representative shall take the oath of office prescribed by The Constitution of the State of Montana, which shall be filed with the secretary of state.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 121, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 60-604.**

Cross-References

Oath of office, Art. III, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

82-11-305. Limitation on power of representative. Nothing in this part shall be construed as granting any power to the representative of the state of Montana in his private or official capacity or to the interstate oil compact commission to prorate, allocate, regulate, or control oil or gas production or refined products thereof within the state of Montana or the markets therefor and shall not have the effect or be construed as in any manner surrendering to the federal government any rights over or in the production, sale, or transportation of oil or gas or the refined products thereof in the state of Montana; nor shall anything in this part be understood or construed to bind or obligate the state of Montana to enact any new legislation or to amend or alter any laws heretofore enacted and now in force pertaining to the oil and gas industries in Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 121, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 60-605.**

82-11-306. Expenses of representative. The representative or the assistant representative appointed by the governor of the state of Montana to the oil compact commission shall be allowed and paid his reasonable expenses while engaged in the performance of his official duties, and his expenses and all other expense incurred in connection with the interstate oil compact and the interstate oil compact commission shall be paid out of the board of oil and gas conservation revenue fund in accordance with the provisions of 82-11-135, as amended.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 121, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-606.**

CHAPTERS 12 THROUGH 14

RESERVED

CHAPTER 15

REGULATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Part 1 — Regulation of Manufacture and Distribution

Section
82-15-101. Definitions.
82-15-102. Enforcement of part — rules.
82-15-103. Standards for petroleum products.
82-15-104. Department authorized to employ laboratory for testing.
82-15-105. Licenses and fees.
82-15-106. Refusing, suspending, and revoking licenses — hearing required.
82-15-107. Inspections, sampling, and tests by department to insure compliance with part.
82-15-108. Approved measure required for part delivery.
82-15-109. Full compartment sales — approval of meter.
82-15-110. Unlawful acts.

82-15-111. Penalty for violations.
82-15-112. Injunction against violations.

Part 2 — Price Discrimination

82-15-201. Standard petroleum product defined.
82-15-202. Purpose.
82-15-203. Discrimination in price of petroleum products.
82-15-204. Investigation of complaints — revocation of license.
82-15-205. County attorney to prosecute violations.
82-15-206. Penalty.
82-15-207. Liability for civil and exemplary damages.

Part 1

Regulation of Manufacture and Distribution

82-15-101. Definitions. As used in this part the following definition apply:

(1) "Dealer" means any person engaged in the petroleum business an includes petroleum dealers and liquefied petroleum dealers.

(2) "Department" means the department of commerce provided for i Title 2, chapter 15, part 18.

(3) "Liquefied petroleum dealer" means a dealer engaged, directly or indi rectly, in the business of delivering or distributing to a consumer or of sellin or offering or advertising for sale or refining or manufacturing or keeping fo sale in this state any petroleum product composed predominately of any o the following hydrocarbons or mixtures thereof: propane, propylene, butane (normal butane or isobutane), and butylenes but excluding prepackaged liquefied petroleum products.

(4) "Mislabeled" means a package label or dispensing device of a product which bears any statement, design, or device regarding the same or regarding ingredients or substances therein or regarding the properties, quality, or kind of such products, which is false or misleading in any manner.

(5) "Person" means an individual, trust, estate, partnership, corporation, joint-stock company, firm, agency, association, or any receiver appointed by law.

(6) "Petroleum dealer" means a dealer engaged, directly or indirectly, in the business of delivering or distributing to a consumer or offering or advertising for sale, refining, manufacturing, or keeping for sale in this state any gasoline, kerosene, distillate, road oil, fuel oil, lubricating oil, or greases or any oil or gas or oil and gas product except prepackaged petroleum products and except as otherwise defined as a liquefied petroleum dealer in subsection (3).

(7) "Sell" and "sale" includes barter and exchange.

History: **En. 60-234 by Sec. 1, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-234; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of business regulation" in (2).

82-15-102. Enforcement of part — rules. This part shall be enforced by the department. It may adopt necessary and reasonable rules for the implementation of the provisions and intent of this part, and those rules have the effect of law.

History: **En. 60-235 by Sec. 2, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-235.**

82-15-103. Standards for petroleum products. The standards and specifications for petroleum products, including but not limited to gasoline, fuel oils, diesel fuel, kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gases, shall be determined by the department and shall be based upon nationally recognized standards and specifications such as are published from time to time by the American society for testing materials. When so determined by the department and adopted as rules, such standards and specifications are the standards and specifications for such products sold in this state and official tests of such products shall be based upon them.

History: **En. 60-236 by Sec. 3, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-236.**

82-15-104. Department authorized to employ laboratory for testing. The department may employ a laboratory having sufficient facilities to make tests of petroleum products as required and pay reasonable compensation for the analyses and tests made by it.

History: **En. 60-237 by Sec. 4, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-237.**

82-15-105. Licenses and fees. (1) A petroleum dealer or liquefied petroleum dealer may not do business in this state until a license has been issued to him by the department. The license shall be obtained by the dealer by making application to the department upon blank forms provided by the department. A dealer who has not been issued a license and who is found selling, offering for sale, delivering, or distributing petroleum products shall upon conviction be punished as provided by this part.

(2) The fee for this license shall be determined as follows and depends upon the number of devices utilized by the dealer:

(a) each gasoline pump, diesel pump, or fuel oil pump measuring device—$5;

(b) each petroleum vehicle tank meter or bulk petroleum meter of 2 inches (5.08 centimeters) and under—$15;

(c) each bulk petroleum meter over 2 inches (5.08 centimeters)—$20;

(d) each liquefied petroleum liquid meter—$25;

(e) each vapor meter—$3;

(f) each petroleum and liquefied petroleum vehicle tank up to and including 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters)—$20;

(g) each petroleum and liquefied petroleum vehicle tank over 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters)—$20 plus $4 for each additional 1,000 gallons (3,785 liters).

(3) All licenses are annual and nontransferable as to person or location and expire on December 31 of each year. There is an additional charge of 50% on all license fees that are not paid before March 1 of each year in which the vehicle tank, meter, or measuring device is in use. If the fee is not paid, the equipment shall be sealed and removed from service by the department. It is

unlawful for anyone to use a device so removed from service or to break th seal until all fees have been paid.

History: En. 60-238 by Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-238; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 25 L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Increased the fee in (2)(a) from $3 to $5, in (2)(b) from $10 to $15, in (2)(c) from $15 to $20, and in (2)(d) from $15 to $25.

82-15-106. Refusing, suspending, and revoking licenses — hear ing required. The department may refuse to grant a license or may suspen or revoke a license already granted for due cause after hearing noticed for no less than 10 days. Violation of any provision of this part or any lawful orde or rule of the department is cause for which the department may suspend revoke, or refuse to issue a license. The suspension, revocation, or refusal ma be conditioned on those terms which the department considers just an proper.

History: En. 60-239 by Sec. 6, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-239.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

82-15-107. Inspections, sampling, and tests by department t insure compliance with part. (1) For the purpose of obtaining informatio regarding suspected violation of this part, the department has access to al places where the commodities subject to regulation under this part are sold offered for sale or kept for sale, manufactured, transported, or stored or wher the books, papers, records, or documents relative to those transactions ar kept and may inspect and copy them at any place in this state.

(2) The department may sample, inspect, and test any of the commoditie subject to this part upon tendering payment for them, whether they originat at points outside the state or otherwise and whether they are in transport o at rest in places where they are to be sold.

History: En. 60-240 by Sec. 7, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-240.

82-15-108. Approved measure required for part delivery. Part of a compartment delivery may be made only by an approved, calibrated, and sealed meter or an approved measure. Gauge stick measurement is not permitted. All tank markers must be positioned and sealed as provided by the department. The department shall fix by rule fees for retesting meters or measuring devices or vehicle tanks used for distribution by petroleum or liquefied petroleum dealers and for any other special service rendered.

History: En. 60-241 by Sec. 8, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-241.

82-15-109. Full compartment sales — approval of meter. Full compartment sales or deliveries may only be made in a manner that shall be provided by the department by rule. All other sales or deliveries may only be made through a meter which has been approved, calibrated, and sealed by the department or by weight, unless otherwise provided by the department.

History: En. 60-242 by Sec. 9, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-242.

82-15-110. Unlawful acts. It is unlawful to:

(1) use any meter or mechanical device for the measurement of gasoline or liquid fuels unless the same has been approved by the department and sealed as correct;

(2) change or in any way tamper with the department's seal without written consent from the department;

(3) make hose delivery from petroleum vehicle tanks unless the tanks have been calibrated by the department under 82-15-108;

(4) sell or deliver liquefied petroleum to a consumer as a liquid or vapor except as provided by 82-15-109;

(5) sell or offer for sale or deliver liquefied petroleum to a consumer as a liquid or vapor the measurement of which has not been temperature corrected to 60 degrees F by means of an automatic compensating device which has been approved, calibrated, and sealed by the department, unless otherwise provided by the department;

(6) sell, offer, or expose for sale any petroleum product for which standards or minimum specifications have been set by the department unless the commodities in all respects meet the tests and standards prescribed;

(7) sell, offer, or expose for sale any petroleum product which is adulterated, mislabeled, or misrepresented with respect to the use for which it is reasonably intended.

History: En. 60-243 by Sec. 10, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-243.

Cross-References

Criminal responsibility of corporations, 45-2-311.

Deceptive business practices, 45-6-318.

82-15-111. Penalty for violations. A person who violates any of the provisions of this part or any rule promulgated by the department is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall for the first offense be punished by a fine of not less than $10 or more than $1,000 and shall be punished for any subsequent offense by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $5,000, by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding 1 year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

History: En. 60-244 by Sec. 11, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-244.

82-15-112. Injunction against violations. The department may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for a temporary or permanent injunction, or both, restraining any person for violating any provision of this part or any rule promulgated by the department pursuant to this part.

History: En. 60-245 by Sec. 12, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-245.

Cross-References

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

Part 2

Price Discrimination

82-15-201. Standard petroleum product defined. The term "standard petroleum product" as used herein refers to and includes gasoline, fuel oil, distillates, greases, and lubricating oils.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 60-402.

82-15-202. Purpose. This part is intended to compel a person, firm
company, association, or corporation doing business in the state of Montan
and engaged in the selling of and dealing in standard petroleum products t
treat a customer in one part of the state of Montana on an equal basis wit
a customer in another part of the state or in the nearest adjoining state an
to promote the uniform application of the law of the state of Montana pro
viding a tax on gasoline used by a motor vehicle when traveling over a publi
highway. This part shall be liberally construed to accomplish those purposes.

**History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 60-40
amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 201, L. 1979.**

82-15-203. Discrimination in price of petroleum products. (1) An
person, firm, company, association, or corporation, either domestic or foreign
doing business in the state of Montana and engaged in the selling of any stan
dard petroleum product that shall demand or collect from any person or cus
tomer a higher price for any standard petroleum product in one part of th
state of Montana than the price being demanded or collected at substantiall
the same time by such person, firm, company, association, or corporatio
from other persons or customers in another part of the state of Montana o
in the nearest adjoining state for a like article of standard petroleum produc
shall be guilty of discrimination which is hereby declared to be a fraud an
the agents or officers of such person, firm, company, association, or corpora
tion participating, guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) In the trial of an action under the provisions of this part, in the deter
mination of the justification of the price demanded or collected by a person
firm, company, association, or corporation charged with a violation of th
provisions of this part, transportation, quantity of sales, emergencies, cost o
doing business, or similar differences under the respective conditions may b
offered as a matter of defense or justification for the differences in pric
demanded or collected. When competent evidence is offered in the trial of an
action under this part of a demand for or the receipt of a higher price fo
any standard petroleum product in the state of Montana by any person, firm
company, association, or corporation than such person, firm, company, associ
ation, or corporation demanded, collected, or received at substantially th
same time for the same or a similar article of standard petroleum product i
another part of the state of Montana or in the nearest adjoining state, th
burden of proof shall then be upon such person, firm, company, association
or corporation or agents or officers on trial to prove that the difference in th
price demanded or collected was justified.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 60-401.

Cross-References

Accountability for conduct of corporation, 45-2-312.

82-15-204. Investigation of complaints — revocation of license. I
complaint shall be made to the attorney general that any person, firm, com
pany, association, or corporation is guilty of discrimination as defined by thi
part, he shall forthwith investigate such complaint, and for that purpose h
shall subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, and require th
production of books or other documents, and if, in his opinion, sufficient

ounds exist therefor, he shall prosecute an action in the name of the state
the proper court to annul the charter or revoke the permit or license of
ch person, firm, company, association, or corporation, as the case may be,
nd to permanently enjoin such person, firm, company, association, or corpo-
ation from doing business in this state. If in such action the court shall find
at such person, firm, company, association, or corporation is guilty of dis-
imination as defined by this part, such court shall annul the charter or
voke the permit or license of such person, firm, company, association, or
rporation and may permanently enjoin it or them from transacting business
this state.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 60-404.

82-15-205. County attorney to prosecute violations. If any person
all present to the county attorney of any county in the state of Montana,
which county such discriminatory acts of any person, firm, company, asso-
ation, or corporation shall have been committed, a sworn written statement
the price paid, the date, and the parties selling and buying and reasonably
liable information of the price demanded or collected by such person, firm,
mpany, association, or corporation for a corresponding or similar article of
andard petroleum product sold or offered for sale in another part of the
ate of Montana or in the nearest adjoining state by such person, firm, com-
ny, association, or corporation, then it shall be the duty of such county
torney to promptly investigate and either commence and prosecute an
tion or furnish the informant with a written statement of his reasons for
t commencing and prosecuting an action under this part.

History: En. Sec. 4-A, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947,
-405.

82-15-206. Penalty. Any person, firm, company, association, or corpo-
tion violating any of the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misde-
eanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not exceeding $500.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 60-406.

oss-References

Criminal responsibility of corporations, -2-311.

Accountability for conduct of corporation, 45-2-312.

Disposition of fines and forfeitures, 46-18-603.

82-15-207. Liability for civil and exemplary damages. In addition
the penalty above prescribed, any customer of such person, firm, company,
sociation, or corporation may bring a civil action in any county in which
ch offending person, firm, company, association, or corporation may be
ing business and recover therein not only actual damages for violation of
is part but also exemplary damages for such reasonable sum as the jury
ay deem proper punishment for the unlawful practice of discrimination as
rein defined.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 60-407.

oss-References

Damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.

Measure of damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 3.

TITLES 83 AND 84

RESERVED

TITLE 85

WATER USE

ı.
. Water Resources.
. Surface and Groundwater.
. Atmospheric Water — Weather Modification.
Chapter 4 reserved.
. Water Commissioners.
. Water Users' Associations.
. Irrigation Districts.
. Drainage Districts.
. Conservancy Districts.
Chapters 10 through 14 reserved.
. Dam Safety Act.
. Wharves and Docks.
Chapters 17 through 19 reserved.
. Water Compacts.

tle Cross-References

Water rights, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

Water Pollution Control Advisory Council, 15-2107.

Board of Water Well Contractors, 2-15-3307.

Water Courts, Title 3, ch. 7.

Property tax exemptions for certain water ojects, 15-6-205, 15-6-206.

Recreational use of streams, Title 23, ch. 2, rt 3

Licensing of water well contractors, Title 37, . 43, part 3.

State policy to protect use of water for useful beneficial purposes, 75-7-102.

Flood plain and floodway management, Title 76, ch. 5.

Conservation districts — water conservation, Title 76, ch. 15, part 4.

Water projects on state lands, 77-1-605.

Geothermal resources, 77-4-104.

Protection of water from mining or reclamation projects, 82-4-251.

Fish and Wildlife, Title 87.

Acquisition of water by Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, 87-1-209.

Stream protection, Title 87, ch. 5, part 5.

Protection from renewable resource development projects, 90-2-103.

CHAPTER 1

WATER RESOURCES

Part 1 — General Provisions

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Part 1

General Provisions

85-1-101. Policy considerations. It is hereby declared as follows:

(1) The general welfare of the people of Montana, in view of the state's pulation growth and expanding economy, requires that water resources of e state be put to optimum beneficial use and not wasted.

(2) The public policy of the state is to promote the conservation, development, and beneficial use of the state's water resources to secure maximum onomic and social prosperity for its citizens.

(3) The state, in the exercise of its sovereign power, acting through the partment of natural resources and conservation, shall coordinate the devel- ment and use of the water resources of the state so as to effect full utiliza- n, conservation, and protection of its water resources.

(4) The development and utilization of water resources and the efficient, onomic distribution thereof are vital to the people in order to protect exist- g uses and to assure adequate future supplies for domestic, industrial, agri- ltural, and other beneficial uses.

(5) The water resources of the state must be protected and conserved t assure adequate supplies for public recreational purposes and for the conser vation of wildlife and aquatic life.

(6) The public interest requires the construction, operation, and mainte nance of a system of works for the conservation, development, storage, distr bution, and utilization of water, which construction, operation, an maintenance is a single object and is in all respects for the welfare and benefi of the people of the state.

(7) It is necessary to coordinate local, state, and federal water resourc development and utilization plans and projects through a single agency c state government, the department of natural resources and conservation.

(8) The greatest economic benefit to the people of Montana can b secured only by the sound coordination of development and utilization c water resources with the development and utilization of all other resources c the state.

(9) Any attempt to gain control of or speculate on large quantities c ground water of the state of Montana is not in the interest of the people an is to be restricted.

(10) To achieve these objectives and to protect the waters of Montana fror diversion to other areas of the nation, it is essential that a comprehensiv coordinated multiple-use water resource plan be progressively formulated, t be known as the "state water plan".

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 158, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 119, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 194 89-101.2; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 631, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Right to a clean and healthful environment, Art. II, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

Protection and improvement of the environment — prevention of unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources, Art. IX, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Title 2, ch. 15, part 33.

Recreation, Title 23, ch. 2.

Environmental protection — environment policy, Title 75, ch. 1.

Water quality, Title 75, ch. 5.

Public water supplies, distribution, and trea ment, Title 75, ch. 6.

Aquatic ecosystem protections, Title 75, ch.

Control of state waters for propagation fish, 87-1-223.

Wildlife protection — stream protection, Tit 87, ch. 5, part 5.

85-1-102. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in thi chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of natural resources and conservation pro vided for in 2-15-3302.

(2) "Cost of works" means the cost of construction; the cost of all land property, rights, easements, and franchises acquired which are deemed neces sary for the construction; the cost of all water rights acquired or exercised b the department in connection with those works; the cost of all machinery an equipment, financing charges, interest prior to and during construction an for a period not exceeding 3 years after the completion of construction; cos of engineering and legal expenses, plans, specifications, surveys, estimates c cost, and other expenses necessary or incident to determining the feasibilit or practicability of any project; administrative expense; and such othe expenses as may be necessary or incident to the financing herein authorize and the construction of the works and the placing of the same in operation.

(3) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conse vation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(4) “Owner” means all individuals, irrigation districts, drainage districts, ood control districts, incorporated companies, societies, or associations hav- ng any title or interest in any properties, rights, easements, or franchises to e acquired.

(5) “Private person” means any individual, association, partnership, cor- oration, or other nongovernmental entity not eligible for loans and grants nder 85-1-605 but does not include a governmental entity such as an agency, cal government, or political subdivision of the state, the United States, or y agency thereof, or any other governmental entity.

(6) “Project” means any one of the works herein defined or any combina- on of such works which are physically connected or jointly managed and erated as a single unit.

(7) “Public benefits” means those benefits that accrue from a water devel- ment project or activity to persons other than the private grant or loan cipient and that enhance the common well-being of the people of Montana. ublic benefits include but are not limited to recreation, flood control, erosion duction, agricultural flood damage reduction, water quality enhancement, diment reduction, access to recreation opportunities, and wildlife conserva- on.

(8) “Water development account” means a separate account created by -1-617 within the state special revenue fund of the state treasury to finance ans under the provisions of the water development program to agencies, cal governments, and political subdivisions of the state, private persons, and y other eligible recipients from proceeds of bonds issued under part 6 of is chapter.

(9) “Water development activity” means an action or program to protect d enhance water-based recreation or to protect or enhance water resources r the benefit of agriculture, flood control, or other uses, including but not nited to such purposes as the promotion of efficient use of water in agricul- re, the improvement of water quality in agriculture and other nonpoint urce uses, the protection and enhancement of water-based recreation, the ntrol of erosion of streambanks and control of sedimentation of rivers and reams, and providing greater local and state control of Montana water sources. Water development activities may provide any combination of arketable and nonmarketable benefits.

(10) “Water development state special revenue account” means a separate count created by 85-1-604 within the state special revenue fund of the state easury for the purposes of the water development program as set forth in -1-604.

(11) “Water development project” means a project as defined in subsection , except that water development projects are not limited to projects owned operated by the department.

12) “Water development debt service fund” means a separate fund created 85-1-603 within the debt service fund type of the state treasury to be used provided in 85-1-619.

13) “Works” means all property, rights, easements, and franchises relating ereto and deemed necessary or convenient for their operation and all water hts acquired or exercised by the department in connection with those rks and includes all means of conserving and distributing water, including, hout limiting the generality of the foregoing, reservoirs, dams, diversion

canals, distributing canals, waste canals, drainage canals, dikes, lateral ditche and pumping units, mains, pipelines, and waterworks systems and includes a such works for the conservation, development, storage, distribution, and uti ization of water, including without limiting the generality of the foregoin works for the purpose of irrigation, flood prevention, drainage, fish and wilc life, recreation, development of power, watering of stock, supplying of wate for public, domestic, industrial, or other uses and for fire protection.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349. R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 163, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 158, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 120, C 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-102(part); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 29 L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (8), near beginning before "account" deleted "clearance", and substituted "state special revenue fund" for "bond proceeds and insurance clearance fund"; and in (10), substituted "state special revenue account" for "earmarked account" and "state special revenue fund" for "earmarked revenue fund"; in (12), substituted references to debt service fur for references to sinking account and sinkir fund.

1981 Amendment: Inserted subsections (and (7) through (12).

Cross-References

Definition of public use — waters property state, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

85-1-103. Interpretation of title. The object of this title is to promot the prosperity and welfare of the people of Montana through the sound mar agement of the state's water resources, and its provisions are to be given liberal interpretation.

History: En. Sec. 66, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7262, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 726 R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2109.

Cross-References

Water rights, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

85-1-104 through 85-1-110 reserved.

85-1-111. Public ways. Navigable waters and all streams of sufficier capacity to transport the products of the country are public ways for the pu poses of navigation and such transportation. This section shall not be cor strued so as to affect or impair, in any manner, any rights acquired prior t July 1, 1901, by any person, association of persons, or corporation. The rigl of any person, association of persons, or corporation to take and use ar water, as now provided by law, from any stream or streams for the purpos of irrigation or any beneficial or industrial pursuit shall not be abridged.

History: En. Sec. 2570, Pol. C. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 126, L. 1901; re-en. Sec. 1326, Rev. 1907; re-en. Sec. 1604, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 2348; re-en. Sec. 1604, R.C.M. 193 R.C.M. 1947, 89-501.

Cross-References

Recreational use of streams, Title 23, ch. 2, part 3.

Interference with navigable water as nuisance, 27-30-101, 45-8-111.

Owner of land bounded by water, 70-16-201.

Irrigation districts, Title 85, ch. 7.

Navigable waters subject to fishing right 87-2-305.

85-1-112. Navigable waters. (1) All lakes wholly or partly within th state which have been meandered and returned as navigable by the surveyo employed by the government of the United States and all lakes which a navigable in fact are hereby declared to be navigable and public waters, ar all persons shall have the same rights therein and thereto that they have i and to any other navigable or public waters.

(2) All rivers and streams which have been meandered and returned as avigable by the surveyors employed by the government of the United States nd all rivers and streams which are navigable in fact are hereby declared avigable.

History: En. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 95, L. 1933; re-en. Secs. 3717.1, 3717.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 47, 26-336, 26-337.

ross-References

Recreational use of streams, Title 23, ch. 2, rt 3.

Interference with navigable water as nuisance, -30-101, 45-8-111.

Owner of land bounded by water, 70-16-201.

Navigable waters subject to fishing rights, 87-2-305.

85-1-113 through 85-1-120 reserved.

85-1-121. Repealed. Sec. 3, Ch. 706, L. 1983 (repealer made permanent c. 23, Ch. 573, L. 1985).

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 220, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7135, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7135, R.C.M. 35; R.C.M. 1947, 89-846.

85-1-122. Clark Fork River. The waters of the Clark Fork River may impounded or restrained within the state of Montana for a distance not ceeding 25 miles from the Idaho-Montana boundary line by a dam located said river in the state of Idaho and constructed by any person, firm, part- rship, or corporation authorized to do business in the state of Montana. ny present or future appropriations of water in the watershed in the state Montana for irrigation and domestic use above said dam shall have priority er water for power use at said dam.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 3, L. 1951; R.C.M. 1947, 89-856.

Part 2

Administration

85-1-201. Rules of board. The board may adopt from time to time, as cessary or expedient, suitable rules for the administration of this chapter.

istory: En. 89-102.1 by Sec. 121, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-102.1.

oss-References

doption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. art 3.

85-1-202. Department actions subject to board approval. The partment may not acquire by appropriation or otherwise a water right or erest therein and may not acquire real property or an interest therein cept rights of access for the purpose of construction, operation, or mainte- nce of works) or mortgage or otherwise create a lien on the same or dispose in any manner water rights or real property or interest therein without or approval of the board. The department may not construct or cause to constructed or contract for the construction of works or projects without or approval of the board. The department may not loan funds to a person water user association for the purpose of constructing or maintaining rks without prior approval of the board.

istory: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 279, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 122, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 103.2.

Cross-References

Board of Natural Resources and Conservation — quasi-judicial, 2-15-3302.

Board powers and duties, 85-2-113.

Renewable resource development loan grants, and bonds, Title 90, ch. 2, part 1.

85-1-203. State water plan. (1) The department shall gather from an source reliable information relating to Montana's water resources and prepar therefrom a continuing comprehensive inventory of the water resources of th state. In preparing this inventory, the department may conduct studies; adop studies made by other competent water resource groups, including federa regional, state, or private agencies; perform research or employ other competent agencies to perform research on a contract basis; and hold public hearings in affected areas at which all interested parties shall be given a opportunity to appear.

(2) The department shall formulate and, with the approval of the boar adopt and from time to time amend, extend, or add to a comprehensive, coordinated multiple-use water resources plan known as the "state water plan" The state water plan may be formulated and adopted in sections, these sections corresponding with hydrologic divisions of the state. The state wate plan shall set out a progressive program for the conservation, developmen and utilization of the state's water resources and propose the most effectiv means by which these water resources may be applied for the benefit of th people, with due consideration of alternative uses and combinations of use Before adoption of the state water plan or any section thereof, the department shall hold public hearings in the state or in an area of the state encompassed by a section thereof if adoption of a section is proposed. Notice of th hearing or hearings shall be published for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspape of general county circulation in each county encompassed by the propose plan or section thereof at least 30 days prior to the hearing.

(3) The department shall submit to the water policy committee established in 85-2-105 and to each general session of the legislature the stat water plan or any section thereof or amendments, additions, or revision thereto which the department has formulated and adopted.

(4) The department shall prepare a continuing inventory of th groundwater resources of the state. The groundwater inventory shall b included in the comprehensive water resources inventory described in subsection (1) above but shall be a separate component thereof.

(5) The department shall publish the comprehensive inventory, the stat water plan, the groundwater inventory, or any part of each, and the department may assess and collect a reasonable charge for these publications.

(6) In developing and revising the state water plan as provided in thi section, the department shall consult with the water policy committee established in 85-2-105 and solicit the advice of the committee in carrying out it duties under this section.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 158, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 138, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 194 89-132.1(1) thru (5); amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 573, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3) near beginning, after "submit to", inserted "the water policy committee established in 85-2-105 and to"; and inserted (6).

Cross-References

Public participation in governmental oper
tions, Title 2, ch. 3.

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. part 2.

Surface and ground water, Title 85, ch. 2.

Water development program, Title 85, ch. 6.

85-1-204. Department powers over state waters. (1) The department, with the approval of the board, may sell, lease, and otherwise dispose of all waters which may be impounded under this chapter, and the water may be sold for the purpose of irrigation, development of power, watering of stock, or any other purpose. The department, with the approval of the board, may also lease water under the state water leasing program established under the provisions of 85-2-141. To the extent that it may be necessary to carry out this chapter and subject to a compliance with the other provisions of this chapter, the department has full control of all the water of the state not under the exclusive control of the United States and not vested in private ownership, and it shall take such steps as may be necessary to appropriate and conserve the same for the use of the people. The authority of the department conferred by this chapter extends and applies to rights to the natural flow of the waters of this state which it may acquire, with the approval of the board, by condemnation, purchase, exchange, appropriation, or agreement.

(2) For the purpose of regulating the diversion of those waters, the department may enter upon the means and place of use of all appropriators for making surveys of respective rights and seasonal needs.

(3) The department may take into consideration the decrees of the courts of this state having jurisdiction which purport to adjudicate the waters of a stream or its tributaries, and a fair, reasonable, and equitable reconciliation shall be made between the claimants asserting rights under different decrees and between decreed rights and asserted rights of appropriation not adjudicated by any court.

(4) The department, at its discretion, may hold hearings relating to the rights of respective claimants after first giving such notice as it considers appropriate and make findings of the date and quantity of appropriation and use of all claimants which the department will recognize and observe in diverting the waters which it owns. The department may police and distribute to the owner of the recognized appropriation the waters due him upon request and under terms agreed upon.

(5) The department, when engaged in controlling and dividing the natural flow of a stream under the authority granted by this chapter, is exercising a police power of the state, and water commissioners appointed by any court may not deprive the department of any of the waters owned or administered under agreement with respective owners. The owner of a prior right contending that the department is not recognizing and respecting the appropriation may resort to a court for the purpose of determining whether or not the rights of the claimant have been invaded, and the department shall observe the terms of the final decree.

(6) When the department impounds or acquires the right of appropriation of the waters of a stream it may divert or authorize the diversion at any point in the stream or any portion thereof when it is done without injury to a prior appropriator.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 21, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.22, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 136, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 255, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-125, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 14, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.15, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. , Ch. 177, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 132, Ch. 253, L. 1974; Sec. 89-118, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-118(part), 89-125(1) thru (6); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 573, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) inserted second sentence.

Cross-References

Bonds of state officers and employees, 2-9-601, 2-9-602.

Development of state lands, Title 77, ch. 1, part 6.

Water rights in connection with geothermal development, 77-4-108.

Hydroelectric resources, Title 77, ch. 4, part 2.

Department assistance to Water Judges 85-2-243.

Right to appropriate, 85-2-301.

Reservation of waters, 85-2-316.

85-1-205. Acquisition of water in federal reservoirs. The department may acquire water or water storage by purchase option or agreemen with the federal government from any federal reservoir for the purpose o sale, rent, or distribution for any beneficial use. In such cases, the departmen is not required to construct any diversion or appropriation facilities or works and it may sell, rent, or distribute such water at such rates and under sucl terms and conditions as it considers appropriate.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.22, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13 Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 255, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 194 89-125(7); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 706, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 573, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In first sentence, after "distribution for", substituted "any beneficial use" for "industrial and other uses" and at end deleted "except as provided in subsection (2)"; and deleted former (2) that read: "Until a final decree has been issued pursuant to 85-2-234 concerning the waters in a federal reservoir, the department may sell, rent, or distribute such water only after a permit has been issued to an applicant for purchase, rent, or distribution of water in accordance with part 3 of this chapter."

Temporary Changes Made Permanent: Section 7, Ch. 706, L. 1983, provided that the amendments made by Ch. 706 were to terminate on July 1, 1985. Section 23, Ch. 573, L. 1985, amended sec. 7, Ch. 706, L. 1983, to provide that only one section (Ch. 706, sec. 4), that established the Select Committee on Water Marketing, would terminate on July 1, 1985. Thus the amendments to this section made by Ch. 706, I 1983 (set forth below in the 1983 amendmen note), are now permanent, except insofar as th section was further amended in 1985.

1983 Amendment: Near beginning of (1) (no entire section), after "acquire water" insert "or water storage"; after "federal governmen from" substituted "any federal reservoir" fo "the Fort Peck Reservoir"; at end of first sentence of (1) (now entire section), after "indus trial" deleted "use" and inserted "and othe uses"; at end of (1) (now entire section), adde "except as provided in subsection (2)"; an inserted (2) (now deleted).

Cross-References

Concurrent jurisdiction over Fort Peck Da ceded to United States — reservation of right to state, 2-1-209.

85-1-206. Construction of works by department. (1) Subject to th approval of the board, the department may construct works, the cost of th construction to be paid wholly by means of or with the proceeds of revenu bonds hereinafter authorized or of a grant to aid in financing the constructio from the United States or any instrumentality or agency thereof and othe funds provided for the construction. Before constructing a project, the department shall estimate the cost of the project, the cost of maintaining, repairing and operating it, and the revenues to be derived therefrom. A project may no be constructed unless, according to the estimates, the revenues to be derive will be sufficient to pay the cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating i and to pay the principal and interest of revenue bonds which may be issue for the cost of the project; however, in connection with the issuance of revenue bonds, the failure of the department to make the estimates required b this section or to make them in proper form does not affect the validity o enforceability of those bonds or of the trust indenture, resolution, or othe security therefor.

(2) Should the bid of the lowest responsible bidder on any capit improvement associated with public works exceed the department estimates c the cost of the improvements by more than 5%, the department shall obtai

proval from the water user association, whenever an association is involved, fore the bid is accepted; however, capital improvements of an emergency ture necessary to protect life or property or to supply immediate needs for ter do not require such approval.

(3) A purpose of this chapter is to meet, so far as possible, a statewide ed for the conservation and use of water through the construction and eration of projects designed for those purposes. The projects to be finally nstructed shall qualify as parts of the statewide program and shall be proved by the board upon the showing of their prospective ability to meet, rough the sale of water or other services, the cost of operation, maintenance, and repair and the amortization of the cost of the construction. The lure of the board to determine the prospective ability of a project does not ect the validity or enforceability of the bonds or of the trust indenture, solution, or other security therefor.

istory: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.5, .M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 278, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 124, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. , L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-105(1) thru (3).

oss-References
ederal assistance management, Title 17, ch. art 1.
ond issues, Title 17, ch. 5.
Bid security, Title 18, ch. 1, part 2.
State construction contracts, Title 18, ch. 2.
Water users' associations, Title 85, ch. 6, part 1.

35-1-207. Determination of costs of works. The department, in termining the cost of works, may make nonreimbursable allowances for sts of public benefits, including but not limited to irrigation, recreation, od prevention, fish and wildlife, and stream stabilization.

istory: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.2, .M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 163, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 158, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 120, Ch. , L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-102(part).

oss-References
ecreation, Title 23, ch. 2.
atural Streambed and Land Preservation of 1975, Title 75, ch. 7, part 1.
Water conservation and flood control projects, Title 76, ch. 5, part 11.
Irrigation districts, Title 85, ch. 7, part 1.
Wildlife protection, Title 87, ch. 5.

35-1-208. Construction across streams, highways, or other obstas. (1) The department may construct irrigation works across any stream water, watercourse, streets, avenues, highways, railways, canals, ditches, or mes in such manner as to afford security to life and property. The department shall restore the same, when so crossed or intersected, to its former te, as near as may be, so as not to destroy its usefulness. A company whose lroads are intersected or crossed by the works shall unite with the department in forming the intersection and crossing. If the railroad company and department or the owners and controllers of the property, thing, or franse so to be crossed cannot agree upon the amount to be paid therefor or points or the manner of the crossing or intersections, the amount shall ascertained and determined in all respects as herein provided in respect to ing of land for public use.

2) This section does not require the payment to the state or any subdivin thereof of a sum for the right to cross a public highway with the works. ight-of-way is hereby given, dedicated, and set apart to locate, construct, l maintain the works over and through the lands which are the property his state.

istory: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 125, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-106.

Cross-References

Highway crossing railroad, canal, or ditch, 60-4-110.

Duty of railroads to construct drains and ditches, 69-14-240.

Eminent domain, Title 70, ch. 30.

Natural Streambed and Land Preservatic Act of 1975, Title 75, ch. 7, part 1.

85-1-209. Acquisition of property by department. (1) The department, subject to the approval of the board under 85-1-202, may acquire b purchase or exchange upon terms and conditions and in a manner it consider proper and acquire by condemnation, in accordance with laws applicable t the condemnation of property for public use, any land, rights, water right easements, franchises, and other property considered necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of works. Title to property purchase or condemned shall be taken in the name of the department. The departmen is under no obligation to accept and pay for any property condemned unde this chapter except from the funds provided by this chapter. In any proceedings to condemn, orders may be made by the court having jurisdiction of th suit, action, or proceeding as may be warranted by law and the facts.

(2) In condemnation proceeding brought under the powers of eminen domain for the purpose of carrying out this chapter, all persons interested i the title of or holding liens upon the property sought to be acquired as disclosed by the public records shall be made parties, and the court in the actio shall partition and distribute the damages awarded, if any, among those persons as their rights appear. If there is controversy between them, the cour may direct the amount of the damage awarded to be paid into court to abid the result of further appropriate proceedings either at law or in equity.

(3) The taking possession of the property sought to be condemned ma not be delayed by reason of any dispute between the rival claimants or th failure to join any of them as a party to the proceedings in condemnation.

(4) If water rights are acquired or exercised by the department in connection with two or more works or projects, the department by order shall apportion or allocate to each of the works or projects such part of those wate rights as it may determine. Upon the adoption of the order, those water right shall be considered a part of each of the works or projects to the extent tha the water rights have been so apportioned or allocated thereto respectively.

History: (1) thru (3)En. Sec. 4, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Se 123, Ch. 253, L. 1974; Sec. 89-104, R.C.M. 1947 (4)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 3, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Se 1, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 163, L. 1965; amd. Sec. Ch. 158, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 120, Ch. 253, L. 1974; Sec. 89-102, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 194 89-102(7), 89-104.

Cross-References

Eminent domain, Title 70, ch. 30.

85-1-210. Disposal of property by department. In addition to th powers conferred upon the department to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose c waters for the purpose of irrigation, development of power, watering of stocl or other purposes, the department, with the approval of the board, may sel lease, or otherwise dispose of waters from its waterworks systems for publi domestic, industrial, and other uses and for fire protection. The departmen with the approval of the board, may sell or otherwise dispose of a wate project, after the discharge of all of the bonds issued by the board to financ the construction or acquisition thereof, if any, and of all interest thereon an costs and expenses incurred in connection with any action or proceeding by or on behalf of the holders of the bonds. The department shall make a determination of the market value of the water project prior to its sale or other disposition.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.24, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 137, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-127; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "with the approval of the board" after "The department" in the second sentence; substituted "water project" for "waterworks system which is not operated for the purpose of irrigation or development of power" near the beginning of the second sentence; substituted "The department shall make a determination of the market value of the water project prior to its sale or other disposition" for "however, no such sale or other disposition may be made except to a municipality, political subdivision, authority, or other public body of the state" at the end of the section.

Cross-References

Irrigation districts, Title 85, ch. 7.

Drainage districts — bonds and revenues, Title 85, ch. 8, part 6.

Conservancy districts — finance, Title 85, ch. 9, part 6.

Renewable resource development, Title 90, ch. 2, part 1.

85-1-211. Management of property — water contracts. (1) Subject to this chapter, the department may fix and establish the prices, rates, and charges at which the resources and facilities made available under this chapter may be sold and disposed of and enter into contracts and agreements and do those things which in its judgment are necessary, convenient, or expedient for the accomplishment of the purposes and objects of this chapter, under such general rules and upon such terms, limitations, and conditions as it prescribes.

(2) The department shall enter into the contracts and fix and establish the prices, rates, and charges so as to provide at all times funds which will be sufficient to pay all costs of operation and maintenance of the works authorized by this chapter, together with necessary repairs thereto, and which will provide at all times sufficient funds to meet and pay the principal and interest of all bonds or loans as they severally become due and payable.

(3) This chapter does not authorize any change, alteration, or revision of those rates, prices, or charges as established by any contract entered into under this chapter except as provided by the contract.

(4) A contract made by the department for the sale of water, use of water, water storage, or other service or for the sale of any property or facilities shall provide that, in the event of a failure or default in the payment of moneys specified in the contract to be paid to the department, the department may, upon notice as is prescribed in the contract, terminate the contract and all obligations thereunder. The act of the department in ceasing on default to furnish or deliver water, use of water, water storage, or other service under the contract does not deprive the department of or limit any remedy provided by the contract or by law for the recovery of moneys due or which may become due under the contract.

(5) Subject to the approval of the board under 85-1-202, the department may sell, transfer to water user associations, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any rights-of-way, easements, or property or lease or rent the same or otherwise take and receive the income or profit and revenue therefrom. A determination shall be made by the department as to the market value of

rights-of-way, easements, or property to be sold, transferred, abandoned, o otherwise disposed of.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.12, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch 459, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 129, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 73, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-115(1), (3), (5); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 156, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "when it determines that they are no longer needed for the purposes of this chapter" after "the department may sell . . . easements, or property" in (5).

Cross-References

Bond issues, Title 17, ch. 5.

Contracts generally, Title 28, ch. 2 and 3.

85-1-212. Settlement of disputes over water contracts. (1) A perso aggrieved by a decision of the department to terminate any contract unde 85-1-211(4) may appeal to the board and be heard thereon by filing writte notice of the appeal with the department within 10 days after receiving notic of termination of the contract from the department. The termination of th contract is stayed if an appeal is taken.

(2) If a dispute arises between the department and another party regarding amounts owing or the terms and conditions under a water marketing o water purchase contract or under a contract for the construction or repair o works, that party may appeal to the board for a hearing thereon and a resolution of the dispute by filing written notice of the appeal with the departmen within 30 days after the final decision of the department regarding the dispute.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.12, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch 459, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 129, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 73, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-115(4).

Cross-References

Contested cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

Department actions subject to Board approval, 85-1-202.

Operation of projects with water users' association, 85-6-109.

85-1-213. Institution of court actions by department. The department may institute in any court any actions, suits, and special proceeding necessary to enable it to acquire, own, and hold title to lands for dam sites reservoir sites, water rights, rights-of-way for diversion and distributin canals, and lateral ditches and other means of distribution of water and ma also in any court institute, maintain, and prosecute to final determinatio actions, suits, and special proceedings necessary to have the water rights adjudicated upon any stream or source of water supply from which is derived th water for the reservoir, diversion and distributing canals, lateral ditches, an other means of distribution of the water. The department may join owners o waters appropriated by a person, association, or corporation from the stream of the state so that adjudication may be had of all surplus water upon all th streams and sources of water supply of a project constructed by the department. All costs and expenses of the actions, suits, or special proceedings sha be paid by the department out of funds provided under this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.15, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 43, C 177, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 132, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-118(2).

Cross-References

Bonding of state employees, 2-9-602.

Water resources — finance, Title 85, ch. 1, part 3.

Adjudication of water rights, Title 85, ch. part 2.

85-1-214. Exercise of department powers — scope of jurisdiction. The department may exercise any of its powers in:

(1) an adjoining state, unless the exercise of that power is not permitted under the laws of that state or of the United States;

(2) a national forest or public domain of the United States adjoining or located in the state of Montana, unless the exercise of those powers is not permitted under the laws of the United States;

(3) an adjoining country, unless the exercise of those powers is not permitted under the laws of that country or of the United States or under the treaties between that country and the United States.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 278, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 124, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 60, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-105(4).

Cross-References

Compact with the United States, Art. I, Mont. Const.

Jurisdiction in federal enclaves, 2-1-201.

Consent to purchase of lands by United States for national forest purposes — jurisdiction, 2-1-210.

85-1-215. Department duties — records and operations. The department shall keep full and complete accounts concerning all matters and things relating to the works and annually shall prepare balance sheets and income and profit and loss statements showing the financial condition of each project and file copies thereof with the secretary of state. All books and papers pertaining to all matters provided for in this chapter shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any party interested or any citizen of the state. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the department has full charge and control of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the works and the collection of all rates, charges, and revenues of whatsoever character therefrom. The department shall proceed immediately with the construction of the works upon funds being made available therefor and shall prosecute the works to completion as rapidly as possible.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.15, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 77, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 132, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-118(part).

Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.

85-1-216. Limitations on liabilities and obligations. No liability or obligation shall be incurred under this chapter beyond the extent to which money is provided under this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.17, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 47, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 134, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-120(part).

Cross-References

Water resources — finance, Title 85, ch. 1, part 3.

85-1-217. Restoration and repair of damaged property. All public or private property damaged or destroyed in carrying out the powers granted under this chapter shall be restored or repaired and placed in their original condition, as nearly as practicable, or adequate compensation made therefor out of funds provided by this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.17, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 47, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 134, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-120(part).

Cross-References
Eminent domain, Title 70, ch. 30.

85-1-218. Employment of county surveyors. Whenever deemed practical the department may employ county surveyors in the assistance and preparation of surveys and investigations conducted by the department.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.64, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 80, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 154, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-402(part).

Cross-References
Office of County Surveyor, Title 7, ch. 4, part 28.

85-1-219. State-owned works — department approval — bids. (1) For all state-owned works constructed, repaired, altered, improved, maintained, rehabilitated, or reconstructed, the department shall:

(a) review and approve all plans and working drawings prepared by engineers or architects, if any;

(b) approve all bond issues or other financial arrangements and supervise and approve the expenditure of all money;

(c) solicit, accept, and reject bids and award all contracts to the lowest qualified bidder considering conformity with specifications and terms and reasonableness of bid amount;

(d) review and approve all change orders;

(e) accept the works when completed according to approved plans and specifications.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), the department must solicit sealed, competitive bids before awarding a contract under subsection (1) and may award a contract only after receipt of at least one bid, if reasonably available.

(3) The department may negotiate a contract, without competitive bidding, with a contractor qualified to do business in Montana if:

(a) the department rejects all bids for the work;

(b) an emergency threatening life or property exists;

(c) the proposed construction costs are less than $25,000; or

(d) an exigency exists.

(4) The provisions of Title 18, chapter 2, parts 2 through 4, apply to contracts awarded under this section. The provisions of Title 18, chapter 2, parts 2 and 3, do not apply to contracts for which the proposed construction costs are less than $25,000.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 498, L. 1985.

85-1-220 reserved.

85-1-221. Contracts with the United States. The department may enter into contracts and leases with the United States, its instrumentalities or agencies, for the purpose of financing the construction of any works authorized by this chapter and may in those contracts or leases authorize the United States, its instrumentalities, or agencies to supervise and approve the construction, maintenance, and operation of the works or any project or portion thereof, until such times as any money expended, advanced, or loaned by said United States, its instrumentalities, or agencies and agreed to be repaid hereto by the department is fully repaid. It is a purpose and intent of this chapter that the department may accept cooperation from the United States, its instrumentalities, and agencies in the construction, maintenance, and operation and in financing the construction of any works authorized by this chapter, and the department may do all things necessary in order to avail itself of that aid, assistance, and cooperation under federal legislation now or hereafter enacted by congress.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.14, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 131, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-117.

Cross-References

Federal assistance management, Title 17, ch. part 1.

Irrigation districts — relations with United States, 85-7-1906.

Dams and reservoirs — exemption of federal structures, 85-15-107.

85-1-222. Conformity to federal regulations authorized. For the purpose of obtaining financial aid from the United States of America, the department may adjust the plans and operation of a project, created under this chapter, to conform to the laws and regulations of the federal government and the supervision of any agency constituted under that authority and may exercise those powers whenever conferred.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 135, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, -124.

Cross-References

Federal revenues and endowments, Title 17, ch. 3.

Irrigation districts — relations with United States, 85-7-1906.

85-1-223. Negotiations with other states by the department. The department may negotiate with the duly constituted authorities or agencies of other states and of the United States in the preparation of interstate compacts or agreements governing the use, distribution, and allocation of the water of any stream or streams flowing from Montana into such other states or flowing from such other states into Montana. It shall cooperate with other states and with the United States in making the necessary studies and obtaining the data necessary to the preparation of the compacts. This authority and the duties hereby imposed are limited to the preparation and proposal of the compact and the compact or agreement is not binding upon the state of Montana until approved by the legislature of Montana and the legislatures of the other state or states involved in the compact.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 27, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 1956.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 0, L. 1965; Sec. 81-2009, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 89-142 by Sec. 112, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-142.

Cross-References

Yellowstone River Basin — surface and ground water, Title 85, ch. 2, part 6.

Indian and federal water rights, Title 85, ch. 2, part 7.

Yellowstone River Compact, Title 85, ch. 20.

85-1-224. Contracts with state agencies and counties. (1) A state agency or the boards of county commissioners having jurisdiction over any lands which may require the use of any water or water rights owned or controlled by the department or the United States or its agencies may enter into:

(a) such contracts as are necessary with the department, the United States, or agencies of the United States or others for the purchase of water or water rights needed for those lands; and

(b) any contracts as necessary or expedient, similar to contracts execut by individuals or others, to secure for the state, state institutions, countie and state school and county lands the benefits of the water or water right which obligations may be similar to those of persons who become stockhol ers in corporations or who may agree to purchase and pay for water for ir gation purposes.

(2) These contracts may include agreements that the state and counti shall be subject to the same charges and payments as are other water use within the projects; however, none of those charges, payments, or costs sha constitute a lien against the state's interest in the lands.

(3) The obligations provided for in this section to be incurred upon beha of the counties and the state shall not be in the nature of general obligatio by either said counties or the state of Montana but shall constitute liens on upon such water or water rights purchased for the benefit of such lands.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.37, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13 Ch. 253, L. 1974; Sec. 89-140, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 97, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.3 R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-141, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-140, 89-141.

Cross-References

County contracts, Title 7, ch. 5, part 23.

Reservation of waters, 85-2-316.

Transfer of appropriation right, 85-2-403.

Irrigation districts — United States contracts — loans, sinking fund, and investment, 85-7-1951.

Irrigation districts — United States contrac — court approval required, 85-7-1957.

Irrigation districts — power to contract wi United States cumulative, 85-7-1958.

Conservancy districts — participation in fe eral programs, 85-9-409.

Part 3

Finance

85-1-301. Water conservation revenue bonds. (1) The board i hereby authorized to provide, by resolution, at one time or from time to tim for the issuance of water conservation revenue bonds of the state for the pu pose of paying the cost, as hereinabove defined, of any one or more suc public works, the principal and interest of which bonds shall be payable solel from the special fund herein provided for such payment. Such bonds sha mature at such time or times, not more than 40 years from their date o dates, as may be fixed by such resolution but may be made redeemable befor maturity at the option of the state, to be exercised by the board, at such pric or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the boar prior to the issuance of the bonds. The board shall determine the rate o interest such bonds shall bear; the time or times of payment of such interest the form of the bonds and the interest coupons to be attached thereto; an the manner of executing the bonds and coupons and shall fix the denomina tion or denominations of the bonds and the place or places of payment o principal and interest thereof, which may be at any bank or trust compan within or without the state.

(2) Provisions may be made for the registration of any of the bonds in th name of the owner as to principal alone or as to both principal and interest The bonds authorized under the provisions of this section and 85-1-303 ma be issued and sold from time to time and in such amounts as may be deter mined by the board, and the board may sell the bonds in such manner an

for such price as it may determine to be for the best interests of the state. The proceeds of such bonds shall be used solely for the payment of the cost of the works and shall be checked out in such manner and under such restrictions, if any, as the board may provide.

(3) Each resolution providing for the issuance of bonds shall set forth the project or projects for which the bonds are to be issued, and the bonds authorized by each such resolution shall constitute a separate series. The bonds of each series shall be identified by a series letter or letters and may be sold and delivered at one time or from time to time.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-156, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 89-109(1), (3), (5); amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "not exceeding 6% per annum" after "bonds shall bear" near the middle of (1); deleted language in (2) relating to sale of the bonds at less than a price which would yield 6% per annum to the purchaser.

Cross-References

Bond issues, Title 17, ch. 5.

Conservancy districts — finance, Title 85, ch. 9, part 6.

85-1-302. Limitations on state liability. All bonds issued under 85-1-301 and 85-1-303 shall contain a statement on their face that the state shall not be obligated to pay the same or the interest thereon except from the special fund hereinafter set forth. In case any of the officers whose signatures appear on the bonds or coupons shall cease to be such officers before the delivery of such bonds, such signatures shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if they had remained in office until such delivery. All such bonds shall be fully negotiable, as provided by the Uniform Commercial Code—Investment Securities. Such bonds shall not constitute or be a debt, liability, or obligation of the state and shall be secured only by the revenues of such works and the funds received from the sale or disposal of water and from the operation, lease, sale, or other disposition of the works, property, and facilities to be acquired out of the proceeds of such bonds.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-156, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 89-109(2).**

Cross-References

State debt, Art. VIII, sec. 8, Mont. Const.

U.C.C. — investment securities, Title 30, ch. 8.

Effect of signature of authenticating trustee, registrar, or transfer agent, 30-8-208.

85-1-303. Procedure in case of insufficient bond proceeds. If the proceeds of the bonds, by error of calculation or otherwise, shall be less than the cost of the works, additional bonds may in like manner be issued to provide the amount of such deficit and, unless otherwise provided in the trust indenture hereinafter mentioned or in the resolution authorizing the bonds, shall be deemed to be of the same issue and shall be entitled to payment from the same fund, without preference or priority of the bonds first issued for the same works. If the proceeds of bonds issued for any such works shall exceed the cost thereof, the surplus shall be paid into the fund hereinafter provided for the payment of principal and interest of such bonds. Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds, the board may, under like restrictions, issue temporary bonds with or without coupons, exchangeable for definitive bonds when such bonds have been executed and are available for delivery. Such bonds may be issued without any other proceedings or the happening of any other conditions or things than those proceedings, conditions, and things which are specified and required by this chapter or by the constitution of the state.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-156, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 89-109(4).**

Cross-References
State debt, Art. VIII, sec. 8, Mont. Const.
Investment of public funds, Art. VIII, sec. 13, Mont. Const.
Refunding bonds, Title 17, ch. 5, part 3.

85-1-304. Lien upon bond proceeds. All moneys received from any bonds issued pursuant to 85-1-301 and 85-1-303 shall be applied solely to the payment of the cost of the works or to the appurtenant debt service fund and to the "administration fund", as hereinafter provided, and there shall be and hereby is created and granted a lien upon such moneys, until so applied, in favor of the holders of the bonds or the trustee hereinafter provided for in respect of such bonds.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; R.C.M. 1947, 89-110; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 298, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments
1983 Amendment: Substituted "debt service fund" for "sinking fund".

Cross-References
Fund structure, 17-2-102.
Liens, Title 71, ch. 3.

85-1-305. Use of trust indenture to secure bonds. In the discretion of the board, a series of the bonds may be secured by a trust indenture by and between the board and a corporate trustee, which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within or outside of the state. Each trust indenture or an executed counterpart thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state of Montana. The filing of a trust indenture or an executed counterpart thereof in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the property covered by the trust indenture is located is constructive notice of its contents to all persons from the time of the filing, and the recording of the trust indenture or its contents is not necessary.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 126, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-111(1).**

Cross-References
U.C.C. — secured transactions, Title 30, ch. 9.
Banks and trust companies, Title 32, ch. 1.
Trust indentures — applicable laws, 71-1-112.

85-1-306. Provisions for protecting bondholders. Either the resolution providing for the issuance of bonds or the trust indenture may contain provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders as are reasonable, proper, and not in violation of law, including covenants setting forth the duties of the state, the board, and the department in relation to the acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance, operation, repair, and insurance of the works and the custody, safeguarding, and application of all moneys. It may provide that the works shall be acquired, constructed, or partly acquired and partly constructed and paid for under the supervision and approval of consulting engineers employed or designated by the department and satisfactory to the original purchasers of the bonds issued therefor, their successors, assigns, or nominees, who may be given the right to require that security given by contractors and by any depositary of the proceeds of the bonds or receipts and revenues of the works or other moneys pertaining thereto shall be satisfactory to the purchasers, successors, assigns, or nominees. The resolution or indenture may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders and trustee, restricting the individual rights of action of bondholders as is customary in trust indentures, deeds of trusts, and mortgages securing bonds or debentures of corporations. No enumeration of particular powers hereby granted shall be construed to impair any general grant of power herein contained. All expenses incurred in carrying out the trust indenture may be treated as a part of the cost of maintenance, operation, and repairs of the works affected by the indenture.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 126, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-111(2).**

Cross-References

Bonds — validation, 17-5-203.

Public contracts — bid security, Title 18, ch. 1, part 2.

85-1-307. Provisions to secure payment of bonds. In connection with the issuance of the bonds for the purpose of paying in whole (or as supplemented by a grant from the United States or any instrumentality or agency thereof) the cost of the works or project or in order to secure the payment of the bonds, the board may:

(1) pledge all or any part of the income, profit, and revenue of the works or project and all moneys received from the sale or disposal of water, use of water, water storage, or other service and from the operation, lease, sale, or other disposition of all or any part of the works or project and covenant to pay the income, profit, and revenue into the appropriate water fund and debt service fund;

(2) covenant against pledging all or any part of the income, profit, and revenue of the works or project and all moneys received from the sale or disposal of water, use of water, water storage, or other service and from the operation, lease, sale, or other disposition of all or any part of the works or project;

(3) covenant against mortgaging all or any part of the works or project or against permitting or suffering any lien thereon;

(4) covenant to fix and establish such prices, rates, and charges for water and other services made available in connection with the works or project so as to provide at all times funds which will be sufficient to:

(a) pay all costs of operation and maintenance of the works or project, together with necessary repairs thereto;

(b) meet and pay the principal and interest of all the bonds as they severally become due and payable; and

(c) create such reserves for the principal and interest of all the bonds and for the meeting of contingencies in the operation and maintenance of the works or project as the board determines;

(5) make such further covenants as to such prices, rates, and charges as the board determines;

(6) create special funds, in addition to those required by this chapter, for moneys reserved for principal and interest on bonds or for the meeting of contingencies in the operation and maintenance of the works or project and determine the manner in which and the depositary or depositaries in which those funds shall be deposited and the manner in which they shall be secured, and it is lawful for any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws

of the state to act as that depositary and to furnish such indemnifying bonds or to pledge such securities as required by the board;

(7) provide for the replacement of lost, destroyed, or mutilated bonds;

(8) covenant against extending the time for the payment of the principa or interest on any of the bonds, directly or indirectly, by any means or in any manner;

(9) prescribe and covenant as to the events of default and terms and conditions upon which any or all of the bonds shall become or may be declared due before maturity and as to the terms and conditions upon which the declaration and its consequences may be waived;

(10) covenant as to the rights, liabilities, powers, and duties arising upon the breach by it of any covenant, condition, or obligation;

(11) vest in a trustee or trustees the right to enforce any covenant made to secure or to pay the bonds or to foreclose any trust indenture in relation thereto, provide for the powers and duties of the trustee or trustees, limit the liabilities thereof, and provide the terms and conditions upon which the trustee or trustees or the holders of bonds or any proportion of them may enforce the covenant or exercise the right of foreclosure;

(12) make such covenants and do any and all such acts and things as may be necessary or convenient or desirable in order to secure the bonds or, in the absolute discretion of the board, to make the bonds more marketable, notwithstanding that the covenants, acts, or things may not be enumerated or expressly authorized herein;

(13) do all things in the issuance of the bonds and provide for their security not inconsistent with the constitution of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 126, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-111(3); amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 298, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: At end of (1), substituted "debt service fund" for "sinking fund".

Cross-References

State debt, Art. VIII, sec. 8, Mont. Const.

County water and sewer districts, Title 7, ch. 13, parts 22 and 23.

Municipal sewage and water systems, Title 7, ch. 13, part 43.

Water supply and regulation, Title 7, ch. 13, part 44.

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

85-1-308. Provisions for conveyance in trust or mortgage. In the discretion of the board, any trust indenture executed by it as security for a series of such bonds may contain provisions for conveying in trust or mortgaging the works, the project, or any part of such works or project, including all water rights which are a part thereof, constructed with the proceeds of such bonds or with such proceeds as supplemented by the proceeds of a grant to aid in financing such construction from the United States of America or any instrumentality or agency thereof. The trust indenture may be in such form and with such rights, remedies, and provisions as is customary in trust indentures, deeds of trust, and mortgages securing bonds and/or debentures of corporations. Any purchaser at any sale of any works or project pursuant to a judgment or decree in an action to foreclose a trust indenture conveying in trust or mortgaging any works or project shall obtain title to such works or project free from any trust or other obligation of the board, the state of

Montana, or the public thereof as to its operation, maintenance, use, or disposition except the obligation to use all water impounded in such works or project for sale, rental, distribution, or other beneficial use.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.9, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-112.

Cross-References

Federal assistance management, Title 17, ch. 3, part 1.

Mortgages, Title 71, ch. 1.

Proceedings in foreclosure suits, 71-1-222.

85-1-309. Actions by trustee and bondholders. (1) Any holder of any bonds issued under 85-1-301 or 85-1-303 or any of the coupons attached thereto and the trustee, if any, except to the extent the rights herein given may be restricted by resolution passed before the issuance of the bonds or by the trust indenture, may:

(a) either at law or in equity, by suit, action, mandamus, or other proceeding, including proceedings for the appointment of a receiver, protect and enforce any and all rights granted hereunder or under the resolution or trust indenture; and

(b) enforce and compel performance of all duties required by this chapter or by the resolution or trust indenture to be performed by the board or the department.

(2) While any bonds issued by the board remain outstanding, the powers, duties, or existence of the board or any official or agency of the state shall not be diminished or impaired in any manner that will affect adversely the interests and rights of the holders of the bonds.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.16, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 133, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-119.

Cross-References

Official bonds — conditions, form, and signatures, 2-9-504.

Receivers, Title 27, ch. 20.

Mandamus, Title 27, ch. 26.

85-1-310. Refunding revenue bonds. The board may issue refunding revenue bonds under the provisions of Title 7, chapter 7, part 46. For this purpose, in Title 7, chapter 7, part 46, references to "governing body" means the "board" and references to "municipality" means the "board".

History: En Sec. 11, Ch. 212, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Refunding bonds, Title 17, ch. 5, part 3.

85-1-311 through 85-1-320 reserved.

85-1-321. Funds in general. The board shall create a fund to be known as the "administration fund" and shall also create three separate funds in respect of the bonds of each series, one fund to be known as the "construction fund, series ....", another fund to be known as the "water fund, series ....", and another fund to be known as the "debt service fund, series ....", each fund to be identified by the same series letter or letters as the bonds of the series. The moneys in each fund shall be deposited in such depository or depositories and secured in such manner as determined by the board. It is lawful for any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of this state to act as the depository and to furnish such indemnifying bonds or to pledge such securities as may be required by the board. A separate account shall be kept in each construction fund and in each water fund for each project. All expenditures not properly chargeable to the construction fund account or to the water fund account of any one project shall be charged by the department in such proportions as it shall determine to the construction fund accounts or to the water fund accounts, as the case may be, of the projects in respect of which the expenditures were incurred.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.10, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 127, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-113; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 298, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In first sentence, substituted "debt service fund" for "sinking fund".

Cross-References

Treasury funds and accounts, Title 17, ch. 2.

Banks and trust companies, Title 32, ch. 1.

85-1-322. Construction capital projects funds. The proceeds of the bonds of each series issued under 85-1-301 and 85-1-303 shall be placed to the credit of the appropriate construction capital projects fund, which fund shall at all times be kept segregated and set apart from all other funds. There shall also be credited to the appropriate construction capital projects fund all accrued interest upon the bonds and the interest received upon the deposits of moneys in the fund and moneys received by way of grant from the United States or from any other source for the construction of the works. The moneys in each construction capital projects fund shall be paid out or disbursed in such manner as may be determined by the department, subject to this chapter, to pay the cost of the works. Any surplus which may remain in any construction capital projects fund after providing for the payment of the cost of the works shall be added to and become a part of the appropriate debt service fund hereinafter provided for.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.11, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 128, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-114; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 298, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted "construction capital projects fund" for "construction fund" in four places; and near end of section, substituted "debt service fund" for "sinking fund".

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

Federal assistance management, Title 17, ch. 3, part 1.

Bond issues, Title 17, ch. 5.

85-1-323. Debt service funds. (1) The board shall provide, in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of each series of bonds or in the trust indenture securing the same, for the paying into the appropriate debt service fund at stated intervals all moneys then remaining in the water fund after paying all costs of operation, maintenance, and repairs of the works. All moneys in each debt service fund shall be pledged for the payment of and used only for the purpose of paying:

(a) the interest upon the bonds as such interest shall fall due;

(b) the necessary fiscal agency charges for paying bonds and interest;

(c) the principal of the bonds as they fall due; and

(d) any premiums upon bonds retired by call or purchase as herein provided.

(2) Prior to the issuance of the bonds of each series, the board may provide by resolution or by such trust indenture for using the debt service fund or any part thereof in the purchase of any of the outstanding bonds payable therefrom at the market price thereof but not exceeding the price, if any, at which the same shall at the next interest date be payable or redeemable, and

l bonds redeemed or purchased shall forthwith be canceled and no bonds hall be issued in place thereof. The moneys in each debt service fund, less ch reserve as may be provided for in the resolution authorizing the bonds in the trust indenture for the payment of interest and/or principal, if not sed within a reasonable time for the purchase of bonds for cancellation as rovided above, shall be applied to the redemption of bonds then subject to demption at the redemption price then applicable.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.13, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, -116; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 298, L. 1983.**

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Throughout section, subtuted "debt service fund" for "sinking fund".

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

Refunding bonds, Title 17, ch. 5, part 3.

85-1-324 through 85-1-330 reserved.

85-1-331. Acceptance and use of appropriations and contribuions. The department may receive and accept appropriations and contribuons from any source of either money or property or other things of value be held, used, and applied for the purposes in this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.17, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 7, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 134, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-120(2).**

ross-References

Authorization for governmental and public tities to take property by gift or devise, 3-103.

Who may make gift or devise to governmental entities, 7-8-104.

Federal revenues and endowments, Title 17, ch. 3.

85-1-332. Disposition of moneys collected. (1) For the purpose of rrying out the provisions of this chapter and such other water resource thority, powers, and duties as are conferred upon the department by law, e following moneys shall be deposited in the water development state speal revenue account created by 85-1-604:

(a) all gifts, donations, bequests, and devises made to the state therefor d proceeds of the sale thereof; and the proceeds of the sale or redemption and the interest earned by the securities purchased or acquired with money ceived under this subsection;

(b) all reimbursements for money advanced for the payment of the assessents upon state, school-granted, and other public lands for the improvement ereof as provided by law;

(c) all reimbursements for money advanced for the investigation and rvey of reclamation, electrification, and rehabilitation systems or projects oposed to be financed in whole or in part by the reclamation of lands and king, drainage, and diking and drainage dams for conservation of water to used in reclamation of land or stock reservoirs or for the construction, aintenance, and operation of plants or projects for the manufacture or disibution of electric current;

(d) all reimbursements for costs of surveys and investigations for moneys lvanced to counties, cities, or towns or their proportion of the cost thereof from any other sources;

(e) except as otherwise provided by law, all income or profit and revenue the works and all money received from the sale or disposal of water, use water, water storage, or other service and from the operation, lease, sale, or other disposition of the works, property, and facilities acquired under th chapter; and

(f) except as otherwise provided by law, all sums received by the depar ment for the use of electricity in excess of the maintenance and operation the electrification system or project.

(2) All sums of money donated or contributed by the federal governme or any department or agency thereof shall be deposited in a federal speci revenue account.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.63, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 241, C 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 153, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 19 89-401; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 5 L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Deleted former (1) that read: "all sums of money donated or contributed by the federal government or any department or agencies thereof"; and inserted (2).

1983 Amendment: In introductory clause (of what is now (1)), substituted "water development state special revenue account" for "water development earmarked account".

1981 Amendment: In introductory clause of present (1), substituted "water development earmarked account created by 85-1-604" for "earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department"; after subsection (5) (now (1)(d)), deleted the lead-in to former subsection (2) that read "The following shall be deposited in the state general fund"; renumbered former subse tions (2)(a) and (2)(b) as (6) and (7) (now (1) and (1)(f)); and inserted "except as otherw provided by law" at the beginning of (6) and (now (1)(e) and (1)(f)).

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

Retention of agency money, 17-2-202.

Federal revenues and endowments, Title ch. 3.

Deposit of interest and income money State Board of Land Commissioners, 20-9-342

Drainage districts — bonds and revenue, Ti 85, ch. 8, part 5.

Conservancy districts — disposition a investment of sale proceeds, 85-9-629.

85-1-333. Repealed. Sec. 52, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.64, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 80, Ch. 1 L. 1963; amd. Sec. 154, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-402(part).

85-1-334. Repealed. Sec. 52, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 78, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 130, C 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-116.1.

Part 4

Special Projects

85-1-401. Legislative finding. (1) The legislature finds that the Da ditch water project:

(a) would need extensive and costly repairs if operation of the proje were to continue;

(b) has been historically operating at a loss since the state has owned a operated the project;

(c) would require increasing subsidization from the general fund for futu operation of the project; and

(d) is, therefore, financially unsound.

(2) The legislature finds further that:

(a) the useful life of the Daly ditch water project to the state of Monta is at an end; and

(b) the Daly ditch water project should be disposed of by the state of Montana.

(3) Therefore, the legislature directs the department to dispose of the project as provided in 85-1-403 and to cancel and write off accounts receivable carried on the books of the department. If the department is not able to dispose of the project as provided in 85-1-403, then the project shall be abandoned as provided in 85-1-404.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 534, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Dissolution of irrigation districts, Title 85, ch. , part 10.

85-1-402. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in 85-1-401 through 85-1-409 the following definitions apply:

(1) "Daly ditch water project" or "project" means the irrigation water project located in Ravalli County, Montana, and owned and operated by the state of Montana.

(2) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(3) "Person" means any individual, group, firm, partnership, corporation, cooperative, association, government subdivision, government agency, local government, or other organization or entity.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 534, L. 1979.

85-1-403. Disposition of project. (1) Prior to July 1, 1982, the department may dispose of the Daly ditch water project by transfer, sale, or other legal conveyance to a person legally qualified to enter into contracts and operate and maintain the project. Preference shall be given to an organization of project water users formed to operate the project.

(2) Upon conveyance of the project, the department shall transfer all water rights, real property, personal property, equipment, fixtures, headgates, structures, canals, dikes, lateral ditches, dams, and reservoirs related to the project.

(3) If the department has entered into an agreement to transfer the project prior to July 1, 1982, but the actual transfer has not been effectuated prior to July 1, 1982, the department shall not abandon the project as provided in 85-1-404 until December 31, 1982.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 534, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Parties to contracts, Title 28, ch. 2, part 2.

Power to sell, lease, or exchange certain state lands, 77-1-204.

Water users' associations, Title 85, ch. 6, part 1.

85-1-404. Abandonment of project. (1) If the project is not disposed of as provided in 85-1-403, the department shall abandon the project no later than December 31, 1982.

(2) The department shall publish notification of intent to abandon the project once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the Hamilton, Montana, area.

(3) A person to whom project properties revert, if any, may notify the department that he desires to take possession of the abandoned property in its present condition within 30 days after the last date of publication.

(4) The department shall not publish notification of intent to abando until it has attempted to dispose of the project by transfer, sale, or other leg conveyance.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 534, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, part 2.

85-1-405. Operation and maintenance. The department shall operat and maintain the project until July 1, 1982, or until the project is dispose of or abandoned as provided in 85-1-401 through 85-1-409.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 534, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Operation of irrigation districts, Title 85, ch. 7, part 19.

85-1-406. Entry on land. Any employee or agent of the departmen authorized by the director may enter upon any land to carry out the purpose of 85-1-401 through 85-1-409, including but not limited to entry to mak inspections the department considers necessary of the project, entry to sal vage or remove project property, and entry to make physical alterations t project property. The department shall give reasonable notice to the land owner of its intention to enter upon the land. The department is responsibl for actual damages done to any property.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 534, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

General duty of care, 28-1-201.

Real property — incident or appurtenance defined, 70-15-105.

Right of reentry, 70-16-401.

Entry on land, 85-2-115.

85-1-407. Writeoff accounts receivable. Upon abandonment or dispo sition of the project, the department shall cancel and write off account receivable carried on the books of the department. The department shal establish procedures for canceling and writing off accounts receivable, and th procedures shall include the reporting of the canceling and writing off of th accounts receivable to the next session of the legislature.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 534, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Collection on debt — writeoff procedures, 17-4-107.

85-1-408. Other laws and rules superseded. Sections 85-1-401 through 85-1-409 supersede other laws and rules. If any provision of 85-1-401 through 85-1-409 is in conflict with any other law of this state or any rule adopted thereunder, 85-1-401 through 85-1-409 govern and control and the other law or rule is superseded for the purpose of 85-1-401 through 85-1-409.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 534, L. 1979.**

85-1-409. Advisory council. (1) The department shall appoint an advisory council comprised of three legislators from Ravalli County and three representatives of the Daly ditch water users. In addition, the department may appoint one additional legislator to serve on the advisory council.

(2) The advisory council shall make recommendations concerning the dis-osition of the project pursuant to the provisions of 85-1-401 through 5-1-409, repair of the project, and all questions of operation and mainte-ance.

(3) The advisory council shall be created as provided in 2-15-122.

(4) The advisory council terminates no later than December 31, 1982.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 534, L. 1979.

ross-References

Dissolution of irrigation districts, Title 85, ch. part 10.

Part 5

Power Generation at Projects

85-1-501. Survey of power generation capacity. The department hall study the economic and environmental feasibility of constructing and perating a small-scale hydroelectric power generating facility on each of the ater projects under its control and shall periodically update such studies as he cost of the electrical energy increases. In determining whether small-scale ydroelectric generation may be economically feasible on a particular project, he department shall consider:

(1) the estimated cost of construction of a facility;

(2) the estimated cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the facility;

(3) the estimated cost of tying into an existing power distribution channel;

(4) the ability of public utilities or rural electric cooperatives to lease and perate such a facility;

(5) the debt burden to be serviced;

(6) the revenue expected to be derived; and

(7) the likelihood of a reasonable rate of return on the investment.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 503, L. 1981.

85-1-502. Notice of availability of lease sites. (1) If after completion the feasibility study of a particular project the board determines that ydroelectric power generation at the project would be feasible and in the best terest of the people of the state of Montana, it shall publish notice and ake the site available for lease for the purpose of small-scale hydroelectric ower generation, pursuant to 85-1-502 through 85-1-508, unless such action ould result in the forfeiture of any necessary federal license, permit, or emption, in which case the department may proceed under 85-1-509.

(2) In issuing a notice of availability of a site for lease under this section, e board shall include in the notice any reasonable conditions it may find cessary in order to protect the interests of the state.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 503, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 96, L. 1983.

mpiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: At end of (1), inserted nless" clause relating to forfeiture.

85-1-503. Receipt of applications. (1) Applications for lease may be bmitted by any person qualified to do business in Montana.

(2) The board shall consider only applications received within 180 da after the final publication of the notice.

(3) Applications must include a statement of the capability of the app cant to achieve the annual production output estimated by the departmer the estimated time to make the project operational, the bid amount of t royalty, and any other information that the board requests.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 503, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 293, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) after "submitted by any", substituted "person qualified to do business in Montana" for "public utility, as defined in 69-3-101, or electric cooperative, organized under Title 35, chapter 18, that sells power Montana customers or by any Montana cor ration proposing to use a substantial portion the electricity to be generated in its own ope tion".

85-1-504. Determinations by the board. (1) Within a reasonable tir following the conclusion of the lease application period, the board shall ho a hearing to examine all applications that have been received for the lease the project.

(2) Within 180 days following the conclusion of the lease applicati period, the board must reject any or all applications or must award a lea to the party whose offer, considered in its totality, is the most advantageo to the state.

(3) The decision must include a determination that the potential develop will provide an adequate royalty payment, is capable of carrying out the pr posed development, can provide efficient and reliable service, and intends good faith without unnecessary delay to proceed with the development.

(4) If all lease applications are rejected, the department may negotia with all applicants on an equal basis in an effort to arrive at an acceptab application.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-505. Lease conditions. (1) The lessee must pay a royalty to t state as required in the lease.

(2) The board may authorize provisions in the lease that offer econom incentives for rapid development of the project or impose economic penalti for delays in development, which may include cancellation of the lease.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-506. Compliance with federal law. The department may hold license, permit, or exemption under federal law on a project.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 503, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 293, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: At beginning of sentence substituted "The department may" for "If the project must", and after "federal law", subs tuted "on a project" for "the license, permit, exemption shall be held by the department".

85-1-507. Duration of lease. The term of the lease may not exceed t term of the license, permit, or exemption held by the department und 85-1-506 and may in no event exceed 55 years.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-508. Duties of the department. The department has prima responsibility for supervision of any such lease. Any disputes that ari

tween the department and the lessee may be appealed to the board, upon
itten petition of either party.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 503, L. 1981.

85-1-509. Power generation by department authorized. (1) If no
ase applications are received under 85-1-503 or if the board rejects all lease
plications under 85-1-504, the department may proceed to obtain any
cessary license, permit, or exemption under federal law and commence con-
ruction and operation of a small-scale hydroelectric generation facility pur-
ant to the provisions of this chapter. Construction may not commence until
ch time as the department has clear and convincing evidence that construc-
on is economically feasible and is the most practical means by which the
cility could be developed.

(2) Financing of construction and operation of the facility shall be accom-
shed in a manner determined by the board to be most feasible.

(3) The department may not sell power generated at a facility except to
public utility, a rural electric cooperative, or a federal power-marketing
ency organized in Montana and selling power to Montana customers.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 503, L. 1981.

85-1-510. Sale of power. If the operator of a small-scale hydroelectric
neration facility under this chapter and a public utility or an electric coop-
ative are unable to mutually agree to a contract for the sale of electricity
a price for the electricity purchased by the utility or electric cooperative,
e public service commission shall require the utility or electric cooperative
purchase the power under rates and terms established as provided in
-1-511 through 85-1-513.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 503, L. 1981.

85-1-511. Determination by the public service commission. A
termination of the rates and terms under which the power must be pur-
ased shall be made by the public service commission upon petition of the
ility operator or a public utility or electric cooperative or during a rate pro-
eding involving the review of rates paid for electricity purchased from the
ility. The commission shall render a decision within 120 days from receipt
the petition or before the completion of the rate review proceeding. The
e and terms of the determination must be according to the standards speci-
d in 85-1-512.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 503, L. 1981.

85-1-512. Standards for the determination. (1) The standards for
e determination provided for in 85-1-511 by the public service commission
all include the following:

a) Long-term contracts for the purchase of electricity by the utility or
ctric cooperative from a small-scale hydroelectric facility under this chapter
all be encouraged in order to enhance the economic feasibility of such facili-
s.

b) The rates paid by a utility or electric cooperative to a small-scale
droelectric facility may not exceed, over the term of the purchase contract,
incremental cost to the utility or electric cooperative of the electricity

that, but for the purchase from the small-scale hydroelectric facility, the uti ity or electric cooperative would generate or purchase from another source.

(c) The rates to be paid by a utility or an electric cooperative for powe purchased from a small-scale hydroelectric facility shall be established wit consideration of the availability and reliability of the power produced.

(2) The commission may set these rates by use of any of the followin methods:

(a) the levelized avoided cost over the term of the contract;

(b) the cost of production for the small-scale hydroelectric facility plus just and reasonable return; or

(c) any other method that will promote the development of small-scal hydroelectric facilities.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-513. Purchase of power by electric cooperative not agreein to be bound by public service commission determination. If any electri cooperative wishing to purchase power from a small-scale hydroelectric faci ity under this chapter refuses to submit to the ratemaking authority of th public service commission established in 85-1-511, then the rate for suc cooperative may be determined by the federal energy regulatory commissio upon proper petition. The facility shall sell power in accordance with suc determination, so long as the rates and terms so established will allow th facility a reasonable return.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-514. Power generation negotiation process. (1) A person wit federal authorization or, if authorization is not required, a person planning t construct a small-scale hydroelectric generation facility at a state-owne project shall submit an application to the department for hydroelectric devel opment at the state-owned project site.

(2) Upon receipt of a written application under subsection (1), the depart ment shall make an investigation and prepare a report on the value of th power site, the plans of development submitted by the applicant, and an other matters relating to the proposed development that the department con siders necessary for the proper development of hydroelectric generation at th state-owned project.

(3) Upon completion of the report, the department may negotiate with th applicant for the acquisition of the necessary interest in the state-owne project to effectively allow the applicant to operate a hydroelectric facility The terms, conditions, and compensation agreed to must include but not b limited to the full market value of the interest disposed of by the department Full market value must be determined by the department in the report com pleted under subsection (2).

(4) An applicant under subsection (1) shall pay to the department all cost incurred by the department in carrying out its duties under this section. Th department and the applicant shall contract for the provision of services an payment of fees required by this section prior to accepting an applicatio under subsection (2).

(5) Nothing in this section requires the department to construct, rehabili tate, reconstruct, operate, or otherwise maintain the state-owned project t

ccommodate the hydroelectric facility except as negotiated under subsection 3).

(6) Department actions under this section are subject to prior approval of he board as provided in 85-1-202.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 293, L. 1985.**

Part 6

Water Development Program

art Compiler's Comments

Water Development Program Preferences for 987 Legislative Session: Section 17, Ch. 717, L. 985, provided: "(1) The Department of Natural esources and Conservation is directed to ecognize in particular the primary role of agriulture in the state's economy and the needs of s agricultural constituency when it formulates s promotion, assistance, and development prorams.

(2) In evaluating proposals for use of funds om the water development state special reveue account for the biennium ending June 30, 989, the Department of Natural Resources and onservation and the Legislature shall give referential consideration to proposals that proote:

(a) the water reservation program estabshed by 85-2-316;

(b) the development of the state water plan required by 85-1-203; and

(c) other state water programs recommended by the Legislative Water Policy Committee established in section 19 of House Bill 680." (The Water Policy Committee was established by sec. 20, Ch. 573, L. 1985 (HB 680), which is codified at 85-2-105.)

Part Cross-References

State debt, Art. VIII, sec. 8, Mont. Const.

Protection and improvement of the environment — remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion, Art. IX, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Coal severance tax trust fund, Art. IX, sec. 5, Mont. Const.

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

Bond issues, Title 17, ch. 5.

85-1-601. Purpose and policies. (1) The legislature finds and declares at in order that the people of Montana may enjoy the full economic and ecreational benefits of the state's water resources, the state must establish is long-term water development program providing financial and adminisative assistance to private, local, and state entities for water resource develpment projects and activities.

(2) The purpose of the water development program is to further the ate's policies, set forth in 85-1-101, regarding the conservation, development, nd beneficial use of water resources.

(3) The legislature recognizes that water is one of the most valuable and nportant renewable resources in Montana; therefore, it is appropriate that a ortion of the taxes on the removal of nonrenewable resources be dedicated the conservation, development, and beneficial use of water resources.

(4) The development of water resources is of a high priority because a rge portion of Montana's present and future economy is based either rectly or indirectly on the wise use of water.

(5) This water development program is an integral part of the implementation and development of the comprehensive, coordinated, multiple-use ater resources plan known as the "state water plan".

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

ross-References

Protection and improvement of the environent — remedies to prevent unreasonable pletion, Art. IX, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

85-1-602. Objectives. The department shall administer a water development program to accomplish such objectives as rehabilitation of state-owne water projects and works; promotion of private, local government, and stat water development; development of water-based recreation and the protectio of water resources for the benefit of agriculture, flood control, and other uses development of offstream and tributary storage; and development of state-tribal, state-federal, and state-tribal-federal water projects. The storage of wate for existing and future beneficial uses shall be given the highest priorit unless a water development project or activity designed to accomplish anothe objective is demonstrated to be more beneficial to a greater number of people The water development program is the key implementation portion of th state water plan and shall be administered to accomplish the objectives of th plan.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

85-1-603. Water development debt service fund created — coa severance tax allocated. (1) There is created a water development debt service fund within the debt service fund type established in 17-2-102.

(2) The state pledges and allocates and directs to be credited to the wate development debt service fund, as received, 1 ¼% of all money from time t time received from the coal severance tax collected under Title 15, chapter 35 and remaining after allocation of such tax to the trust fund established unde Article IX, section 5, of The Constitution of the State of Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 298, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), substituted "debt service fund within the debt service fund type" for "sinking account within the sinking fund" and in (2), substituted "debt service fund" fo "sinking account".

85-1-604. Water development state special revenue account created — revenues allocated — limitations on appropriations from account. (1) There is created a water development state special revenu account within the state special revenue fund established in 17-2-102.

(2) There shall be paid into the water development state special revenu account:

(a) all revenues of the works and other money as provided in 85-1-332;

(b) 30% of the interest income of the resource indemnity trust fund a provided in and subject to the conditions of 15-38-202;

(c) the excess of the coal severance tax proceeds allocated by 85-1-603 t the water development debt service fund above debt service requirements a provided in and subject to the conditions of 85-1-619;

(d) any principal and accrued interest received in repayment of a loa made from the proceeds of bonds issued under 85-1-617;

(e) any fees or charges collected by the department pursuant to 85-1-61 for the servicing of loans, including arrangements for obtaining security interests; and

(f) all interest income earned on proceeds of water development bonds.

(3) Appropriations may be made from the water development state specia revenue account for the following purposes and subject to the following conditions:

(a) An amount less than or equal to that paid into the account unde 85-1-332 and only that amount may be appropriated for the operation an

aintenance of state-owned projects and works. If the amount of money
ailable for appropriation under this subsection (3)(a) is greater than that
cessary for operation and maintenance expenses, the excess may be appro-
iated as provided in subsection (3)(b).

(b) An amount less than or equal to that paid into the account from the
source indemnity trust account plus any excess from subsection (3)(a) and
ly that amount may be appropriated from the account for:

(i) the rehabilitation of state-owned projects and works, including the
habilitation of spillways of state-owned dams;

(ii) the formulation of downstream emergency warning and evacuation
ans for state-owned dams;

(iii) the development of the hydropower potential of state-owned dams;

(iv) assistance in the implementation of the water reservations established
der 85-2-316 of conservation districts;

(v) the promotion of the development of offstream and tributary storage;

(vi) the promotion of joint state-tribal, state-federal, and state-tribal-federal
ter development;

(vii) administrative expenses, including but not limited to the salaries and
penses of personnel, equipment, office space, and other necessities incurred
the administration of the water development program except the adminis-
tion of loans and grants; and

(viii) any other expenditures that meet the policies and objectives of the
ate water development program.

(c) An amount less than or equal to that paid into the account from the
urces provided for in (c) through (f) of subsection (2) and only that amount
ay be appropriated from the account for loans and grants for water develop-
ent projects and activities; for administrative expenses, including but not
ited to the salaries and expenses of personnel, equipment, and office space;
the servicing of loans, including arrangements for obtaining security inter-
s; and for other necessities incurred in administering the loans and grants.

**History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 149, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 298,
1983; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 512, L. 1985.**

mpiler's Comments

985 Amendment: Inserted (2)(f); and near
inning of (3)(c), substituted "(c) through (f)"
"(c) through (e)".

983 Amendments: Chapter 149 inserted
(d) and (2)(e); in (3)(c), near beginning sub-
uted "sources provided for in (c) through (e)
ubsection (2)" for "water development sink-
account" and near end inserted "for the servicing of loans, including arrangements for obtaining security interests".

Chapter 298, in (1), (2), and (3), substituted "state special revenue account" for "earmarked account"; in (1), substituted "state special revenue fund" for "earmarked revenue fund"; in (2)(b), substituted "trust fund" for "trust account"; and in (2)(c), substituted "water development debt service fund" for "water development sinking account".

**85-1-605. Grants, loans, and bonds for state and local government
sistance.** (1) The department may recommend to the legislature that
nts and loans be made from coal severance tax proceeds deposited in the
ter development state special revenue account, that loans be made from
ter development bond proceeds deposited in the water development
count, and that coal severance tax bonds be authorized pursuant to Title
, chapter 5, part 7, to provide financial assistance to a department, agency,
ard, commission, or other division of state government or to a city, county,

or other political subdivision or local government body of the state. The legi lature may approve by appropriation or other appropriate means those gran and loans it finds consistent with the policies and purposes of the program.

(2) In addition to implementing those projects approved by the legislatur the department may request up to 10% of the funds available for grants fro the water development special revenue account in any biennium to be us for emergencies. These emergency projects must be approved by the depar ment and be defined as those projects which, if delayed until legislati approval can be obtained, will cause substantial damages or legal liability the project sponsor. In allocating such funds, the department shall inform t legislative finance committee of the legislature.

(3) The grants and loans provided for by this section may be made for t purchase, lease, development, or construction of water development projec and activities for the conservation, management, use, development, or prote tion of the water and related agricultural, land, fish, wildlife, and wat recreation resources in the state; for the purpose of feasibility and desig studies for such projects; for development of plans for and the rehabilitatio expansion, and modification of water development projects; for other wat development projects and activities that will enhance the water resources the state; and for similar purposes approved by the legislature.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 149, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 29 L. 1983; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 512, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (2).

1983 Amendments: Chapter 149, in middle of (1), inserted "and that coal severance tax bonds be authorized pursuant to Title 17, chapter 5, part 7, to provide financial assistance".

Chapter 298, in first sentence of (1), subst tuted "water development state special reven account" for "water development earmark account" and "water development account" f "water development clearance account".

85-1-606. Grants and loans to private persons. (1) To encourage th construction and development of water development projects and activitie the department may make grants and loans to private persons from fun appropriated from the water development state special revenue account an may make loans to private persons from the water development account.

(2) The department shall publicize the statutes and rules governing grant and loans to private persons for water development projects and activities, s and publicize application deadlines, and accept applications for grants an loans.

(3) The department shall review, evaluate, and select water developme projects and activities for which grants or loans may be awarded.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 298, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), substituted "water development state special revenue account" for "water development earmarked account" an "water development account" for "water deve opment clearance account".

85-1-607. Division of funds between water development project and activities. (1) The department shall recommend, to the extent possibl that water development projects and water development activities be funde equally when making recommendations to the legislature on loans and grant for state and local water development under 85-1-605.

(2) The department shall, to the extent possible, in approving grants and
ans to private persons fund water development projects and water develop-
ent activities equally.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-608. Applications for grants and loans to private persons. (1)
private person may apply for a grant or loan to finance a water develop-
ent project or activity to be constructed, developed, and operated in Mon-
na.

(2) An application for a loan or grant must be in the form prescribed by
e board and contain or be accompanied by any information necessary to
lequately describe the proposed project or activity and necessary for evalu-
ion of the proposed project or activity under the criteria set out in 85-1-609
ıd 85-1-610.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-609. Eligibility for a loan or grant to a private person. The
partment may not award a grant or loan to a private person unless the
partment finds, based on the application and the department's investigation
ıd evaluation of the proposal, that:

(1) the proposed water development project or activity:

(a) will promote, enhance, or advance the purpose, policies, and objectives
the water development program;

(b) will be constructed, developed, and operated within the state of Mon-
na;

(c) will be economically feasible. (A project or activity is economically fea-
ɔle if the project benefits exceed the project costs. The department shall
nsider only tangible benefits and costs in calculating economic feasibility.)

(d) will be an efficient use of natural resources including water, energy,
ɪd, and air. (An efficient use is one that minimizes waste.)

(e) will provide multipurpose facilities to the extent practicable;

(f) will comply with statutory and regulatory standards protecting the
ality of resources such as air, water, land, fish, wildlife, and recreational
portunities;

(g) will provide associated public benefits in addition to any private bene-
s the project or activity may provide; and

(h) is needed to accomplish the purpose for which the water development
oject or activity is proposed;

(2) the applicant has adequate financial resources to construct, operate,
d maintain the water development project or activity. The department shall
nsider financial resources from any source for which the applicant has qual-
ed, including a water development grant or loan.

(3) the applicant holds or can acquire all necessary lands, other than
blic lands, and interests therein and water rights necessary for the con-
uction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed water development
oject or activity;

(4) if the application is for a loan, the applicant is credit-worthy and able
d willing to enter into a contract with the department for loan repayment
d construction or development of the proposed water development project
activity; and

(5) if the application is for a grant, the applicant is able and willing enter into a contract with the department for construction or development the proposed water development project or activity.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

85-1-610. Evaluation of grants and loans to private persons. T department shall consider the following criteria and preferences in evaluati applications and selecting the recipients of grants and loans for water dev opment projects and activities that are eligible for funding under 85-1-609:

(1) The extent and desirability of the public benefits that will be provid must be considered.

(2) A water development project or activity that will be used as part of family farm shall be given preference. A family farm is one devoted primar to agriculture under the ownership and operation of a resident Monta family.

(3) A water development project or activity that will utilize or devel water reserved under 85-2-316 shall be given preference. An activity includ all necessary work associated with a project, beginning with application pr paration through the implementation of a water reservation by a qualifi state applicant.

(4) The department, to the extent practicable, shall attempt to achie geographic balance in the promotion of water development projects and acti ities through the awarding of loans and grants to private persons.

(5) The extent to which the water development project or activity w fully utilize water resources and promote the conservation and efficient use the water resource shall be evaluated and considered.

(6) Projects or activities that could not be accomplished without the assi tance of a loan or grant shall be given preference.

(7) The department shall give due consideration to any other factor tha in the department's judgment, is important to the evaluation of the wat development project or activity in light of the purposes, policies, and obje tives of the water development program.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 512, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3) inserted second sentence.

85-1-611. Department to solicit views. The department shall solic and consider in its evaluation of proposed projects and activities the views interested and affected departments, boards, agencies, commissions, and oth subdivisions of the state, including local political subdivisions, of the feder government, and of other interested and affected persons.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

85-1-612. Rulemaking authority. The board shall adopt rules:

(1) prescribing the form and content of applications for grants and loans;

(2) governing the application of the criteria for awarding loans and gran to private persons;

(3) providing for the servicing of loans including arrangements for obtai ing security interests and the establishment of reasonable fees or charges be made; and

(4) describing the terms and conditions for making grants and loans, the ecurity instruments, and the agreements necessary.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

ross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. part 3.

85-1-613. Limits on loans. (1) No loan for a water development project r activity may be made from the water development state special revenue ccount or water development account that exceeds the least of $200,000, 10% f the estimated total funds potentially available for loans in the water devel- pment state special revenue account and water development account in the iennium in which the loan will be made, or 80% of the fair market value of e security given therefor. In determining the fair market value for the ecurity given for a loan, the department shall consider appraisals made by ualified appraisers and other factors it considers important.

(2) The period for repayment of loans may not exceed 30 years.

(3) The board shall from time to time establish the interest rate at which ans may be made under this part.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 149, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 298, 1983.**

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 149, in (1), creased specified dollar amount loan limit ternative from $100,000 to $200,000.

Chapter 298, in first sentence of (1), substi- ted two references to the water development ate special revenue account for the water velopment earmarked account and substi- ted two references to the water development account for the water development clearance account.

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

Water development state special revenue account, 85-1-604.

Water development account, 85-1-617.

85-1-614. Limits on grants from water development state special evenue account. The maximum grant awarded to a private person may not ceed 5% of the estimated total funds potentially available in the water evelopment state special revenue account for grants in the biennium in hich the grant will be made or 25% of the total project cost, whichever is ss.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 298, L. 1983.**

mpiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted "state special enue account" for "earmarked account".

Cross-References

Water development state special revenue account, 85-1-604.

85-1-615. Security interests. The state has a lien upon a project con- ructed with money from the water development state special revenue count or water development account for the amount of the loan and inter- t due the state. This lien may attach to any project facilities, equipment, sements, real property, and property of any kind or nature owned by the btor, including all water rights. The department shall file with the county rk and recorder of each county in which a part of the project is located her a financing statement or a real estate mortgage covering the loan, its ount, terms, and a description of the security. The county clerk and corder shall record and index the lien as other liens are required by law to be recorded and indexed. The lien shall be valid until paid in full or otherwis discharged. The lien shall be foreclosed in accordance with applicable stat law governing foreclosure of mortgages and liens.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 298, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In first sentence, substituted "water development state special revenue account or water development account" for "water development earmarked or clearance account".

Cross-References

Water development state special revenu account, 85-1-604.

Water development account, 85-1-617.

85-1-616. Administration of loans and grants. The department shal

(1) administer the loan and grant program established by this part;

(2) service loans made or contract and pay for the servicing of loan including arrangements for obtaining security interests; and

(3) collect reasonable fees or charges for the servicing of loans, includin arrangements for obtaining security interests. The fees and charges must b deposited in the water development state special revenue account pursuant t 85-1-604.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 149, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 28 L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 149 inserted last sentence.

Chapter 281, in last sentence, substitute "water development state special revenu account" for "water development earmarke account".

85-1-617. Issuing bonds. (1) When authorized by the legislature an within the limits of the authorization and within the further limitation established in this section, the board of examiners may issue and sell wate development bonds of the state in the amount and manner it considers neces sary and proper to finance the water development loan program. The fu faith and credit and taxing powers of the state are pledged for the promp and full payment of all bonds so issued and interest and redemption pre miums payable thereon according to their terms.

(2) Each series of water development bonds may be issued by the boar of examiners, upon request of the board of natural resources and conserva tion, at public or private sale, in such denominations and forms, whether pay able to bearer with attached interest coupons or registered as to principal c as to both principal and interest, with such provisions for conversion c exchange and for the issuance of notes in anticipation of the issuance c definitive bonds, bearing interest at such rate or rates, maturing at such rat or rates, maturing at such time or times not exceeding 30 years from date c issue, subject to optional or mandatory redemption at such earlier times an prices and upon such notice, with such provisions for payment and discharg by the deposit of funds or securities in escrow for that purpose, and payab at the office of such banking institution or institutions within or outside th state, as the board of examiners shall determine subject to the limitatio contained in this section and 17-5-731.

(3) In the issuance of each series of water development bonds, the intere rates and the maturities and any mandatory redemption provisions there shall be established in such manner that the funds then specifically pledge

d appropriated by law to the water development debt service fund will in e judgment of the board of examiners be received in an amount sufficient each year to pay all principal, redemption premiums, and interest due and yable in that year with respect to that and all prior series of such bonds, cept outstanding bonds as to which the obligation of the state has been dis-arged by the deposit of funds or securities sufficient for their payment in cordance with the terms of the resolutions by which they are authorized to issued.

(4) In all other respects, the board of examiners is authorized to prescribe e form and terms of the bonds and notes and shall do whatever is lawful d necessary for their issuance and payment. Such bonds, notes, and any terest coupons appurtenant thereto must be signed by the members of the ard of examiners, and the bonds and notes must be issued under the great al of the state of Montana. The bonds, notes, and coupons may be executed th facsimile signatures and seal in the manner and subject to the limita-ons prescribed by law. The state treasurer shall keep a record of all such nds and notes issued and sold.

(5) There is created a water development account within the state special venue fund established in 17-2-102.

(6) All proceeds of bonds or notes issued under this section, other than funding bonds, must be deposited in the water development account estab-hed in subsection (5), except that any principal and accrued interest ceived in repayment of a loan made from the proceeds of bonds issued der this section must be deposited in the water development state special venue account pursuant to 85-1-604. All proceeds of refunding bonds must deposited in the water development debt service fund and applied to the yment and redemption of outstanding bonds issued under this section as rected by the board, whether at maturity or on any earlier date on which ey may be prepaid according to their terms.

(7) All actions taken by the board of examiners under this section or -1-619 must be authorized by a vote of a majority of the members of the ard of examiners.

istory: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 149, L. 1983; amd. Secs. 42, 55, Ch. , L. 1983; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 512, L. 1985.

mpiler's Comments

985 Amendment: At end of (2) inserted refer-e to 17-5-731; in (4) inserted reference to tes after each occurrence of "bonds"; near inning of (6) inserted "or notes" after "pro-ds of bonds".

983 Amendments — Composite: House Bill (Ch. 298, L. 1983) was entitled in part: "AN T TO GENERALLY REVISE LANGUAGE CODE SECTIONS DEALING WITH THE SUANCE OF BONDS IN ORDER THAT FERENCES TO THE TREASURY FUND RUCTURE CONFORM TO CHAPTER 28, WS OF 1981." Section 42 of Ch. 298, at end first sentence of 85-1-617(6) after "deposited the", substituted "water development debt vice fund" for "water development sinking ount". Chapter 149, in the same subsection of 1-617, substituted "water development ear-rked account pursuant to 85-1-604" for "water development sinking account and must be applied to the payment, redemption premiums, and interest on the particular bond issue from whose proceeds the loan was made". The Code Commissioner determined that the change made by Ch. 149 took precedence over that made by Ch. 298 because Ch. 149 made a substantive change whereas Ch. 298 substituted one term for its equivalent in the former treasury fund structure. Under the authority of sec. 55 of Ch. 298, the Code Commissioner then changed "water development earmarked account" to "water development state special revenue account" as that account was renamed by sec. 36 of Ch. 298.

Further changes made by Ch. 298 are as follows: in (3) and (6), substituted "water development debt service fund" for "water development sinking account"; in (5), substituted "water development account within the state special revenue fund" for "water development clearance account within the bond proceeds and insurance clearance fund"; and in (6), substituted "water development account" for "water developme clearance account".

85-1-618. Bond proceeds only for loans. Water development bon proceeds may be used only for the purpose of making loans as provided i the water development program.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-619. Debt service fund — pledge and administration of su ficient balance. (1) The legislature may levy, impose, assess, and pledge an appropriate to the water development debt service fund any tax, charge, fe rental, or other income from any designated source. The state reserves th right to modify from time to time the nature and amount of special taxes an other revenues pledged and appropriated to the water development debt se vice fund, provided that the aggregate resources so pledged and appropriate are determined by the legislature to be sufficient for the prompt and full pa ment of the principal of and interest and redemption premiums when due o all bonds payable from that fund and provided that the pledge of the full fait and credit and taxing powers of the state for the security of all such bon shall be and remain irrevocable until they are fully paid.

(2) Money in the water development debt service fund must be used t pay interest, principal, and redemption premiums when due and payable wit respect to water development bonds, and for bonds issued prior to 1985, t accumulate a reserve for the further security of such payments.

(3) After the reserve provided for in subsection (2) for bonds issued pri to 1985 has been accumulated in the water development debt service fun money at any time received in the water development debt service fund i excess of that amount must be transferred by the treasurer to the wat development state special revenue account.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 298, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 14, C 512, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near beginning of (2) before "to pay interest", deleted "first"; in (2) substituted "and for bonds issued prior to 1985" for "second", and at end of (2) deleted "to the amount required each month to meet those payments due within 12 months thereafter; and third, to restore the reserve to this amount after each payment"; near beginning of (3) inserted "for bonds issued prior to 1985", and deleted last sentence of (3) that read: "If the balance on hand at any time in the water development debt service fund is not sufficient to accumulate required reserves under subsection (2) and is not restored to the required amount within 3 months thereafter from funds specificall pledged and appropriated to the water develo ment debt service fund, the treasurer in acco dance with the pledge of the full faith and cred and taxing powers of the state shall transfer a amount sufficient to restore the required ba ance from the general fund to the water develo ment debt service fund."

1983 Amendment: Throughout section, su stituted "water development debt service fun for "water development sinking account"; and i first sentence of (3), substituted "water develo ment state special revenue account" for "wat development earmarked account".

85-1-620. Water development refunding bonds. (1) The board examiners may issue refunding bonds at such times and in such amounts, any, as may be necessary to pay principal or interest due that cannot be pai from funds then on hand in the water development debt service fund. Th board of examiners may also issue refunding bonds to refund outstandin bonds before maturity for the purpose of extending the maturities thereof s r as determined by the board of examiners to be necessary to assure that e funds then pledged to the water development debt service fund will be fficient for payment of principal and interest due in subsequent years. The oard of examiners may also issue refunding bonds to refund outstanding onds before maturity for the purpose of reducing the interest cost or the tal amount of principal and interest payable thereon.

(2) No refunding bonds may be issued and sold more than 3 months efore all bonds refunded thereby mature or are called for redemption unless e proceeds thereof, with any other funds in the water development debt ser- ce fund that are needed and available for the purpose or securities pur- ased from such proceeds and other funds, are deposited with a suitable anking institution within or outside the state, in escrow, for the retirement the refunded bonds at maturity or at a prior date or dates on which they ave been called for redemption in accordance with their terms, in an amount d in a manner sufficient under the provisions securing the refunded bonds, that the state's obligation to pay the same, from sources other than the crow fund, is discharged.

(3) No new debt may be created by the issuance of refunding bonds in cordance with this section, but such refunding bonds shall evidence the debt eviously created and shall be secured by the pledge of the full faith and edit and taxing powers of the state and by the further provisions of this art in the same manner as the bonds refunded thereby.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 298, L. 1983.**

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In two places in (1) and (2), bstituted "water development debt service nd" for "water development sinking account".

Cross-References

Bond issues, Title 17, ch. 5.

Water development debt service fund, 85-1-603.

85-1-621. Report to the legislature. The department shall prepare a ennial report to the legislature describing the status of the water develop- ent program. The report must describe ongoing projects and activities and ose which have been completed during the biennium. The report must iden- fy and rank in order of priority the projects for which the department esires to seek congressional authorization and funding and the efforts the epartment will undertake in attempting to secure such authorization and nding. The report must also describe proposed projects and activities for e coming biennium and recommendations for necessary appropriations. A py of the report shall be submitted to the president of the senate and the eaker of the house, to the members of the water policy committee estab- shed in 85-2-105, and to such other members of the legislature as may quest a copy.

History: **En. Sec. 22, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 573, L. 1985.**

ompiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted third sentence; d in fifth sentence, after "speaker of the use", inserted "to the members of the water policy committee established in 85-2-105", and after "other members", inserted "of the legislature".

85-1-622. Penalty. No member, officer, attorney, or other employee of e board or the department may, directly or indirectly, be the beneficiary of receive any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connec- on with any transaction or business under this part other than the salary, fee, or other compensation as he may receive as a member, officer, attorney or employee. A person convicted of violating any provision of this sectio shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $2,000 or be imprisoned for not t exceed 2 years, or both.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

85-1-623. Authorization of water development bonds. The legislature, through the enactment of this section by a two-thirds vote of th members of each house, authorizes the creation of state debt in an amoun not to exceed $10 million and the issuance and sale of water developmen bonds in this amount for the purpose of providing funds appropriated to th water development account for loans as provided in the water developmen program.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 507, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 298, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 512 L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Increased amount from $5 million to $10 million.

1983 Amendment: Substituted "water development account" for "water development clearance fund account".

Cross-References

State debt, Art. VIII, sec. 8, Mont. Const.

Bond issues, Title 17, ch. 5.

CHAPTER 2

SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER

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hapter Cross-References

Recreational use of streams, Title 23, ch. 2, art 3.

Part 1

General Provisions

85-2-101. Declaration of policy and purpose. (1) Pursuant to Article X of the Montana constitution, the legislature declares that any use of water s a public use and that the waters within the state are the property of the tate for the use of its people and are subject to appropriation for beneficial ses as provided in this chapter.

(2) A purpose of this chapter is to implement Article IX, section 3 (4) of he Montana constitution, which requires that the legislature provide for the dministration, control, and regulation of water rights and establish a system f centralized records of all water rights. The legislature declares that this ystem of centralized records recognizing and establishing all water rights is ssential for the documentation, protection, preservation, and future beneficial se and development of Montana's water for the state and its citizens and for he continued development and completion of the comprehensive state water lan.

(3) It is the policy of this state and a purpose of this chapter to encourage he wise use of the state's water resources by making them available for ppropriation consistent with this chapter and to provide for the wise utilization, development, and conservation of the waters of the state for the maxinum benefit of its people with the least possible degradation of the natural quatic ecosystems. In pursuit of this policy, the state encourages the development of facilities which store and conserve waters for beneficial use, for the naximization of the use of those waters in Montana, for the stabilization of tream flows, and for groundwater recharge.

(4) Pursuant to Article IX, section 3 (1) of the Montana constitution, it s further the policy of this state and a purpose of this chapter to recognize nd confirm all existing rights to the use of any waters for any useful or beneicial purpose.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-866.**

ross-References

Rights for useful or beneficial purpose recogized and confirmed, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. onst.

Water quality, Title 75, ch. 5.

Aquatic ecosystem protections, Title 75, ch. 7.

Policy considerations, 85-1-101.

Interpretation of title, 85-1-103.

State water plan, 85-1-203.

Department powers over state waters, 85-1-204.

Adjudication of water rights, Title 85, ch. 2, part 2.

Appropriations, permits, and certificates of water rights, Title 85, ch. 2, part 3.

Utilization of water, Title 85, ch. 2, part 4.

Ground water, Title 85, ch. 2, part 5.

85-2-102. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in thi chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Appropriate" means to divert, impound, or withdraw (including b stock for stock water) a quantity of water or, in the case of a public agency to reserve water in accordance with 85-2-316.

(2) "Beneficial use", unless otherwise provided, means:

(a) a use of water for the benefit of the appropriator, other persons, or th public, including but not limited to agricultural (including stock water) domestic, fish and wildlife, industrial, irrigation, mining, municipal, powe and recreational uses; and

(b) a use of water appropriated by the department for the state water leasing program under 85-2-141 and of water leased under a valid lease issued b the department under 85-2-141.

(3) "Board" means the board of natural resources and conservation provided for in 2-15-3302.

(4) "Certificate" means a certificate of water right issued by the department.

(5) "Change in appropriation right" means a change in the place of diversion, the place of use, the purpose of use, or the place of storage.

(6) "Declaration" means the declaration of an existing right filed with th department under section 8, Chapter 452, Laws of 1973.

(7) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(8) "Existing right" means a right to the use of water which would be protected under the law as it existed prior to July 1, 1973.

(9) "Groundwater" means any water beneath the land surface or beneat the bed of a stream, lake, reservoir, or other body of surface water, and whic is not a part of that surface water.

(10) "Permit" means the permit to appropriate issued by the departmen under 85-2-301 through 85-2-303 and 85-2-306 through 85-2-314.

(11) "Person" means an individual, association, partnership, corporation state agency, political subdivision, the United States or any agency thereof, o any other entity.

(12) "Political subdivision" means any county, incorporated city or town public corporation, or district created pursuant to state law or other publi body of the state empowered to appropriate water but not a private corporation, association, or group.

(13) "Waste" means the unreasonable loss of water through the design o negligent operation of an appropriation or water distribution facility or th application of water to anything but a beneficial use.

(14) "Water" means all water of the state, surface and subsurface, regardless of its character or manner of occurrence, including but not limited to geothermal water, diffuse surface water, and sewage effluent.

(15) "Water division" means a drainage basin as defined in 3-7-102.

(16) "Water judge" means a judge as provided for in Title 3, chapter 7.

(17) "Water master" means a master as provided for in Title 3, chapter 7.

(18) "Well" means any artificial opening or excavation in the ground, however made, by which groundwater is sought or can be obtained or through which it flows under natural pressures or is artificially withdrawn.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 192, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-867; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 327, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 552, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 573, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (2)(b) and (5) and deleted former (12) that read: """Slurry" means a mixture of water and insoluble material."

85-2-103. Measurement of water. (1) After July 1, 1899, a cubic foot of water (7.48 gallons) per second of time shall be the legal standard for the measurement of water in this state.

(2) Where water rights expressed in statutory or miner's inches have been granted, 100 statutory or miner's inches shall be considered equivalent to a flow of 2.5 cubic feet (18.7 gallons) per second, 200 statutory or miner's inches shall be considered equivalent to a flow of 5 cubic feet (37.4 gallons) per second, and this proportion shall be observed in determining the equivalent flow represented by any number of statutory or miner's inches.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not affect or change the measurement of water decreed by a court prior to July 1, 1899, but such decreed water shall be measured according to the law in force at the time such decree was made and entered.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, p. 126, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 4854, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7107, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7107, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-817, R.C.M. 1947; (2)Ap. p. Sec. 2, p. 126, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 4855, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7108, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7108, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-818, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 10, Ch. 185, L. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4877, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7132, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7132, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-843, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 3, p. 126, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 4856, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7109, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7109, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-819, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-817, 89-818, 89-819, 89-843(part).

Cross-References

Statement of claim, 85-2-224.

Final decree, 85-2-234.

Priority, 85-2-401.

85-2-104. Repealed. Sec. 24, Ch. 573, L. 1985.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 552, L. 1979.

85-2-105. Water policy committee. (1) There is a permanent water policy committee of the legislature. The committee consists of eight members. The senate committee on committees and the speaker of the house of representatives shall each appoint four members on a bipartisan basis. The committee shall elect its chairman and vice-chairman. The committee shall meet as often as necessary, including during the interim between sessions, to perform the duties specified within this section.

(2) On a continuing basis, the committee shall:

(a) advise the legislature on the adequacy of the state's water policy and of important state, regional, national, and international developments which affect Montana's water resources;

(b) oversee the policies and activities of the department of natural resources and conservation, other state executive agencies, and other state institutions, as they affect the water resources of the state; and

(c) communicate with the public on matters of water policy as well as the water resources of the state.

(3) On a regular basis, the committee shall:

(a) analyze and comment on the state water plan required by 85-1-203, when filed by the department;

(b) analyze and comment on the report of the status of the state's water development program required by 85-1-621, when filed by the department;

(c) analyze and comment on water-related research undertaken by any state agency, institution, college, or university;

(d) analyze, verify, and comment on the adequacy of and information contained in the water resources data management system maintained by the department under 85-2-112; and

(e) report to the legislature, not less than once every biennium.

(4) The environmental quality council shall provide staff assistance to the committee. The committee may contract with experts and consultants, in addition to receiving assistance from the environmental quality council, in carrying out its duties under this section.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 573, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Appointment and composition of joint subcommittees, 5-5-211.

Environmental Quality Council, Title 5, ch. 16.

85-2-106 through 85-2-110 reserved.

85-2-111. Department powers. The department may:

(1) enter into agreements with federal, state, or local agencies necessary to carry out this chapter;

(2) apply for, accept, administer, and expend funds, grants, gifts, and loans from the federal government or any other public or private source for the purposes of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-868(2).

Cross-References

Federal revenues and endowments, Title 17, ch. 3.

Contracts with the United States, 85-1-221.

85-2-112. Department duties. The department shall:

(1) enforce and administer this chapter and rules adopted by the board under 85-2-113, subject to the powers and duties of the supreme court under 3-7-204;

(2) prescribe procedures, forms, and requirements for applications, permits, certificates, claims of existing rights, and proceedings under this chapter and prescribe the information to be contained in any application, claim of existing right, or other document to be filed with the department under this chapter not inconsistent with the requirements of this chapter;

(3) establish and keep in its Helena office a centralized record system of all existing rights and a public record of permits, certificates, claims of existing rights, applications, and other documents filed in its office under this chapter;

(4) in cooperation with other state agencies, institutions, colleges, and universities, establish and maintain a centralized and efficient water resources

ata management system sufficient to make available and readily accessible, a usable format, to state agencies and other interested persons, information n the state's water resources, out-of-state water resources that affect the ate, existing and potential uses, and existing and potential demand. All her state agencies, institutions, and colleges and universities shall cooperate ith the department in the development and maintenance of this system.

(5) cooperate with, assist, advise, and coordinate plans and activities with e federal, state, and local agencies in matters relating to this chapter;

(6) upon request by any person, cooperate with, assist, and advise that erson in matters pertaining to measuring water or filing claims of existing ghts with a district court under this chapter;

(7) adopt rules necessary to reject, modify, or condition permit applica- ons in highly appropriated basins or subbasins as provided in 85-2-319.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-868(1); amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 697, L. 79; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 268, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 448, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 573, L. 85.

ompiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (4).

1983 Amendment: Deleted "declarations" fore "claims" twice in (2) and once in (3); in) (now (6)) after "filing" deleted "declarations ith the department or"; inserted (6) (now (7)).

1981 Amendment: Added "subject to the wers and duties of the supreme court under 7-204" to (1).

Cross-References

Water rights, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

Adjudication of water rights, Title 85, ch. 2, part 2.

Appropriations, permits, and certificates of water rights, Title 85, ch. 2, part 3.

85-2-113. Board powers and duties. (1) The board may prescribe fees r service charges for any public service rendered by the department under is chapter, including fees for the filing of applications or for the issuance f permits and certificates, for rulemaking hearings under 85-2-319, for dministrative hearings conducted under this chapter, for investigations con- rning permit revocation, for field verification of issued and completed per- its, and all change approvals. There shall be no fees for any action taken y the department at the request of the water judge or for the issuance of rtificates of existing rights.

(2) The board may adopt rules necessary to implement and carry out the urposes and provisions of this chapter. These rules may include but are not mited to rules to:

(a) govern the issuance and terms of interim permits authorizing an appli- ant for a regular permit under this chapter to begin appropriating water nmediately, pending final approval or denial by the department of the appli- ation for a regular permit;

(b) require the owner or operator of appropriation facilities to install and aintain suitable controlling and measuring devices, except that the board ay not require a meter on a water well outside of a controlled groundwater ea or proposed controlled groundwater area unless the maximum appropria- on of the well is in excess of 100 gallons a minute;

(c) require the owner or operator of appropriation facilities to report to e department the readings of measuring devices at reasonable intervals and file reports on appropriations; and

(d) regulate the construction, use, and sealing of wells to prevent the aste, contamination, or pollution of groundwater.

(3) The board shall adopt rules providing for and governing temporary emergency appropriations, without prior application for a permit, necessary to protect lives or property.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 485 L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-869; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 292, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 697, L. 1979 amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 448, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted existing (1) for the former text, which read: "The board may prescribe fees or service charges for any public service rendered by the department under this chapter, including fees for the filing of applications or for the issuance of permits and certificates. There shall be no fees for the filing of declarations or for any action taken by the department at the request of the water judge or for the issuance of certificates of existing rights."; in (2)(b) after "maximum" substituted "appropriation" for "yield".

Cross-References

Emergency rules, 2-4-303.

Water Courts, Title 3, ch. 7.

Water quality, Title 75, ch. 5.

Waste and contamination of ground water prohibited, 85-2-505.

85-2-114. Prevention of waste. (1) If the department ascertains, by a means reasonably considered sufficient by it, that a person is wasting water, using water unlawfully, or preventing water from moving to another person having a prior right to use the same, it may petition the district court supervising the distribution of water among appropriators from the source to:

(a) regulate the controlling works of an appropriation as may be necessary to prevent the wasting or unlawful use of water or to secure water to a person having a prior right to its use; or

(b) order the person wasting, unlawfully using, or interfering with another's rightful use of the water to cease and desist from doing so and to take such steps as may be necessary to remedy the waste, unlawful use, or interference.

(2) The department may attach to the controlling works a written notice, properly dated and signed, setting forth the fact that the controlling works have been properly regulated by it, which notice shall be legal notice to all persons interested in the appropriation or distribution of the water.

(3) The department may also direct its own attorney or request the attorney general or county attorney to bring suit to enjoin such waste, unlawful use, or interference.

History: En. Sec. 33, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-897; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Water Courts — jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 7, part 5.

When preliminary injunction may be granted, 27-19-201.

Department powers over state waters, 85-1-204.

85-2-115. Entry on land. Any employee or agent of the department authorized by the director may enter upon any land to carry out the purpose of this chapter, including but not limited to entry to make inspections the department considers necessary of proposed works, source of water, location of the proposed use, construction of works, and other inspections to ascertain whether or not persons are complying with this chapter. The department or its agent shall give reasonable notice to the landowner of its intention to enter upon the land. The department is responsible for actual damages done to any property.

History: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-898.

Cross-References
Special projects — entry on land, 85-1-406.

85-2-116. Legal assistance. (1) When requested by the department, the attorney general and the county attorneys within their respective counties shall perform legal services and conduct legal proceedings necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The department may also employ legal counsel to enforce this chapter and to conduct proceedings under it.

(2) If an appropriator who is a citizen of Montana becomes involved in a controversy to which any agency of the federal government or another state is a party, the department may in its discretion intervene as a party or provide necessary legal assistance to the citizen of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 35, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-899.

Cross-References
Attorney General — general duties, 2-15-501.
Negotiation with federal government, 85-2-703.

85-2-117 through 85-2-120 reserved.

85-2-121. Administrative proceedings. The Montana Administrative Procedure Act governs administrative proceedings conducted under parts 1 through 4 of this chapter, except that the common law and statutory rules of evidence shall apply only upon stipulation of all parties to a proceeding.

History: En. Sec. 36, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-100.

Cross-References
Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.
Evidence, Title 26.

85-2-122. Penalties. A person who violates or refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this chapter, any order of the department, or any rule of the board is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: En. Sec. 37, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-101; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 573, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments
1985 Amendment: Substituted "the provisions of this chapter" for "85-2-301, 85-2-402(1), and 85-2-403(3)".

Cross-References
Classification of offenses, 45-1-201.
Misdemeanor defined, 45-2-101.
When no penalty is specified, 46-18-212.

85-2-123. Deposit of fees and penalties. Except as provided in 85-2-124 and 85-2-241, all fees and penalties collected under this chapter shall be deposited in the water right appropriation account established in 85-2-318. All penalties or fines imposed by any court for a violation of this chapter shall be deposited in the general fund of the county where the court presides and shall be disposed of in the same manner as any other penalty or fine.

History: En. Sec. 38, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-102; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 448, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 24, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments
1985 Amendment: Near beginning of section, after "85-2-124", inserted "and 85-2-241".
1983 Amendment: Changed depositing of fees and penalties from state general fund to water right appropriation account established in 85-2-318.

Cross-References
Fund structure, 17-2-102.

85-2-124. Fees for environmental impact statements. (1) Whenever the department determines that the filing of an application (or a combination of applications) for a permit or approval under this chapter requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement as prescribed by the Montana Environmental Policy Act and the application (or combination of applications) involves the use of 4,000 or more acre-feet per year and 5.5 or more cubic feet per second of water, the applicant shall pay to the department the fee prescribed in this section. The department shall notify the applicant in writing within 90 days of receipt of a correct and complete application (or a combination of applications) if it determines that an environmental impact statement and fee is required.

(2) Upon notification by the department under subsection (1), the applicant shall pay a fee based upon the estimated cost of constructing, repairing, or changing the appropriation and diversion facilities as herein provided. The maximum fee that shall be paid to the department may not exceed the fees set forth in the following declining scale: 2% of the estimated cost up to $1 million; plus 1% of the estimated cost over $1 million and up to $20 million; plus ½ of 1% of the estimated cost over $20 million and up to $100 million; plus ¼ of 1% of the estimated cost over $100 million and up to $300 million; plus ⅛ of 1% of the estimated cost over $300 million. The fee shall be deposited in the state special revenue fund to be used by the department only to comply with the Montana Environmental Policy Act in connection with the application(s). Any amounts paid by the applicant but not actually expended by the department shall be refunded to the applicant.

(3) The department and the applicant may determine by agreement the estimated cost of any facility for purposes of computing the amount of the fee to be paid to the department by the applicant. The department may contract with an applicant for:

(a) the development of information by the applicant or a third party on behalf of the department and the applicant concerning the environmental impact of any proposed activity under an application;

(b) the division of responsibility between the department and an applicant for supervision over, control of, and payment for the development of information by the applicant or a third party on behalf of the department and the applicant under any such contract or contracts;

(c) the use or nonuse of a fee or any part thereof paid to the department by an applicant.

(4) Any payments made to the department or any third party by an applicant under any such contract or contracts shall be credited against any fee the applicant must pay hereunder. The department and the applicant may agree on additional credits against the fee for environmental work performed by the applicant at the applicant's own expense.

(5) No fee as prescribed by this section may be assessed against an applicant for a permit or approval if the applicant has also filed an application for a certificate of environmental compatibility or public need pursuant to the Montana Major Facility Siting Act and the appropriation or use of water involved in the application(s) for permit or approval has been or will be studied by the department pursuant to that act.

(6) This section shall apply to all applications, pending or hereinafter filed, for which the department has not, as of April 9, 1975, commenced writing an environmental impact statement. This section shall not apply to any application, the fee for which would not exceed $2,500.

(7) Failure to submit the fee as required by this section shall void the pplication(s).

(8) The department may in its discretion rely upon the environmental udies, investigations, reports, and assessments made by any other state gency or any person, including any applicant, in the preparation of its envi-onmental impact statement.

History: **En. 89-8-102.2 by Sec. 1, Ch. 356, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1977; R.C.M. 947, 89-8-102.2; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 448, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 73, L. 1985.**

ompiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) near end of first sen-nce reduced the threshhold for the applicabil-y of this section from 10,000 acre-feet or 15 bic feet per second to 4,000 acre-feet and 5.5 bic feet per second.

1983 Amendments: Chapter 277 substituted ference in (2) to state special revenue fund for ference to earmarked revenue fund.

Chapter 448, near end of (1), increased time eriod department has to notify applicant of requirement for environmental impact statement from 30 to 90 days.

Cross-References

Protection and improvement of environment, Art. IX, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Contracts, Title 28, ch. 2 and 3.

Environmental impact statements, Title 75, ch. 1, part 2.

Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, ch. 20.

85-2-125. Recovery of attorney fees by prevailing party. If a final ecision of the department on an application for a permit is appealed to dis-rict court, the district court shall award the prevailing party reasonable attor-ey fees.

History: **En. 89-8-100.1 by Sec. 11, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-100.1.**

ross-References

Attorneys' fees, Title 25, ch. 10, part 3.

85-2-126 through 85-2-130 reserved.

85-2-131. Application for change of watercourse name. (1) All pplications for the change of name of any watercourse or natural source of ater supply, including natural streams, dry coulees, springs, lakes, rivers, or reeks which lie wholly within the limits of one county must be made to the istrict court of the county where the watercourse or other natural source of ater supply, the name of which is proposed to be changed, or some part hereof is situated. The petition must state in ordinary and concise language:

(a) a description of the watercourse or other natural source of water upply, the name of which is proposed to be changed, identifying the same s near as may be by natural monuments;

(b) the present name of the stream or other natural source of water upply and the name to which the petitioners desire the same to be changed, ogether with the reasons for the desired change of name;

(c) the names of all persons or corporations owning real estate abutting pon or water rights upon the same whose titles appear of record in the office f the county clerk and recorder in the county in which the watercourse or ther natural source of water supply, or some part thereof, is situated.

(2) The petition must be signed by not less than 10 owners of real prop-rty abutting upon said watercourse or other natural source of water supply r owning water rights upon the same.

(3) The insufficiency of the petition in any of the above respects shall no be held to defeat the jurisdiction of the court.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 101, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9968, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9968, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-6.**

Cross-References

District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part 3.

Role and duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.

85-2-132. Change of watercourse name — public notice. Whe such petition is filed in the district court, the court or the judge thereof shal designate some newspaper of general circulation in the county, such as i most likely to give all parties interested notice of the proceedings, and shal order that notice be published therein as hereinafter provided, and in his dis cretion he may require any other and further notice that to him may seen reasonable and shall fix a time at which objections to the granting of the peti tion for the change of name shall be heard. A copy of the petition, togethe with a notice of the time set for hearing objections thereto, shall be publishe in the newspaper designated by the court or judge for that purpose at leas once a week for 4 successive weeks, and such other and further notice of th proceedings shall be given as the court or judge may in his discretion require.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 101, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9969, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9969, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-7.**

Cross-References

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, part 2.

85-2-133. Change of watercourse name — hearing. At the time se for hearing or at any time prior thereto, objections may be filed by any person who can, in such objections, show to the court or judge good reason against such change of name. The application and the objections must be heard at such time as the court or judge may appoint. On hearing, the court or judge may examine on oath any of the petitioners, remonstrants, objectors, or other persons touching the application and may make an order changing the name or dismissing the application as to the court or judge may seem right and proper.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 101, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9970, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9970, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-8.**

Cross-References

District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part 3.

85-2-134. Change of watercourse name — judgment to be filed with county clerk. If the change of name be ordered, a copy of the judgment, duly certified by the clerk of the court, shall be filed with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the watercourse or other natural source of water supply is situated, and the clerk of the court shall, annually, in the month of January, make a return to the office of the secretary of state of all changes of names made in the district court of his county under this section.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 101, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9971, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9971, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-9.**

Cross-References

Duties of Secretary of State, 2-15-401.

Role and duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.

85-2-135 through 85-2-140 reserved.

85-2-141. Water leasing program. (1) There is a water leasing program administered by the department on behalf of the state of Montana. Water leases issued under this program must be approved by the board.

(2) The department may acquire rights to water needed for leasing under this program through appropriation of water in its own name or by agreement with or purchase from another holder of water rights.

(3) Water for leasing under the water leasing program must be obtained from the following sources:

(a) any existing or future reservoir in a basin concerning which a temporary preliminary decree, a preliminary decree under 85-2-231, or a final decree under 85-2-234 has been entered;

(b) Fort Peck Reservoir, if an agreement between the department and the federal government concerning the acquisition of water and the sharing of revenues with the state is in effect;

(c) Tiber, Canyon Ferry, Hungry Horse, or Yellowtail Reservoirs if and for so long as there is an agreement between the department and the federal government concerning the acquisition of water and sharing of revenues with the state from one or more of these reservoirs; and

(d) any other existing or future federal reservoir:

(i) located in a basin concerning which a temporary preliminary decree, a preliminary decree under 85-2-231, or a final decree under 85-2-234 has been entered; and

(ii) for which and for so long as there is an agreement between the department and the federal government concerning the acquisition of water and the sharing of revenues with the state.

(4) Water may be leased for any beneficial use. The amount of water that can be leased under this program for all beneficial uses shall not exceed 50,000 acre-feet.

(5) The term of any lease may not exceed 50 years. A term may be extended up to another 50 years if the department again determines the desirability of leasing by applying the considerations set forth in subsection (7). In making such a redetermination, the department may require the completion of an environmental impact statement in accordance with subsection (6).

(6) The department shall require the completion of an environmental impact statement under the provisions of Title 75, chapter 1, for lease applications that would result in the consumption of 4,000 acre-feet a year or more and 5.5 cubic feet per second or more of water and for any other application for which an environmental impact statement is required by law. The department shall require the completion of an environmental impact statement whenever the cumulative effect of more than one application for a lease would constitute a probable significant environmental impact.

(7) Upon application by any person to lease water, the department shall make an initial determination of whether it is desirable for the department to lease water to the applicant. Such a determination of desirability shall be made solely on the following considerations:

(a) the content of the environmental impact statement, if required;

(b) whether there is sufficient water available under the water leasing program; and

(c) whether the criteria, except as to legislative approval, set forth in 85-2-311 have been satisfied.

(8) The department shall for any agreement require commercially reasonable terms and conditions, which may include the requirement that up to 25% of the water to be leased be made available to a potential user for any beneficial use upon payment by such user of the costs of tapping into and removing water from the applicant's project. The department may differentiate in pricing, depending on the proposed beneficial use of the water.

(9) The lease of water or the use of water under a lease does not constitute a permit as provided in 85-2-102 and does not establish a right to appropriate water within the meaning of Title 85, chapter 2, part 3.

(10) For purposes of the water leasing program established in this section, it is the intent of the legislature that the state act as a proprietor.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 573, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Departmental powers over state waters, 85-1-204.

Board powers and duties, 85-2-113.

Restrictions on right to appropriate waters, 85-2-301.

Reserved water not subject to leasing program, 85-2-316.

Part 2

Adjudication of Water Rights

Part Cross-References

Recreational use of streams, Title 23, ch. 2, part 3.

85-2-201 through 85-2-210. Repealed. Sec. 37, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

85-2-201. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-870.

85-2-202. En. Sec. 7, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-871.

85-2-203. En. Sec. 8, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 265, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 485, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-872.

85-2-204. En. Sec. 9, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 485, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-873.

85-2-205. En. Sec. 10, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 485, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-874.

85-2-206. En. Sec. 11, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-875.

85-2-207. En. Sec. 12, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 485, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-876.

85-2-208. En. Sec. 13, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-877.

85-2-209. En. Sec. 14, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-878.

85-2-210. En. Sec. 15, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-879.

85-2-211. Petition by attorney general. Within 20 days after May 11, 1979, the state of Montana upon relation of the attorney general shall petition the Montana supreme court to require all persons claiming a right within a water division to file a claim of the right as provided in 85-2-221.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Water rights, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

Water divisions, Title 3, ch. 7, part 1.

85-2-212. Order by supreme court. (1) The Montana supreme court hall within 10 days of the filing of the petition by the attorney general issue n order to file a statement of a claim of an existing water right in substanially the following form:

"WATER RIGHTS ORDER

FAILURE TO FILE A CLAIM AS REQUIRED BY LAW WILL RESULT N A CONCLUSIVE PRESUMPTION THAT THE WATER RIGHT OR LAIMED WATER RIGHT HAS BEEN ABANDONED. (This introductory entence shall be printed in not less than 12-point boldface type.) This order s notice of commencement of procedures for the general adjudication of xisting rights to the use of water and of the requirement to file a claim for ertain existing rights to the use of water. Every person, including but not mited to an individual, partnership, association, public or private corporaion, city or other municipality, county, state agency or the state of Montana, nd federal agency of the United States of America on its own behalf or as rustee for any Indian or Indian tribe, asserting a claim to an existing right o the use of water arising prior to July 1, 1973, is ordered to file a statement f claim to that right with the department no later than June 30, 1983. Claims for stock and individual as opposed to municipal domestic uses based pon instream flow or groundwater sources are exempt from this requirement; owever, claims for such uses may be voluntarily filed. Claims filed with the epartment in the Powder River Basin in a declaration filed pursuant to the rder of the department of natural resources and conservation or a district ourt issued pursuant to sections 8 and 9 of Chapter 452, Laws of 1973, or nder sections 3 and 4 of Chapter 485, Laws of 1975, are also exempt.

For further information, contact the department of natural resources and onservation, Helena, Montana, for a copy of the law and an explanation of t."

(2) Upon petition of the attorney general, the Montana supreme court hall issue the order called for in subsection (1) with a shorter claim filing eriod of not less than 1 year, subject to extension not beyond June 30, 1983, y the Montana supreme court upon petition of the attorney general, in those asins or subbasins where state adjudication jurisdiction is being or is likely o be challenged.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

ross-References

Water rights, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

Complete list of conclusive presumptions, 6-1-601.

Indian and federal water rights, Title 85, ch. 2, part 7.

85-2-213. Notice of order. To assure that all persons who may claim n existing water right are notified of the requirement to file a claim of that ight, the Montana supreme court shall give notice of the order as follows:

(1) It shall cause the order, printed in not less than 10-point type, to be laced in a prominent and conspicuous place in all daily newspapers of the tate and in at least one newspaper published in each county of the state vithin 30 days after the Montana supreme court order as provided in 5-2-212 and in April of 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983.

(2) It shall cause the order, in writing, to be placed in a prominent and onspicuous location in each county courthouse in the state within 30 days fter the Montana supreme court order as provided in 85-2-212.

(3) It shall provide a sufficient number of copies of the order to the county treasurers before October 15, 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982, and the county treasurers shall enclose a copy of the order with each statement of property taxes mailed in 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982. In the implementation of this subsection, the department shall provide reimbursement to each county treasurer for the reasonable additional costs incurred by the treasurer arising from the inclusion of the order required by this section. The department shall be reimbursed for such costs from the water right adjudication account created by 85-2-241.

(4) It shall provide copies of the order, in writing, to the press services with offices located in Helena within 30 days after the Montana supreme court order as provided in 85-2-212, and in April of 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983.

(5) It shall, under authority granted to the states by 43 U.S.C. 666, provide for service of the petition and order upon the United States attorney general or his designated representative.

(6) It may also in its discretion give notice of the order in any other manner that will carry out the purposes of this section.

(7) It may also in its discretion order that the department or the water judge assist the Montana supreme court in the carrying out of this section.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Due process of law guaranteed, Art. II, sec. 17, Mont. Const.

Water Judges, Title 3, ch. 7, part 2.

Property taxes — Treasurer to publish notice — manner of publication, 15-16-101.

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, part 2.

85-2-214. Commencement of action. (1) The action for the adjudication of all existing water rights under this part, part 7, and Title 3, chapter 7, is commenced with the issuing of the order by the Montana supreme court to file a statement of a claim of an existing water right as provided in 85-2-212. As to each claim, the action is considered filed in the judicial district of the county in which the diversion is made or, if there is a claimed right with no diversion, in the judicial district of the county in which the use occurs.

(2) The water judge shall monitor the claim filing procedure for claims within his water division and make any orders necessary to assure timely and accurate compliance with the claim filing procedure.

History: **En. Secs. 6, 20, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Water rights, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

Water Judges, Title 3, ch. 7, part 2.

85-2-215. Consolidation of matters. The water judge may consolidate all matters concerning the determination and interpretation of existing water rights within the water judge's division in any combination or groups of claims or matters for joint hearings or proceedings conducted by the water judge or water master in any location within the division. The water judge may make such consolidations as are necessary to administer the requirements of this part and part 7 in adjudicating claims of existing water rights.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Water Courts, Title 3, ch. 7.

85-2-216. Venue for water rights determinations. All matters concerning the determination and interpretation of existing water rights shall be brought before or immediately transferred to the water judge in the proper water division unless witnesses have been sworn and testimony has been taken by a district court prior to the date of the Montana supreme court order as provided in 85-2-212.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Water divisions, Title 3, ch. 7, part 1.

Water Courts — jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 7, part 5.

85-2-217. Suspension of adjudication. While negotiations for the conclusion of a compact under part 7 are being pursued, all proceedings to generally adjudicate reserved Indian water rights and federal reserved water rights of those tribes and federal agencies which are negotiating are suspended. The obligation to file water rights claims for those reserved rights is also suspended. This suspension shall be effective until July 1, 1987, as long as negotiations are continuing or ratification of a completed compact is being sought. If approval by the state legislature and tribes or federal agencies has not been accomplished by July 1, 1987, the suspension shall terminate on that date. Upon termination of the suspension of this part, the tribes and the federal agencies shall be subject to the special filing requirements of 85-2-702(3) and all other requirements of the state water adjudication system provided for in Title 85, chapter 2. Those tribes and federal agencies that choose not to negotiate their reserved water rights shall be subject to the full operation of the state adjudication system and may not benefit from the suspension provisions of this section.

History: **En. Sec. 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 268, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 667, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Changed 1985 to 1987 in two places.

1981 Amendment: Deleted "From the time of filing the petition required in 85-2-211 until July 1, 1982, and" from the beginning of the section; substituted "proceedings" for "actions" before "to generally adjudicate" in the first sentence; substituted "and federal reserved water rights of those tribes and federal agencies which are negotiating" for "from a source of water in question under this part" in the first sentence; deleted "unless an action is commenced or is pending by or on behalf of an Indian tribe to adjudicate water from that source other than as provided for in Title 85, chapter 2. In such case, the suspension is maintained only if the action is dismissed or if the parties to the action stipulate to the suspension during compact negotiations of all further proceedings in the action except the determination of jurisdictional issues and an order is so issued" after "are suspended" in the first sentence; added the last five sentences.

Cross-References

Jurisdiction on Indian lands, Title 2, ch. 1, part 3.

Reserved Water Rights Compact Commission, 2-15-212.

85-2-218 through 85-2-220 reserved.

85-2-221. Filing of claim of existing water right. (1) A person claiming an existing right, unless exempted under 85-2-222 or unless an earlier filing date is ordered as provided in 85-2-212, shall file with the department no later than June 30, 1983, a statement of claim for each water right asserted on a form provided by the department.

(2) The department shall file a copy of each statement of claim with the clerk of the district court for the judicial district in which the diversion is made or, if there is a claimed right with no diversion, the department shall

file a copy of the statement of claim with the clerk of the district court of the judicial district in which the use occurs.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Existing water rights, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

General duties of Clerk of District Court, 3-5-501.

Department duties, 85-2-112.

85-2-222. Exemptions. Claims for existing rights for livestock and individual as opposed to municipal domestic uses based upon instream flow or groundwater sources and claims for rights in the Powder River Basin included in a declaration filed pursuant to the order of the department or a district court issued under sections 8 and 9 of Chapter 452, Laws of 1973, or under sections 3 and 4 of Chapter 485, Laws of 1975, are exempt from the filing requirements of 85-2-221(1). Such claims may, however, be voluntarily filed.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

85-2-223. Public recreational uses. The department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall exclusively represent the public for purposes of establishing any prior and existing public recreational use in existing right determinations under this part, provided that the foregoing shall not exclude a federal governmental entity from representing the public for the purpose of establishing any prior and existing public recreational use in existing right determinations under this part. The foregoing shall not be construed in any manner as a legislative determination of whether or not a recreational use sought to be established prior to July 1, 1973, is or was a beneficial use.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Recreation, Title 23, ch. 2.

Beneficial use defined, 85-2-102.

Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks — powers and duties, 87-1-201.

85-2-224. Statement of claim. (1) The statement of claim for each right arising under the laws of the state and for each right reserved under the laws of the United States which has been actually put to use shall include substantially the following:

(a) the name and mailing address of the claimant;

(b) the name of the watercourse or water source from which the right to divert or make use of water is claimed, if available;

(c) the quantities of water and times of use claimed;

(d) the legal description, with reasonable certainty, of the point or points of diversion and places of use of waters;

(e) the purpose of use, including, if for irrigation, the number of acres irrigated;

(f) the approximate dates of first putting water to beneficial use for the various amounts and times claimed in subsection (c); and

(g) the sworn statement that the claim set forth is true and correct to the best of claimant's knowledge and belief.

(2) Any claimant filing a statement of claim under subsection (1) shall submit maps, plats, aerial photographs, decrees, or pertinent portions thereof, or other evidence in support of his claim. All maps, plats, or aerial photographs should show as nearly as possible to scale the point of diversion, place of use, place of storage, and other pertinent conveyance facilities.

(3) Any statement of claim for rights reserved under the laws of the United States which have not yet been put to use shall include substantially the following:

(a) the name and mailing address of the claimant;

(b) the name of the watercourse or water source from which the right to divert or make use of water is claimed, if available;

(c) the quantities of water claimed;

(d) the priority date claimed;

(e) the laws of the United States on which the claim is based; and

(f) the sworn statement that the claim set forth is true and correct to the best of claimant's knowledge and belief.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 667, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In introduction of (1) inserted "arising under the laws of the state and for each right reserved under the laws of the United States which has been actually put to use"; in (2) substituted "Any claimant filing a statement of claim under subsection (1)" for "The claimant"; and inserted (3).

Cross-References

Water rights, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

Beneficial use defined, 85-2-102.

Measurement of water, 85-2-103.

Department duties, 85-2-112.

Irrigation districts, Title 85, ch. 7.

85-2-225. Filing fee. (1) Each claim filed under 85-2-221 or 85-2-222 must be accompanied by a filing fee in the amount of $40, subject to the following exceptions:

(a) the total filing fees for all claims filed by one person in any one water court division may not exceed $480; and

(b) no filing fee is required accompanying a claim of an existing right that is included in a decree of a court in the state of Montana and which is accompanied by a copy of that decree or pertinent portion thereof.

(2) A claim that is exempt from the filing requirements of 85-2-221(1) but that is voluntarily filed must be accompanied by a filing fee in the amount of $40. Exempt claims for a single development with several uses if filed simultaneously may be accompanied by a filing fee in the amount of $40.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 253, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 268, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendments: Chapter 253 deleted "certified" before "copy" in (1)(b) and "or verified as otherwise ordered by the court" at the end of (1)(b).

Chapter 268 inserted "or 85-2-222" after "85-2-221" and substituted "must" for "shall" in (1); added subsection (2).

Cross-References

Board powers and duties, 85-2-113.

85-2-226. Abandonment by failure to file claim. The failure to file a claim of an existing right as required by 85-2-221 establishes a conclusive presumption of abandonment of that right.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Existing rights preserved, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

Complete list of conclusive presumptions, 26-1-601.

85-2-227. Claim to constitute prima facie evidence. A claim of an existing right filed in accordance with 85-2-221 constitutes prima facie proof of its content until the issuance of a final decree.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

Cross-References
Evidence, Title 26.

85-2-228 through 85-2-230 reserved.

85-2-231. Preliminary decree. (1) The water judge shall issue a preliminary decree. The preliminary decree shall be based on:

(a) the statements of claim before the water judge;

(b) the data submitted by the department;

(c) the contents of compacts approved by the Montana legislature and the tribe or federal agency or, lacking an approved compact, the filings for federal and Indian reserved rights; and

(d) any additional data obtained by the water judge. The preliminary decree shall be issued within 90 days after the close of the special filing period set out in 85-2-702(3) or as soon thereafter as is reasonably feasible. This section does not prevent the water judge from issuing an interlocutory decree or other temporary decree pursuant to 85-2-321 or if such a decree is otherwise necessary for the orderly administration of water rights prior to the issuance of a preliminary decree.

(2) A preliminary decree may be issued for any hydrologically interrelated portion of a water division, including but not limited to a basin, subbasin, drainage, subdrainage, stream, or single source of supply of water, at a time different from the issuance of other preliminary decrees or portions of the same decree.

(3) The preliminary decree shall contain the information and make the determinations, findings, and conclusions required for the final decree under 85-2-234. The water judge shall include in the preliminary decree the contents of a compact negotiated under the provisions of part 7 that has been approved by the legislature and the tribe or federal agency.

(4) If the water judge is satisfied that the report of the water master meets the requirements for the preliminary decree set forth in subsections (1) and (3), and is satisfied with the conclusions contained in the report, the water judge shall adopt the report as the preliminary decree. If the water judge is not so satisfied, he may, at his option, recommit the report to the master with instructions, or modify the report and issue the preliminary decree.

History: En. Secs. 22, 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 268, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 394, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 667, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapter 394 in (1)(d) near end after "temporary decree", inserted "pursuant to 85-2-321 or", and after "decree is", inserted "otherwise".

Chapter 667 near end of (3) after "agency", deleted "whether or not it has been ratified by congress".

1981 Amendment: Deleted "Within a reasonable time after the close of the filing period" at the beginning of (1); inserted subsection (1)(c); added the material beginning with "The preliminary decree shall be issued . . ." in (1)(d); inserted subsection (2); substituted "approved by the legislature and the tribe or federal agency" for "agreed upon by the parties to the compact" in (3).

Code Commissioner Correction: Because of rearrangement of sec. 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979, the Code Commissioner, 1979, added the words "negotiated under the provisions of part 7" to the last sentence of (2) (now (3)).

Cross-References
Water Judges, Title 3, ch. 7, part 2.
Duties of watermasters, 3-7-311.
Reserved Water Rights Compact Commission, Title 85, ch. 2, part 7.

85-2-232. Availability of preliminary decree. (1) The water judge shall send a copy of the preliminary decree to the department, and the water judge shall serve by mail a notice of availability of the preliminary decree to each person who has filed a claim of existing right and to the purchaser under contract for deed, as defined in 70-20-115, of property in connection with which a claim of existing right has been filed or, in the Powder River Basin, to each person who has filed a declaration of an existing right. The water judge shall enclose with the notice an abstract of the disposition of such person's claimed or declared existing right. The notice of availability shall also be served upon those issued or having applied for and not having been denied a beneficial water use permit pursuant to Title 85, chapter 2, part 3, those granted a reservation pursuant to 85-2-316, or other interested persons who request service of the notice from the water judge. The clerk or person designated by the water judge to mail the notice shall make a general certificate of mailing certifying that a copy of the notice has been placed in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to each party required to be served notice of the preliminary decree. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of due and legal notice of entry of decree.

(2) Any person may obtain a copy of the preliminary decree upon payment of a fee of $20 or the cost of printing, whichever is greater, to the water judge.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 526, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In first sentence of (1), after "existing right" inserted "and to the purchaser under contract for deed, as defined in 70-20-115, of property in connection with which a claim of existing right has been filed".

Cross-References

Duties of watermasters, 3-7-311.

Service, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Department duties, 85-2-112.

85-2-233. Hearing on preliminary decree. (1) Upon objection to the preliminary decree by the department, a person named in the preliminary decree, or any other person, for good cause shown, the department or such person is entitled to a hearing thereon before the water judge.

(2) If a hearing is requested, such request must be filed with the water judge within 90 days after notice of entry of the preliminary decree. The water judge may, for good cause shown, extend this time limit an additional 30 days if application for the extension is made within 90 days after notice of entry of the preliminary decree.

(3) The request for a hearing shall contain a precise statement of the findings and conclusions in the preliminary decree with which the department or person requesting the hearing disagrees. The request shall specify the paragraphs and pages containing the findings and conclusions to which objection is made. The request shall state the specific grounds and evidence on which the objections are based.

(4) Upon expiration of the time for filing objections and upon timely receipt of a request for a hearing, the water judge shall notify each party named in the preliminary decree that a hearing has been requested. The water judge shall fix a day when all parties who wish to participate in future proceedings must appear or file a statement. The water judge shall then set a date for a hearing. The water judge may conduct individual or consolidated hearings. A hearing shall be conducted as for other civil actions. At the order

of the water judge a hearing may be conducted by the water master, who shal prepare a report of the hearing as provided in M.R.Civ.P., Rule 53(e).

(5) Failure to object under subsection (1) to a compact negotiated an ratified under 85-2-702 or 85-2-703 bars any subsequent cause of action in th water court.

(6) If the court sustains an objection to a compact, it may declare th compact void. The agency of the United States, the tribe, or the Unite States on behalf of the tribe party to the compact shall be permitted months after the court's determination to file a statement of claim, as provided in 85-2-224, and the court shall thereafter issue a new preliminar decree in accordance with 85-2-231; provided, however, that any party to compact declared void may appeal from such determination in accordanc with those procedures applicable to 85-2-235, and the filing of a notice o appeal shall stay the period for filing a statement of claim as required unde this subsection.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 268, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 667 L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (5) and (6).

1981 Amendment: Increased the additional time extension from 30 to 90 days in (2).

Cross-References

Due process, Art. II, sec. 17, Mont. Const.

Duties of watermasters, 3-7-311.

Administrative proceedings, 85-2-121.

85-2-234. Final decree. (1) The water judge shall, on the basis of the preliminary decree and on the basis of any hearing that may have been held enter a final decree affirming or modifying the preliminary decree. If n request for a hearing is filed within the time allowed, the preliminary decree automatically becomes final, and the water judge shall enter it as the fina decree.

(2) The terms of a compact negotiated and ratified under 85-2-702 must be included in the final decree without alteration unless an objection is sustained pursuant to 85-2-233; provided that the court may not alter or amend any of the terms of a compact except with the prior written consent of the parties in accordance with applicable law.

(3) The final decree shall establish the existing rights and priorities within the water judge's jurisdiction of persons required by 85-2-221 to file a claim for an existing right, of persons required to file a declaration of existing rights in the Powder River Basin pursuant to an order of the department or a district court issued under sections 8 and 9 of Chapter 452, Laws of 1973, and of any federal agency or Indian tribe possessing water rights arising under federal law, required by 85-2-702 to file claims.

(4) The final decree shall state the findings of fact, along with any conclusions of law, upon which the existing rights and priorities of each person, federal agency, and Indian tribe named in the decree are based.

(5) For each person who is found to have an existing right arising under the laws of the state of Montana, the final decree shall state:

(a) the name and post-office address of the owner of the right;

(b) the amount of water, rate, and volume, included in the right;

(c) the date of priority of the right;

(d) the purpose for which the water included in the right is used;

(e) the place of use and a description of the land, if any, to which the right is appurtenant;

(f) the source of the water included in the right;

(g) the place and means of diversion;

(h) the inclusive dates during which the water is used each year;

(i) any other information necessary to fully define the nature and extent of the right.

(6) For each person, tribe, or federal agency possessing water rights arising under the laws of the United States, the final decree shall state:

(a) the name and mailing address of the holder of the right;

(b) the source or sources of water included in the right;

(c) the quantity of water included in the right;

(d) the date of priority of the right;

(e) the purpose for which the water included in the right is currently used, if at all;

(f) the place of use and a description of the land, if any, to which the right is appurtenant;

(g) the place and means of diversion, if any; and

(h) any other information necessary to fully define the nature and extent of the right, including the terms of any compacts negotiated and ratified under 85-2-702.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 667, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (2); in (3) inserted "and of any federal agency or Indian tribe possessing water rights arising under federal law, required by 85-2-702 to file claims"; in (4) inserted "federal agency, and Indian tribe"; in (5) inserted "arising under the laws of the state of Montana"; and inserted (6).

Cross-References

Enforcement of final decree, 3-7-212.

Water Courts — jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 7, part 5.

85-2-235. Appeals from final decree. A person whose existing rights and priorities are determined in the final decree may appeal the determination only if:

(1) he requested a hearing and appeared and entered objections to the preliminary decree; or

(2) his rights as determined in the preliminary decree were altered as the result of a hearing requested by another person.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Enforcement of final decree, 3-7-212.

85-2-236. Certificate of water right. (1) When a final decree is entered, the water judge shall send a copy to the department. The department shall on the basis of the final decree issue a certificate of water right to each person decreed an existing right. The original of the certificate shall be sent to the person to whom the right is decreed. The department shall keep a copy of the certificate in its office in Helena.

(2) The department shall provide to the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein the point of diversion or place of use is located quarterly reports and an annual summary report of all certificates of water right issued by the department within the county.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 448, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), after "sent to the" substituted "person to whom the right is decreed" for "county clerk and recorder of the county where the point of diversion or place of use is located for recordation"; deleted last sentence of (1), which read: "After recordation, the clerk and recorder shall send the certificate to the person to whom the right is decreed."; and inserted (2).

Cross-References

Role and duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.

Procedure to record documents, 7-4-2617.

Department duties, 85-2-112.

Certificate of water rights — permit process 85-2-315.

85-2-237 through 85-2-240 reserved.

85-2-241. Water right adjudication account. There is established water right adjudication account in the state special revenue fund of the stat treasury. All fees collected under this section and 85-2-232 shall be deposite in the account to pay the expenses incurred by the state for administerin this part, part 7, and Title 3, chapter 7.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

85-2-242. Expenses to be borne by state. All expenses incurred b the state as a result of this part, part 7, and Title 3, chapter 7, are to be pai from the water right adjudication account in the state special revenue fun established in 85-2-241. Expenses include but are not limited to the salarie and expenses of personnel, equipment, office space, and other necessitie incurred in administering this part, part 7, and Title 3, chapter 7. If sufficient revenue is not available from the state special revenue fund, the expense shall be paid from the state's general fund.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted references to state special revenue fund for references to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

85-2-243. Department assistance to water judges. The department, subject to the direction of the water judge, shall, without cost to the judicial districts wholly or partly within his water division:

(1) provide such information and assistance as may be required by the water judge to adjudicate claims of existing rights;

(2) establish information and assistance programs to aid claimants in the filing of claims for existing rights required by 85-2-221;

(3) conduct field investigations of claims that the water judge in consultation with the department determines warrant investigation; and

(4) provide the water judge with all information in its possession bearing upon existing rights, including all declarations filed with and all information gathered by the department with respect to existing rights in the Powder River Basin.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Department duties, 85-2-112.

Part 3

Appropriations, Permits, and Certificates of Water Rights

rt Cross-References
Recreational use of streams, Title 23, ch. 2, t 3.

85-2-301. Right to appropriate. (1) After July 1, 1973, a person may t appropriate water except as provided in this chapter. A person may only propriate water for a beneficial use.

(2) (a) Only the department may appropriate water by permit in either of e following instances:

(i) for transport outside the following river basins:

(A) the Clark Fork River and its tributaries to its confluence with Lake end Oreille in Idaho;

(B) the Kootenai River and its tributaries to its confluence with Kootenay ake in British Columbia;

(C) the St. Mary River and its tributaries to its confluence with the dman River in Alberta;

(D) the Little Missouri River and its tributaries to its confluence with ake Sakakawea in North Dakota;

(E) the Missouri River and its tributaries to its confluence with the ellowstone River in North Dakota; and

(F) the Yellowstone River and its tributaries to its confluence with the issouri River in North Dakota; or

(ii) whenever water in excess of 4,000 acre-feet a year and 5.5 cubic feet per cond, for any use, is to be consumed.

(b) Water for these purposes or in these amounts may be leased from the partment by any person under the provisions of 85-2-141.

(3) A right to appropriate water may not be acquired by any other ethod, including by adverse use, adverse possession, prescription, or estopel. The method prescribed by this chapter is exclusive.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 485, 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-880(1); d. Sec. 3, Ch. 573, L. 1985.

mpiler's Comments
1985 Amendment: Inserted (2).

oss-References
State water plan, 85-1-203.
"Appropriate" defined, 85-2-102.
"Beneficial use" defined, 85-2-102.
Penalties, 85-2-122.
Priority, 85-2-401.

85-2-302. Application for permit. Except as otherwise provided in (1) rough (3) of 85-2-306, a person may not appropriate water or commence nstruction of diversion, impoundment, withdrawal, or distribution works erefor except by applying for and receiving a permit from the department. he application shall be made on a form prescribed by the department. The partment shall make the forms available through its offices and the offices the county clerk and recorders. The department shall return a defective plication for correction or completion, together with the reasons for returng it. An application does not lose priority of filing because of defects if the plication is corrected, completed, and refiled with the department within 30 days after its return to the applicant or within a further time as the depar ment may allow. If an application is not corrected and completed within days or within a further time as the department allows, up to 3 months, th priority date of the application shall be the date of refiling the applicatio with the corrections with the department. An application not corrected withi 3 months shall be terminated.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 48 L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-880(2 amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 448, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Near beginning of first sentence changed reference from (1) and (2) to (1) through (3) of 85-2-306; in last sentence changed correction period for application to 3 month from 18 months.

Cross-References

Department duties, 85-2-112.

Priority, 85-2-401.

85-2-303. Permit for conversion of nonproductive oil or gas wel A person who desires to convert a nonproductive oil or gas well to a wate well shall file a notice of completion or apply for a permit, depending on th maximum appropriation of the well, as otherwise provided in this chapte The date of appropriation shall be the date of filing the notice of completio or the application for a permit.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 48 L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-880(6 amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 448, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: After "water well" deleted "may do so immediately but"; and after "maximum" substituted "appropriation" for "yield".

Cross-References

Abandoned oil and gas wells — reclamation Title 82, ch. 10, part 4.

Measurement of water, 85-2-103.

Priority, 85-2-401.

Production of water from oil and gas wells — hearings — jurisdiction of Board, 85-2-510.

85-2-304. Appropriation by state board of land commissioners The state board of land commissioners may, through the department of natu ral resources and conservation, at its discretion, appropriate any available waters for use upon state lands and authorize the construction of irrigation works for these lands. The appropriation shall be made in the same way and under the same laws as those governing the appropriation of water by indi viduals.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 85, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 2254, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 1965, R.C.M 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 113, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2018.**

Cross-References

Development of state lands — types of developments, 77-1-605.

Department powers over state waters 85-1-204.

Construction of works by Department, 85-1-206.

85-2-305. Appropriation permit for reservoir. A person intending to appropriate water by means of a reservoir shall apply for a permit as prescribed in this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-889.**

85-2-306. Exceptions to permit requirements. (1) Groundwater may be appropriated only by a person who has either exclusive property rights in he groundwater development works or the written consent of the person with hose property rights. Outside the boundaries of a controlled groundwater rea, a permit is not required before appropriating groundwater by means of well or developed spring with a maximum appropriation of less than 100 allons per minute. Within 60 days of completion of the well or developed pring and appropriation of the groundwater for beneficial use, the appropriaor shall file a notice of completion with the department on a form provided y the department at its offices and at the offices of the county clerk and ecorders. Upon receipt of the notice, the department shall review the notice nd may, before issuing a certificate of water right, return a defective notice or correction or completion, together with the reasons for returning it. A otice does not lose priority of filing because of defects if the notice is corected, completed, and refiled with the department within 30 days or within further time as the department may allow, not to exceed 6 months. If a otice is not corrected and completed within the time allowed, the priority late of appropriation shall be the date of refiling a correct and complete otice with the department. A certificate of water right may not be issued ntil a correct and complete notice has been filed with the department. The riginal of the certificate shall be sent to the county clerk and recorder in the ounty where the point of diversion or place of use is located for recordation. The department shall keep a copy of the certificate in its office in Helena. After recordation, the clerk and recorder shall send the certificate to the ppropriator. The date of filing of the notice of completion is the date of riority of the right.

(2) An appropriator of groundwater by means of a well or developed pring, first put to beneficial use between January 1, 1962, and July 1, 1973, vho did not file a notice of completion, as required by laws in force prior to April 14, 1981, with the county clerk and recorder shall file a notice of comletion, as provided in subsection (1) of this section, with the department to erfect the water right. The filing of a claim of existing water right pursuant o 85-2-221 is sufficient notice of completion under this subsection. The priorty date of the appropriation shall be the date of the filing of a notice as proided in subsection (1) of this section or the date of the filing of the claim f existing water right. An appropriation under this subsection is an existing ight, and a permit is not required; however, the department shall acknowldge the receipt of a correct and complete filing of a notice of completion, xcept that for an appropriation of less than 100 gallons per minute, the lepartment shall issue a certificate of water right.

(3) A permit is not required before constructing an impoundment or pit nd appropriating water for use by livestock if the maximum capacity of the mpoundment or pit is less than 15 acre-feet and the appropriation is less han 30 acre-feet per year and is from a source other than a perennial flowing tream and the impoundment or pit is to be constructed on and will be accesible to a parcel of land that is owned or under the control of the applicant nd that is 40 acres or larger. As used in this subsection, a perennial flowing tream means a stream which historically has flowed continuously at all easons of the year, during dry as well as wet years. However, within 60 days fter constructing the impoundment or pit, the appropriator shall apply for permit as prescribed by this part. Upon receipt of a correct and complete pplication for a stockwater provisional permit, the department shall then

automatically issue a provisional permit. If the department determines afte a hearing that the rights of other appropriators have been or will be adversel affected, it may revoke the permit or require the permittee to modify th impoundment or pit and may then make the permit subject to such terms conditions, restrictions, or limitations it considers necessary to protect th rights of other appropriators.

(4) A person may also appropriate water without applying for or prior t receiving a permit under rules adopted by the board under 85-2-113.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 485 L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-880(5) (7); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 30, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 160, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 357, L. 1981 amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 448, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 499, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) inserted first sentence.

1983 Amendment: Inserted second sentence of (2), dealing with existing water right under 85-2-221; in third sentence of (2) after "section" inserted "or the date of the filing of the claim of existing water right"; in (3) after "the appropriation is" inserted "less than 30 acre-feet per year and is".

1981 Amendments: Chapter 30 inserted "and the impoundment or pit is to be constructed on and will be accessible to a parcel of land that is owned or under the control of the applicant and that is 40 acres or larger" in the middle of (3).

Chapter 160 substituted "within 60 days after" for "before" in the third sentence of (3); inserted the fourth sentence in (3); substituted "after a hearing" for "after processing the application" in the last sentence of (3); substituted "it may revoke the permit or require the permittee to modify the impoundment or pit and may then make" for "it may require the applicant t modify the construction of the impoundment o pit and issue" in the last sentence of (3).

Chapter 357 inserted "or developed spring" after "well" in two places in (1); substitute "maximum appropriation of less than 100 gallons per minute" for "maximum yield of less than 100 gallons a minute" in the first (now second) sentence of (1); inserted "with the department" after "notice of completion" in the second (now third) sentence of (1); substituted "the department shall review the notice and may, before issuing a certificate of water right, return a defective notice for correction or completion, together with the reasons for returning it" for "the department shall automatically issue a certificate of water rights" in the third (now fourth) sentence of (1); inserted the fourth (now fifth), fifth (now sixth), and sixth (now seventh) sentences in (1); inserted subsection (2).

Cross-References

Ground water, Title 85, ch. 2, part 5.

85-2-307. Notice of application. (1) (a) Upon receipt of a proper application for a permit, the department shall prepare a notice containing the facts pertinent to the application and shall publish the notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the source once a week for 2 consecutive weeks.

(b) Before the last date of publication, the department shall also serve the notice by first-class mail upon:

(i) an appropriator of water or applicant for or holder of a permit who, according to the records of the department, may be affected by the proposed appropriation;

(ii) any purchaser under contract for deed, as defined in 70-20-115, of property that, according to the records of the department, may be affected by the proposed appropriation; and

(iii) any public agency that has reserved waters in the source under 85-2-316.

(c) The department may, in its discretion, also serve notice upon any state agency or other person the department feels may be interested in or affected by the proposed appropriation.

(d) The department shall file in its records proof of service by affidavit of the publisher in the case of notice by publication and by its own affidavit in the case of service by mail.

(2) The notice shall state that by a date set by the department (not less than 15 days or more than 60 days after the last date of publication) persons may file with the department written objections to the application.

(3) The requirements of subsections (1) and (2) of this section do not apply if the department finds, on the basis of information reasonably available to it, that the appropriation as proposed in the application will not adversely affect the rights of other persons.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 485, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-881; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 357, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 448, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 526, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 448, in (1)(a), reduced notice from 3 to 2 weeks; and in (2) reduced time of first filing from 30 to 15 days after notice.

Chapter 526, at end of (1)(b)(i), deleted "A notice shall also be served upon"; and inserted (1)(b)(ii).

1981 Amendment: Substituted "first-class" for "certified" before "mail" in the second sentence of (1) (now (1)(b)).

Cross-References

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, part 2.

Service, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Changes in appropriation rights, 85-2-402.

Transfer of appropriation rights, 85-2-403.

85-2-308. Objections. (1) An objection to an application must be filed by the date specified by the department under 85-2-307(2).

(2) The objection must state the name and address of the objector and facts tending to show that there are no unappropriated waters in the proposed source, that the proposed means of appropriation are inadequate, that the property, water rights, or interests of the objector would be adversely affected by the proposed appropriation, that the proposed use of water is not a beneficial use, or that the proposed use will interfere unreasonably with other planned uses or developments for which a permit has been issued or for which water has been reserved.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-882; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 448, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted existing (2), for former text, which read: "The objection must state the name and address of the objector and facts tending to show that there are no unappropriated waters in the proposed source, that the proposed means of appropriation are inadequate, that the property, rights, or interests of the objector would be adversely affected by the proposed appropriation, or the objector may state any other objections to the proposed appropriation he considers pertinent."

Cross-References

Administrative proceedings, 85-2-121.

Changes in appropriation rights, 85-2-402.

Transfer of appropriation rights, 85-2-403.

85-2-309. Hearings on objections — jurisdiction. (1) If the department determines that an objection to an application for a permit or change approval under 85-2-402 states a valid objection, it shall hold a public hearing on the objection within 60 days from the date set by the department for the filing of objections, after serving notice of the hearing by certified mail upon the applicant and the objector, unless the department certifies an issue to the district court for determination by a water judge under subsection (2). The department may consolidate hearings if more than one objection is filed to an application. The department shall file in its records proof of the service by affidavit of the department.

(2) (a) At any time prior to commencement or before the conclusion of a hearing as provided in subsection (1), the department may in its discretion certify to the district court all factual and legal issues involving the adjudication or determination of the water rights at issue in the hearing, including but not limited to issues of abandonment, quantification, or relative priority dates. If the department fails to certify an issue as provided in this section after a timely request by a party to the hearing, the department shall include its denial to certify as part of the record of the hearing.

(b) Upon determination of the issues certified to it by the department, the court shall remand the matter to the department for further processing of the application under this chapter.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply in the case of a matter considered at a hearing under this section pursuant to 85-2-316 or 85-2-322.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-883; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 596, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1), in first sentence, after "permit", inserted "or change approval under 85-2-402" and after "valid objection", deleted "to the issuance of the permit" and at end of first sentence inserted final clause concerning certification to district court; and inserted (2) and (3).

Cross-References

Duties of chief water judge, 3-7-223.

Water courts — jurisdiction, 3-7-501.

Service, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Administrative proceedings, 85-2-121.

85-2-310. Action on application. (1) The department shall grant, deny, or condition an application for a permit in whole or in part within 120 days after the last date of publication of the notice of application if no objections have been received and within 180 days if a hearing is held or objections have been received. However, in either case the time may be extended upon agreement of the applicant, or, in those cases where an environmental impact statement must be prepared or in other extraordinary cases, not more than 60 days upon order of the department. If the department orders the time extended, it shall serve a notice of the extension and the reasons therefor by certified mail upon the applicant and each person who has filed an objection as provided by 85-2-308.

(2) However, an application may not be approved in a modified form or upon terms, conditions, or limitations specified by the department or denied, unless the applicant is first granted an opportunity to be heard. If no objection is filed against the application but the department is of the opinion that the application should be approved in a modified form or upon terms, conditions, or limitations specified by it or that the application should be denied, the department shall prepare a statement of its opinion and the reasons therefor. The department shall serve a statement of its opinion by certified mail upon the applicant, together with a notice that the applicant may obtain a hearing by filing a request therefor within 30 days after the notice is mailed. The notice shall further state that the application will be modified in a specified manner or denied, unless a hearing is requested.

(3) The department may cease action upon an application for a permit and return it to the applicant when it finds that the application is not in good faith or does not show a bona fide intent to appropriate water for a beneficial

se. An application returned for any of these reasons shall be accompanied y a statement of the reasons for which it was returned, and there shall be o right to a priority date based upon the filing of the application. Returning n application pursuant to this subsection shall be deemed a final decision of e department.

(4) For all applications filed after July 1, 1973, the department shall find hat an application is not in good faith or does not show a bona fide intent) appropriate water for a beneficial use if:

(a) an application is not corrected and completed as required by 85-2-302;

(b) the appropriate filing fee is not paid;

(c) the application does not document:

(i) a beneficial use of water;

(ii) the proposed place of use of all water applied for;

(iii) for an appropriation of 4,000 acre-feet a year or more and 5.5 cubic eet per second or more, a detailed project plan including, but not limited to, reasonable time line for the completion of the project and the actual appliation of the water to a beneficial use, which may not exceed 10 years from e date of application, detailing when and how much water will be put to a eneficial use;

(iv) for appropriations not covered in subsection (4)(c)(iii), a general roject plan stating when and how much water will be put to a beneficial use; nd

(v) if the water applied for is to be appropriated above that which will be sed solely by the applicant or if it will be marketed by the applicant to other sers, information detailing:

(A) each person who will use the water and the amount of water each erson will use;

(B) the proposed place of use of all water by each person;

(C) the nature of the relationship between the applicant and each person sing the water; and

(D) each firm contractual agreement for the specified amount of water for ach person using the water; or

(d) the appropriate environmental impact statement fee, if any, is not aid as required by 85-2-124.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 20, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, h. 416, L. 1977; Sec. 89-884, R.C.M. 1947 (3)En. Sec. 16, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 70, L. 1977; Sec. 89-880, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-880(3), 89-884; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 357, . 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 399, L. 1985.

ompiler's Comments

1985 Amendment — Applicability: Inserted (1).

Section 3, Ch. 399, L. 1985, read: "This act pplies retroactively, within the meaning of -2-109, to all applications filed after July 1, 973."

1981 Amendment: Substituted "objections ave been received" for "hearing is held" after if no" in the first sentence of (1); inserted "or objections have been received" after "if a hearing is held" at the end of the first sentence of (1).

Cross-References

Service, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Fees for environmental impact statements, 85-2-124.

Priority, 85-2-401.

85-2-311. Criteria for issuance of permit. (1) Except as provided in ubsections (2) through (4), the department shall issue a permit if the appliant proves by substantial credible evidence that the following criteria are et:

(a) there are unappropriated waters in the source of supply:

(i) at times when the water can be put to the use proposed by the applicant;

(ii) in the amount the applicant seeks to appropriate; and

(iii) throughout the period during which the applicant seeks to appropriate the amount requested is available;

(b) the water rights of a prior appropriator will not be adversely affected;

(c) the proposed means of diversion, construction, and operation of th appropriation works are adequate;

(d) the proposed use of water is a beneficial use;

(e) the proposed use will not interfere unreasonably with other planne uses or developments for which a permit has been issued or for which wate has been reserved.

(2) The department may not issue a permit for an appropriation of 4,00 or more acre-feet of water a year and 5.5 or more cubic feet per second o water unless the applicant proves by clear and convincing evidence that:

(a) the criteria in subsection (1) are met;

(b) the rights of a prior appropriator will not be adversely affected;

(c) the proposed appropriation is a reasonable use. Such a finding shall b based on a consideration of the following:

(i) the existing demands on the state water supply, as well as projecte demands such as reservations of water for future beneficial purposes, including municipal water supplies, irrigation systems, and minimum streamflows for the protection of existing water rights and aquatic life;

(ii) the benefits to the applicant and the state;

(iii) the effects on the quantity and quality of water for existing beneficia uses in the source of supply;

(iv) the availability and feasibility of using low-quality water for the purpose for which application has been made;

(v) the effects on private property rights by any creation of or contribution to saline seep; and

(vi) the probable significant adverse environmental impacts of the propose use of water as determined by the department pursuant to Title 75, chapte 1, or Title 75, chapter 20.

(3) (a) The state of Montana has long recognized the importance of conserving its public waters and the necessity to maintain adequate water supplies for the state's water requirements, including requirements for reserved water rights held by the United States for federal reserved lands and in trust for the various Indian tribes within the state's boundaries. Although the state of Montana also recognizes that, under appropriate conditions, the out-of-state transportation and use of its public waters are not in conflict with the public welfare of its citizens or the conservation of its waters, the criteria in this subsection (3) must be met before out-of-state use may occur.

(b) The department may not issue a permit for the appropriation of water for withdrawal and transportation for use outside the state unless the applicant proves by clear and convincing evidence that:

(i) depending on the volume of water diverted or consumed, the applicable criteria and procedures of subsection (1) or (2) are met;

(ii) the proposed out-of-state use of water is not contrary to water conservation in Montana; and

(iii) the proposed out-of-state use of water is not otherwise detrimental to the public welfare of the citizens of Montana.

(c) In determining whether the applicant has proved by clear and convincing evidence that the requirements of subsections (3)(b)(ii) and (3)(b)(iii) are met, the department shall consider the following factors:

(i) whether there are present or projected water shortages within the state of Montana;

(ii) whether the water that is the subject of the application could feasibly be transported to alleviate water shortages within the state of Montana;

(iii) the supply and sources of water available to the applicant in the state where the applicant intends to use the water; and

(iv) the demands placed on the applicant's supply in the state where the applicant intends to use the water.

(d) When applying for a permit or a lease to withdraw and transport water for use outside the state, the applicant shall submit to and comply with the laws of the state of Montana governing the appropriation, lease, and use of water.

(4) An appropriation, diversion, impoundment, use, restraint, or attempted appropriation, diversion, impoundment, use, or restraint contrary to the provisions of this section is invalid. No officer, agent, agency, or employee of the state may knowingly permit, aid, or assist in any manner such unauthorized appropriation, diversion, impoundment, use, or other restraint. No person or corporation may, directly or indirectly, personally or through an agent, officer, or employee, attempt to appropriate, divert, impound, use, or otherwise restrain or control waters within the boundaries of this state except in accordance with this section.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-885; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 357, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 448, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 706, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 573, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) near beginning, after "(2)", changed "and (3)" to "through (4)"; in (2) reduced the threshold for issuance of a permit under this subsection from 10,000 acre-feet or 15 cubic feet per second to 4,000 acre-feet and 5.5 cubic feet per second and substituted "the applicant proves by clear and convincing evidence that" for "it affirmatively finds"; in (2)(b) at beginning, deleted "the applicant has proven by clear and convincing evidence that"; after (2)(c)(ii) (formerly (2)(a)(iii)(B)), deleted former (2)(a)(iii)(C) that read: "the economic feasibility of the project"; in (2)(c)(iii) after "quality", deleted "and potability"; inserted (2)(c)(iv); deleted former (2)(b) that read: "A permit for an appropriation for a diversion for a consumptive use of 10,000 or more acre-feet of water a year or 15 or more cubic feet per second of water under this subsection may not be issued unless the department petitions the legislature and the legislature affirms the findings of the department"; inserted (3); and in (4) inserted "use" after "impoundment" three times and after "impound" once, and in first sentence at end, changed "null and void" to "invalid".

Temporary Changes Made Permanent: Section 7, Ch. 706, L. 1983, provided that the amendments made by Ch. 706 were to terminate on July 1, 1985. Section 23, Ch. 573, L. 1985, amended sec. 7, Ch. 706, L. 1983, to provide that only one section (Ch. 706, sec. 4), that established the Select Committee on Water Marketing, would terminate on July 1, 1985. Thus, the amendments to this section made by Ch. 706, L. 1983 (set forth below in the 1983 amendment note), are now permanent, except insofar as the section was further amended in 1985.

1983 Amendments: Chapter 448, in (1)(b) after "the" inserted "water".

Chapter 706 made the following changes: at beginning of (1), inserted "Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3)"; at end of (1), after "if" inserted "the applicant proves by substantial credible evidence that the following criteria are met"; deleted former (6) and (7), which read: "(6) an applicant for an appropriation of 10,000 acre-feet a year or more and 15 cubic feet per second or more proves by clear and convincing evidence that the rights of a prior appropriator will not be adversely affected;

(7) except as provided in subsection (6), the applicant proves by substantial credible evidence the criteria listed in subsections (1) through (5)."; and inserted (2) and (3) (now (4)).

1981 Amendment: Substituted "diversion, construction, and operation of the appropriation works" for "diversion or construction" in (3) (now (1)(c)); substituted "and" for "or" after "a year or more" in (6) (now deleted); added subsection (7) (now deleted).

Cross-References

Declaration of policy and purpose, 85-2-101.

Definition of beneficial use, 85-2-102.

Controlled ground water areas — permits to appropriate, 85-2-508.

85-2-312. Terms of permit. (1) The department may issue a permit for less than the amount of water requested, but in no case may it issue a permit for more water than is requested or than can be beneficially used without waste for the purpose stated in the application. The department may require modification of plans and specifications for the appropriation or related diversion or construction. The department may issue a permit subject to terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations it considers necessary to satisfy the criteria listed in 85-2-311, and it may issue temporary or seasonal permits. A permit shall be issued subject to existing rights and any final determination of those rights made under this chapter.

(2) The department may limit the time for commencement of the appropriation works, completion of construction, and actual application of the water to the proposed beneficial use. In fixing those time limits, the department shall consider the cost and magnitude of the project, the engineering and physical features to be encountered, and, on projects designed for gradual development and gradually increased use of water, the time reasonably necessary for that gradual development and increased use. For good cause shown by the permittee, the department may in its discretion reasonably extend time limits.

(3) The original of the permit shall be sent to the permittee, and a copy shall be kept in the office of the department in Helena.

(4) The department shall provide to the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein the point of diversion or place of use is located quarterly reports and an annual summary report of all water right permits, certificates, and change approvals issued by the department within the county.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-886; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 448, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 573, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) in third sentence, at beginning changed "It" to "The department" and after "necessary", substituted "to satisfy the criteria listed in 85-2-311" for "to protect the rights of other appropriators".

1983 Amendment: In (3), after "sent to the" substituted "permittee" for "county clerk and recorder in the county where the point of diversion or place of use is located for recordation"; deleted last sentence of (3), which read: "After recordation, the clerk and recorder shall send the permit to the permittee."; and inserted (4).

Cross-References

Role and duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.

85-2-313. Provisional permit. A permit issued prior to a final determination of existing rights is provisional and is subject to that final determination. The amount of the appropriation granted in a provisional permit shall be reduced or modified where necessary to protect and guarantee existing rights determined in the final decree. A person may not obtain any vested right to an appropriation obtained under a provisional permit by virtue of construction of diversion works, purchase of equipment to apply water, planting of crops, or other action where the permit would have been denied or modified if the final decree had been available to the department.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-880(4).

Cross-References
Priority, 85-2-401.

85-2-314. Revocation or modification of permit. If the work on an appropriation is not commenced, prosecuted, or completed within the time stated in the permit or an extension thereof or if the water is not being applied to the beneficial use contemplated in the permit or if the permit is otherwise not being followed, the department may, after notice, require the permittee to show cause why the permit should not be modified or revoked. If the permittee fails to show sufficient cause, the department may modify or revoke the permit.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-887; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 448, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments
1983 Amendment: Near end of section after "should not be" inserted "modified or"; after "may" inserted "modify or".

Cross-References
Due process, Art. II, sec. 17, Mont. Const.
Beneficial use defined, 85-2-102.

85-2-315. Certificate of water right. (1) Upon actual application of water to the proposed beneficial use within the time allowed, the permittee shall notify the department that the appropriation has been properly completed. The department may then inspect the appropriation, and if it determines that the appropriation has been completed in substantial accordance with the permit, it shall issue the permittee a certificate of water right. The original of the certificate shall be sent to the permittee, and a duplicate shall be kept in the office of the department in Helena.

(2) The department shall provide to the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein the point of diversion or place of use is located quarterly reports and an annual summary report of all certificates of water right issued by the department within the county.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-888; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 448, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments
1983 Amendment: In (1), after "sent to the" substituted "permittee" for "county clerk and recorder in the county wherein the point of diversion or place of use is located for recordation"; deleted last sentence of (1), which read: "After recordation, the clerk and recorder shall send the certificate to the appropriator."; substituted existing (2) for former text, which read: "Except as provided in 85-2-313, a certificate of water right in a particular source may not be issued prior to a general determination under part 2 of this chapter of existing rights in that source."

Cross-References
Role and duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.
Department duties, 85-2-112.
Certificate of water right, 85-2-236.

85-2-316. Reservation of waters. (1) The state or any political subdivision or agency thereof or the United States or any agency thereof may apply to the board to reserve waters for existing or future beneficial uses or to maintain a minimum flow, level, or quality of water throughout the year or at such periods or for such length of time as the board designates.

(2) Water may be reserved only for existing or future beneficial uses in the following river basins:

(a) the Clark Fork River and its tributaries to its confluence with Lake Pend Oreille in Idaho;

(b) the Kootenai River and its tributaries to its confluence with Kootenay Lake in British Columbia;

(c) the St. Mary River and its tributaries to its confluence with the Oldman River in Alberta;

(d) the Little Missouri River and its tributaries to its confluence with Lake Sakakawea in North Dakota;

(e) the Missouri River and its tributaries to its confluence with the Yellowstone River in North Dakota; and

(f) the Yellowstone River and its tributaries to its confluence with the Missouri River in North Dakota.

(3) Upon receiving an application, the department shall proceed in accordance with 85-2-307 through 85-2-309. After the hearing provided in 85-2-309, the board shall decide whether to reserve the water for the applicant. The department's costs of giving notice, holding the hearing, conducting investigations, and making records incurred in acting upon the application to reserve water, except the cost of salaries of the department's personnel, shall be paid by the applicant. In addition, a reasonable proportion of the department's cost of preparing an environmental impact statement shall be paid by the applicant unless waived by the department upon a showing of good cause by the applicant.

(4) (a) The board may not adopt an order reserving water unless the applicant establishes to the satisfaction of the board:

(i) the purpose of the reservation;

(ii) the need for the reservation;

(iii) the amount of water necessary for the purpose of the reservation;

(iv) that the reservation is in the public interest.

(b) In determining the public interest under subsection (4)(a)(iv), the board may not adopt an order reserving water for withdrawal and transport for use outside the state unless the applicant proves by clear and convincing evidence that:

(i) the proposed out-of-state use of water is not contrary to water conservation in Montana; and

(ii) the proposed out-of-state use of water is not otherwise detrimental to the public welfare of the citizens of Montana.

(c) In determining whether the applicant has proved by clear and convincing evidence that the requirements of subsections (4)(b)(i) and (4)(b)(ii) are met, the board shall consider the following factors:

(i) whether there are present or projected water shortages within the state of Montana;

(ii) whether the water that is the subject of the application could feasibly be transported to alleviate water shortages within the state of Montana;

(iii) the supply and sources of water available to the applicant in the state where the applicant intends to use the water; and

(iv) the demands placed on the applicant's supply in the state where the applicant intends to use the water.

(d) When applying for a reservation to withdraw and transport water for use outside the state, the applicant shall submit to and comply with the laws of the state of Montana governing the appropriation, lease, use, and reservation of water.

(5) If the purpose of the reservation requires construction of a storage or diversion facility, the applicant shall establish to the satisfaction of the board that there will be progress toward completion of the facility and accomplishment of the purpose with reasonable diligence in accordance with an established plan.

(6) The board shall limit any reservations after May 9, 1979, for maintenance of minimum flow, level, or quality of water that it awards at any point in a stream or river to a maximum of 50% of the average annual flow of record on gauged streams. Ungauged streams can be allocated at the discretion of the board.

(7) After the adoption of an order reserving waters, the department may reject an application and refuse a permit for the appropriation of reserved waters or may, with the approval of the board, issue the permit subject to such terms and conditions it considers necessary for the protection of the objectives of the reservation.

(8) Any person desiring to use water reserved to a conservation district for agricultural purposes shall make application for such use with the district, and the district upon approval of the application must inform the department of the approved use. The department shall maintain records of all uses of water reserved to conservation districts and be responsible, when requested by the districts, for rendering technical and administrative assistance within the department's staffing and budgeting limitations in the preparation and processing of such applications for the conservation districts. The department shall, within its staffing and budgeting limitations, complete any feasibility study requested by the districts within 12 months of the time the request was made. The board shall extend the time allowed to develop a plan identifying projects for utilizing a district's reservation so long as the conservation district makes a good faith effort, within its staffing and budget limitations, to develop a plan.

(9) A reservation under this section shall date from the date the order reserving the water is adopted by the board and shall not adversely affect any rights in existence at that time.

(10) The board shall, periodically but at least once every 10 years, review existing reservations to ensure that the objectives of the reservation are being met. Where the objectives of the reservation are not being met, the board may extend, revoke, or modify the reservation.

(11) The board may modify an existing or future order originally adopted to reserve water for the purpose of maintaining minimum flow, level, or quality of water, so as to reallocate such reservation or portion thereof to an applicant who is a qualified reservant under this section. Reallocation of reserved water may be made by the board following notice and hearing wherein the board finds that all or part of the reservation is not required for its purpose and that the need for the reallocation has been shown by the applicant to outweigh the need shown by the original reservant. Reallocation of reserved water shall not adversely affect the priority date of the reservation, and the reservation shall retain its priority date despite reallocation to a different entity for a different use. The board may not reallocate water reserved under this section on any stream or river more frequently than once every 5 years.

(12) Nothing in this section vests the board with the authority to alter a water right that is not a reservation.

(13) The department shall undertake a program to educate the public, other state agencies, and political subdivisions of the state as to the benefits of the reservation process and the procedures to be followed to secure the reservation of water. The department shall provide technical assistance to

other state agencies and political subdivisions in applying for reservations under this section.

(14) Water reserved under this section is not subject to the state water leasing program established under 85-2-141.

History: **En. Sec. 26, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-890; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 689, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 186, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 357, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 573, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (2); inserted (4)(b) through (4)(d); and inserted (13) and (14).

1981 Amendments: Chapter 186 inserted "when requested by the districts" before "for rendering technical and administrative assistance" in (7) (now (8)); inserted "preparation and" before "processing of such applications" in the middle of (7) (now (8)); added last two sentences of (7) (now (8)).

Chapter 357 added the last sentence of (2) (now (3)).

Cross-References

Board powers and duties, 85-2-113.

Reservations within Missouri River Basin, 85-2-331.

Suspension of action, 85-2-603.

Reservations, 85-2-605.

Conservancy districts — general provisions, Title 85, ch. 9, part 1.

85-2-317. Limitation on appropriation of ground water. (1) After May 7, 1979, no application for a permit to appropriate ground water in excess of 3,000 acre feet per year may be granted, except pursuant to an act of the legislature permitting the specific appropriation.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to any permit to appropriate ground water for which application has been made but which has not been granted as of May 7, 1979.

(3) This section does not apply to appropriations by municipalities for municipal use or to appropriations for public water supplies as defined in 75-6-102 or to appropriations for the irrigation of cropland owned and operated by the applicant.

(4) Any person, association, corporation, or other entity that applies for a permit to appropriate ground water, singularly or collectively, for the purpose of circumventing this section is punishable by a fine not exceeding $5,000.

History: **En. Secs. 2, 4, Ch. 631, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Public water supply, Title 75, ch. 6, part 1.

85-2-318. Water right appropriation account. There is established a water right appropriation account in the state special revenue fund of the state treasury. All fees collected as provided in 85-2-113 shall be deposited in the account to help pay the expenses incurred by the department for administering this part, part 1, part 4, and part 5 of chapter 2, Title 85.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 357, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

85-2-319. Permit action in highly appropriated basins or subbasins. (1) The legislature may by law preclude permit applications, or the department may by rule reject permit applications or modify or condition permits issued in a highly appropriated basin or subbasin.

(2) A rule may be adopted under this section only upon a petition signed by at least 25% or 10, whichever is less, of the users of water in the source of supply within a basin or subbasin. The petition must be in a form as prescribed by the department and must allege facts showing that throughout or at certain times of the year or for certain beneficial uses:

(a) there are no unappropriated waters in the source of supply;

(b) the rights of prior appropriators will be adversely affected; or

(c) further uses will interfere unreasonably with other planned uses or developments for which a permit has been issued or for which water has been reserved.

(3) Within 60 days after submission of a petition, the department shall:

(a) deny the petition in writing, stating its reasons for denial;

(b) inform the petitioners that the department must study the allegations further before denying or proceeding further with the petition; or

(c) initiate rulemaking proceedings in accordance with 2-4-302 through 2-4-305.

(4) Title 2, chapter 4, parts 1 through 4, govern rulemaking proceedings conducted under this section, except that in addition to the notice requirements of those parts, the department notice of the rulemaking hearing must be published at least once in each week for 3 successive weeks, not less than 30 days before the date of the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which the source is located. The department shall serve by mail a copy of the notice, not less than 30 days before the hearing, upon each person or public agency known from the examination of the records of the department to be a claimant, appropriator, or permitholder of water in the source.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 448, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Department duties, 85-2-112.

Board powers and duties, 85-2-113.

85-2-320 reserved.

85-2-321. Milk River Basin — suspension of action on permits — proposal — priority in adjudication process. (1) (a) In order to balance the need for the continued development of Montana's water and for protection of existing rights in the Milk River Basin, the department may suspend action on a class of applications or may close a source in the basin and refuse to accept a class of applications, or both, for a permit under this part to appropriate from that source in the basin.

(b) Suspension or closure, or both, may only be proposed by the department.

(c) The proposal must state the source in the basin and class of applications for which suspension or closure, or both, is being proposed and any of the following allegations:

(i) that the frequency of occurrence of unappropriated waters is such that:

(A) any new appropriation from the source for the class of applications will adversely affect the rights of a prior appropriation from the source; or

(B) any new appropriation from the source for the class of applications will interfere unreasonably with another planned use or development for which a permit has been given or for which water has been reserved in th source; or

(ii) that significant disputes or enforcement problems regarding priority c rights or amounts or duration of water in use by appropriators are in progres or will arise.

(2) After April 8, 1985, the chief water judge shall make issuance of temporary preliminary decree in the Milk River Basin the highest priority i the adjudication of existing water rights pursuant to Title 85, chapter 2, par 2.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 524, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 394, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments
1985 Amendment: Inserted (2).

85-2-322. Hearing — order. (1) The department shall conduct a hearing on the proposed suspension or closure, or both. Notice of the hearing must be published at least once in each week for 3 successive weeks, not less than 30 days before the date of the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which the source is located. The department shall serve by mail a copy of the notice and proposal not less than 30 days before the hearing upon each person or public agency known from the examination of the records of the department to be a claimant, appropriator, or permitholder of water in the source.

(2) The department may by order suspend action on and shall close the source and refuse to accept a class of applications if it finds on the basis of the hearing that there is substantial evidence in support of the allegations required by 85-2-321 to be contained in the proposal.

(3) As part of fulfilling the requirements of 2-4-623, the order must define the source and must state the class of applications to which the suspension or closure, or both, applies.

(4) Upon adoption of the order, the department shall refuse to accept any application for a permit under this part for the class of application for which closure is ordered under this section and 85-2-321. If the order suspends action on pending applications, the department shall notify the applicant that action on his application is suspended.

(5) Upon notice under 85-2-307 of intent to combine the hearings under 85-2-309 with the hearings under this section, the department may suspend action on pending applications of the class until the hearing is conducted under this section and, as part of its final order, may grant, deny, or condition the applications under 85-2-306(2), 85-2-310, and 85-2-311 or continue the suspension under this section.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 524, L. 1981.

85-2-323. Request to modify suspension — order. (1) A person or public agency may request that an order be modified or revoked. The request must contain allegations supported by substantial evidence showing that the criteria in 85-2-311 can be met for an application or a class of applications from the source. If not so supported, the department may reject the request without a hearing.

(2) The department may by order after a hearing modify or revoke any order made as provided in 85-2-321 and 85-2-322 upon such notice and in such manner as is reasonable under the circumstances.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 524, L. 1981.

85-2-324 through 85-2-330 reserved.

85-2-331. Reservations within Missouri River basin. (1) The state r any agency or political subdivision thereof or the United States or any agency thereof that desires to apply for a reservation of water in the Missouri River basin shall file an application pursuant to 85-2-316 no later than July , 1989.

(2) Subject to legislative appropriation, the department shall provide technical and financial assistance to other state agencies and political subdivisions n applying for reservations within the Missouri River basin.

(3) Before December 31, 1991, the board shall make a final determination n accordance with 85-2-316 on all applications filed before July 1, 1989, for eservations of water in the Missouri River basin.

(4) Water reservations approved by the board under this section have a priority date of July 1, 1985. The board shall by order establish the relative priority of applications approved under this section.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 573, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, HB 952, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) and (3) changed deadline for filing applications from July 1, 1987, to July 1, 1989; and in (3) changed deadline for final board determination from December 31, 1989, to December 31, 1991.

Part 4

Utilization of Water

85-2-401. Priority. (1) As between appropriators, the first in time is the first in right. Priority of appropriation does not include the right to prevent changes by later appropriators in the condition of water occurrence, such as the increase or decrease of streamflow or the lowering of a water table, artesian pressure, or water level, if the prior appropriator can reasonably exercise his water right under the changed conditions.

(2) Priority of appropriation made under this chapter dates from the filing of an application for a permit with the department, except as otherwise provided in 85-2-301 through 85-2-303, 85-2-306, 85-2-310(3), and 85-2-313.

(3) Priority of appropriation perfected before July 1, 1973, shall be determined as provided in part 2 of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 27, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-891; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Existing rights to use of waters for any useful or beneficial purpose recognized and confirmed, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

Action for damage to water supply caused by metal mine, 82-4-355.

Declaration of policy and purpose, 85-2-101.

Final decree, 85-2-234.

85-2-402. Changes in appropriation rights. (1) An appropriator may not make a change in an appropriation right except as permitted under this section and with the approval of the department or, if applicable, of the legislature.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) through (5), the department shall approve a change in appropriation right if the appropriator proves by substantial credible evidence that the following criteria are met:

(a) The proposed use will not adversely affect the water rights of other persons or other planned uses or developments for which a permit has been issued or for which water has been reserved.

(b) The proposed means of diversion, construction, and operation of the appropriation works are adequate.

(c) The proposed use of water is a beneficial use.

(3) The department may not approve a change in purpose of use or place of use of an appropriation of 4,000 or more acre-feet of water a year and 5.5 or more cubic feet per second of water unless the appropriator proves by substantial credible evidence that:

(a) the criteria in subsection (2) are met;

(b) the proposed change is a reasonable use. A finding of reasonable use must be based on a consideration of:

(i) the existing demands on the state water supply, as well as projected demands of water for future beneficial purposes, including municipal water supplies, irrigation systems, and minimum streamflows for the protection of existing water rights and aquatic life;

(ii) the benefits to the applicant and the state;

(iii) the effects on the quantity and quality of water for existing uses in the source of supply;

(iv) the availability and feasibility of using low-quality water for the purpose for which application has been made;

(v) the effects on private property rights by any creation of or contribution to saline seep; and

(vi) the probable significant adverse environmental impacts of the proposed use of water as determined by the department pursuant to Title 75, chapter 1, or Title 75, chapter 20.

(4) The department may not approve a change in purpose of use or place of use for a diversion that results in 4,000 or more acre-feet of water a year and 5.5 or more cubic feet per second of water being consumed unless:

(a) the applicant proves by clear and convincing evidence and the department finds that the criteria in subsections (2) and (3) are met; and

(b) the department then petitions the legislature and the legislature affirms the decision of the department after one or more public hearings.

(5) (a) The state of Montana has long recognized the importance of conserving its public waters and the necessity to maintain adequate water supplies for the state's water requirements, including requirements for reserved water rights held by the United States for federal reserved lands and in trust for the various Indian tribes within the state's boundaries. Although the state of Montana also recognizes that, under appropriate conditions, the out-of-state transportation and use of its public waters are not in conflict with the public welfare of its citizens or the conservation of its waters, the following criteria must be met before out-of-state use may occur:

(b) The department and, if applicable, the legislature may not approve a change in appropriation right for the withdrawal and transportation of appropriated water for use outside the state unless the appropriator proves by clear and convincing evidence and, if applicable, the legislature approves after one or more public hearings that:

(i) depending on the volume of water diverted or consumed, the applicable criteria and procedures of subsection (2) or (3) are met;

(ii) the proposed out-of-state use of water is not contrary to water conser- ation in Montana; and

(iii) the proposed out-of-state use of water is not otherwise detrimental to e public welfare of the citizens of Montana.

(c) In determining whether the appropriator has proved by clear and con- ncing evidence that the requirements of subsections (5)(b)(ii) and (5)(b)(iii) ill be met, the department and, if applicable, the legislature shall consider e following factors:

(i) whether there are present or projected water shortages within the state f Montana;

(ii) whether the water that is the subject of the proposed change in appro- riation might feasibly be transported to alleviate water shortages within the ate of Montana;

(iii) the supply and sources of water available to the applicant in the state here the applicant intends to use the water; and

(iv) the demands placed on the applicant's supply in the state where the pplicant intends to use the water.

(d) When applying for a change in appropriation right to withdraw and ransport water for use outside the state, the applicant shall submit to and omply with the laws of the state of Montana governing the appropriation nd use of water.

(6) For any application for a change in appropriation right involving 4,000 r more acre-feet of water a year and 5.5 or more cubic feet per second of ater, the department shall give notice of the proposed change in accordance ith 85-2-307 and shall hold one or more hearings in accordance with 5-2-309 prior to its approval or denial of the proposed change. The depart- nent shall provide notice and may hold one or more hearings upon any other roposed change if it determines that such a change might adversely affect he rights of other persons.

(7) The department or the legislature, if applicable, may approve a change ubject to such terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations as it considers ecessary to satisfy the criteria of this section, including limitations on the ime for completion of the change.

(8) If a change is not completed as approved by the department or legis- ature or if the terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations of the change pproval are not complied with, the department may, after notice and oppor- unity for hearing, require the appropriator to show cause why the change pproval should not be modified or revoked. If the appropriator fails to show ufficient cause, the department may modify or revoke the change approval.

(9) The original of a change approval issued by the department must be ent to the applicant, and a duplicate must be kept in the office of the depart- nent in Helena.

(10) A person holding an issued permit or change approval that has not een perfected may change the place of diversion, place of use, purpose of use, r place of storage by filing an application for change pursuant to this section.

(11) A change in appropriation right contrary to the provisions of this ection is invalid. No officer, agent, agency, or employee of the state may nowingly permit, aid, or assist in any manner such unauthorized change in ppropriation right. No person or corporation may, directly or indirectly,

personally or through an agent, officer, or employee, attempt to change an appropriation right except in accordance with this section.

History: **En. Sec. 28, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 338 L. 1975; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-892; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 448, L. 1983 amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 573, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Substituted present language of (1) through (8) for former (1) through (6) that read: "(1) An appropriator may not change the place of diversion, place of use, purpose of use, or place of storage except as permitted under this section and approved by the department.

(2) The department shall approve the proposed change if it determines that the proposed change will not adversely affect the rights of other persons. If the department determines that the proposed change might adversely affect the rights of other persons, notice of the proposed change shall be given in accordance with 85-2-307. If the department determines that an objection filed by a person whose rights may be affected states a valid objection to the proposed change, the department shall hold a hearing thereon prior to its approval or denial of the proposed change. Objections shall meet the requirements of 85-2-308(2), and hearings shall be held in accordance with 85-2-309.

(3) An appropriator of more than 15 cubic feet per second may not change the purpose of use of an appropriation right from an agricultural or irrigation use to an industrial use.

(4) The department may approve a change subject to such terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations it considers necessary to protect the rights of other appropriators, including limitations on the time for completion of the change.

(5) If a change is not completed as approved by the department or if the terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations of the change approval are not complied with, the department may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, require the appropriator to show cause why the change approval should not be modified or revoked. If the appropriator fails to show sufficient cause, the department may modify or revoke the change approval.

(6) Without obtaining prior approval from the department, an appropriator may not sever all or any part of an appropriation right from the land to which it is appurtenant, sell the appropriation right for other purposes or to other lands, or make the appropriation right appurtenant to other lands. The department shall approve the proposed change if it determines that the proposed change will not adversely affect the water rights of other persons. If the department determines that the proposed change might adversely affect the water rights of other persons, notice of the proposed change must be given in accordance with 85-2-307. If the department then determines that an objection filed by a person whose water rights may be affected states a valid objection to the proposed change, the department shall hold a hearing thereon prior to its approval or denial of the proposed change. Objections must meet the requirements of 85-2-308, and hearings must be held in accordance with 85-2-309"; and inserted (11).

1983 Amendment: In (3) (now deleted), after "agricultural" inserted "or irrigation"; inserted (6) (now deleted) and (7) and (8) (now (9) and (10)).

Cross-References

Due process, Art. II, sec. 17, Mont. Const.
Measurement of water, 85-2-103.
Penalties, 85-2-122.
Definitions, 85-2-602.

85-2-403. Transfer of appropriation right. (1) The right to use water shall pass with a conveyance of the land or transfer by operation of law, unless specifically exempted therefrom. All transfers of interests in appropriation rights shall be without loss of priority.

(2) Failure to comply with the provisions of 85-2-402(6) does not render a conveyance or reservation of a water right void, but the right may not be used until the department has approved the change. This subsection applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to a conveyance or reservation made after July 1, 1973.

History: **En. Sec. 29, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 238, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-893; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 448, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 674, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 448, in (1), after "use water" deleted "under a permit or certificate of water right"; deleted former (2) and (3), which read: "(2) The person receiving the appropriation interest shall file with the department notice of the transfer on a form prescribed by the department.

(3) Without obtaining prior approval from e department, an appropriator may not sever t or any part of an appropriation right from e land to which it is appurtenant, sell the ppropriation right for other purposes or to ther lands, or make the appropriation right ppurtenant to other lands. The department hall approve the proposed change if it determines that the proposed change will not dversely affect the rights of other persons. If e department determines that the proposed hange might adversely affect the rights of other ersons, notice of the proposed change shall be iven in accordance with 85-2-307. If the department then determines that an objection filed by a person whose rights may be affected states a alid objection to the proposed change, the epartment shall hold a hearing thereon prior to s approval or denial of the proposed change.

Objections shall meet the requirements of 85-2-308(2) and hearings shall be held in accordance with 85-2-309."; ((3) was inserted as 85-2-402(6)).

Chapter 674 also deleted former (2); and inserted new (2).

In (2), the Code Commissioner changed a reference to "subsection (2)" to "85-2-402(6)" because (2) (formerly (3)) was deleted by Ch. 448, L. 1983, and reenacted as 85-2-402(6). The apparent intent was to apply new subsection (2) of this section, including retroactive effect, to failure to comply with former subsection (3) of this section, as reenacted as 85-2-402(6).

Cross-References

Transfer of real property, Title 70, ch. 20.
Department duties, 85-2-112.
Penalties, 85-2-122.

85-2-404. Abandonment of appropriation right. (1) If an appropriator ceases to use all or a part of his appropriation right with the intention f wholly or partially abandoning the right or if he ceases using his appropriaion right according to its terms and conditions with the intention of not complying with those terms and conditions, the appropriation right shall, to hat extent, be deemed considered abandoned and shall immediately expire.

(2) If an appropriator ceases to use all or part of his appropriation right or ceases using his appropriation right according to its terms and conditions for a period of 10 successive years and there was water available for his use, there shall be a prima facie presumption that the appropriator has abandoned his right in whole or for the part not used.

(3) This section does not apply to existing rights until they have been determined in accordance with part 2 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-894.

Cross-References

Abandonment by failure to file claim, 85-2-226.

Final decree in adjudication program, 85-2-234.

85-2-405. Procedure for declaring appropriation rights abandoned. (1) When the department has reason to believe that an appropriator may have abandoned his appropriation right under 85-2-404 or when another appropriator in the opinion of the department files a valid claim that he has been or will be injured by the resumption of use of an appropriation right alleged to have been abandoned, the department shall petition the district court which determined the existing rights in the source of the appropriation in question to hold a hearing to determine whether the appropriation right has been abandoned. Proceedings under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, and appeal shall be taken in accordance with the Montana Rules of Appellate Civil Procedure.

(2) At the hearing, the burden of proof shall be on the department which must establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the appropriation has been abandoned under 85-2-404.

(3) The determination of the court shall be appended to the final decree. The department shall keep a copy of the determination in its office in Helena.

History: En. Sec. 31, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-895.

Cross-References
Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, Title 25, ch. 20.
Montana Rules of Appellate Civil Procedure, Title 25, ch. 21.
Final decree, 85-2-234.

85-2-406. District court supervision of water distribution. (1) The district courts shall supervise the distribution of water among all appropriators. This supervisory authority includes the supervision of all water commissioners appointed prior or subsequent to July 1, 1973. The supervision shall be governed by the principle that first in time is first in right.

(2) When a water distribution controversy arises upon a source of water in which existing rights have not been determined according to part 2 of this chapter, any party to the controversy may petition the district court for relief. The district court from which relief is sought may grant such injunctive or other relief which is necessary and appropriate to preserve property rights or the status quo pending the issuance of the final decree.

(3) A controversy between appropriators from a source which has been the subject of a general determination of existing rights under part 2 of this chapter shall be settled by the district court which issued the final decree. The order of the district court settling the controversy may not alter the existing rights and priorities established in the final decree. In cases involving permits issued by the department, the court may not amend the respective rights established in the permits or alter any terms of the permits unless the permits are inconsistent or interfere with rights and priorities established in the final decree. The order settling the controversy shall be appended to the final decree, and a copy shall be filed with the department. The department shall be served with process in any proceeding under this subsection, and the department may, in its discretion, intervene in the proceeding.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 485, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-896; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

Cross-References
Water Courts, Title 3, ch. 7.
Final decree, 85-2-234.
Appeals from final decree, 85-2-235.
Water Commissioners — power and duty to distribute water, 85-5-105.

85-2-407 through 85-2-410 reserved.

85-2-411. Water turned into natural channels. Water appropriated under an existing right or pursuant to this chapter may be turned into the natural channel of another stream or from a reservoir into the natural channel and withdrawn or diverted at a point downstream for beneficial use, but the waters of that stream may not thereby be diminished in quantity or deteriorated in quality to the detriment of a prior appropriator. Water stored in a reservoir under an existing right or pursuant to this chapter which is turned into a natural channel for withdrawal or diversion and beneficial use downstream shall not be considered a part of the natural flow of that stream.

History: En. 89-891.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-891.1.

Cross-References
Water quality, Title 75, ch. 5.
The Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act of 1975, Title 75, ch. 7, part 1.

85-2-412. Return of surplus water to stream. In all cases where, by virtue of prior appropriation, any person may have diverted all the water of any stream or to such an extent that there shall not be an amount sufficient ft therein for those having a subsequent right to the waters of such stream nd there shall, at any time, be a surplus of water so diverted, over and above hat is actually and necessarily used by the prior appropriator, such person hall be required to turn and cause to flow back into the stream such surplus ater. Upon failure to do so within 24 hours after demand being made upon im in writing, to him in person or at his place of abode, by any person having a right to the use of such surplus water, the person so diverting the same hall be liable to the person aggrieved for the damage resulting therefrom, in uch sum as may be determined by court.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 52, L. 1879; re-en. Sec. 731, p. 562, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. ec. 1239, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1884, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1907; ec. 4844, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7097, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7097, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 947, 89-805.

ross-References

Damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.

Measure of damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 3.

Prevention of waste, 85-2-114.

85-2-413. Diversion of natural flow of waters — when permitted. ny person, owning or in possession of lands susceptible of irrigation from ny stream, the waters of which are so diminished by prior appropriations hat a sufficient amount of water for the irrigation of his lands cannot be btained from the natural flow of the stream, who shall construct a reservoir r shall purchase or lease water from a reservoir owned by the department r another or shall otherwise acquire an interest in such reservoir or in water tored therein, which is so located that because of natural or other obstacles he water impounded therein cannot be conducted to the lands which he esires to irrigate, may, provided the stored water can be discharged into the tream in such a manner that it can be used beneficially by prior appropriators, divert the natural flow of the stream for the irrigation of his lands in ieu of an equal amount of stored water; provided, however, that such xchange can be made without injury to said prior appropriators.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 155, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-806.

ross-References

Creation of irrigation districts — adjudicated treams, Title 85, ch. 7, part 2.

Creation of irrigation districts — common water supply, Title 85, ch. 7, part 3.

85-2-414. Conduction of water. The right to conduct water from or ver the land of another for any beneficial use includes the right to raise any vater by means of dams, reservoirs, or embankments to a sufficient height to nake the same available for the use intended, and the right to any and all and necessary therefor may be acquired upon payment of just compensation n the manner provided by law for the taking of private property for public ise. If it is necessary to conduct the water across the right-of-way of any railroad, it shall be the duty of the owners of the ditch or flume to give 30 days' otice in writing to the owner or owners of such railway of their intention o construct a ditch or flume across the right-of-way of such railroad, the oint at which the ditch or flume will cross the railroad, and the time when he construction of said ditch or flume will be made. If the owner or owners f such railroad or their agent fail to appear and attend at the time and place fixed in said notice, it shall be lawful for the owner or owners of the said flume or ditch to construct the same across the right-of-way of such railroad without further notice to said owner or owners of the railroad.

History: En. Sec. 1894, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4857, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7110, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7110, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-820.

Cross-References

Eminent domain — assessing compensation, 70-30-302.

Construction across streams, highways, or other obstacles, 85-1-208.

85-2-415. Owners of water to sell surplus. Any person having the right to use, sell, or dispose of water and engage in using, selling, or disposing of the same who has a surplus of water not used or sold or any person having a surplus of water and the right to sell and dispose of the same is required, upon the payment or tender to the person entitled thereto of an amount equal to the usual and customary rates per inch or cubic foot of water per second, to convey and deliver to the person the surplus of unsold water or so much thereof for which the payment or tender has been made and shall continue to convey and deliver the same weekly so long as the surplus of unused or unsold water exists and the payment or tender is made as aforesaid.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 406, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 742, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1263, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1897, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4860, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7113, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7113, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-823.

Cross-References

Measurement of water, 85-2-103.

Prevention of waste, 85-2-114.

85-2-416. Duty of purchaser to dig ditches. Any person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of 85-2-415 must, at his own cost and expense, construct or dig the necessary flumes or ditches to receive and convey the surplus water so desired by him and pay or tender to the person having the right to the use, sale, or disposal thereof an amount equal to the necessary cost and expense of tapping any gulch, stream, reservoir, ditch, flume, or aqueduct and putting in gates, gauges, or other proper and necessary appliances usual and customary in such cases, and until the same shall be done, the delivery of the surplus water shall not be required as provided in 85-2-415.

History: En. Sec. 2, p. 406, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 743, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1264, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1898, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4861, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7114, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7114, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-824.

85-2-417. Enforcement of right to surplus. Any person constructing the necessary ditches, aqueducts, or flumes and making the payments or tenders hereinbefore provided is entitled to the use of so much of the surplus water as said ditches, flumes, or aqueducts have the capacity to carry and for which payment or tender is made and may institute and maintain any appropriate action at law or in equity for the enforcement of such right or recovery of damages arising from a failure to deliver or wrongful diversion of the same.

History: En. Sec. 3, p. 406, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 744, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1265, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1899, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4862, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7115, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7115, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-825.

Cross-References

Damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.

Specific and preventive relief, Title 27, ch. 1, part 4.

85-2-418. Purchaser cannot sell surplus water. Nothing in 85-2-415 through 85-2-417 shall be so construed as to give the person acquiring the ght to the use of water, as therein provided, the right to sell or dispose of e same after being so used by him or prevent the original owner or propri- or from retaking, selling, and disposing of the same in the usual and cus- mary manner after it is so used as aforesaid.

History: **En. Sec. 4, p. 407, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 745, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1266, h Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1900, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4863, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. c. 7116, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7116, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-826.**

85-2-419 and 85-2-420 reserved.

85-2-421. Purpose. The purpose of 85-2-421 through 85-2-426 is to cilitate the maintenance of a reliable record of water right ownership on oth the state and local levels by requiring that water right transfers be filed ith the department and that the department notify the water court and the unty clerk and recorder of each transfer filed.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 674, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 271, L. 1985.**

ompiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Substituted requirement at transfers be filed with the department and at the department notify the water court and e county clerk and recorder of each transfer ed for former requirement that transfers be recorded with the county clerk and recorder, who was to notify the department and the water court of each transfer recorded.

Cross-References

Transfer of appropriation right, 85-2-403.

85-2-422. Definition. As used in 85-2-421 through 85-2-426, "water ght" means the right to use water as documented by a claim to an existing ght, a permit, or a certificate of water right.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 674, L. 1983.**

ross-References

Transfer of appropriation right, 85-2-403.

85-2-423. Water right transfer certificate. (1) The chief water judge nd the department shall prescribe the form and content of the water right ansfer certificate.

(2) The department shall provide an adequate supply of such forms to ach county clerk and recorder in the state.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 674, L. 1983.**

85-2-424. Filing. (1) The transferor of a water right or his agent or epresentative shall file with the department a water right transfer certificate ithin 60 days of recording a deed or other instrument evidencing a transfer f real property.

(2) Except in the case of a transfer of real property served by a public ser- ice water supply, when any person presents for recording a deed or other nstrument evidencing a transfer of real property, the realty transfer certifi- ate shall note whether or not the transfer includes a transfer of water rights. f the realty transfer certificate notes a transfer of water rights, the clerk and ecorder shall provide such person the form prescribed under 85-2-423 for the ransfer of water rights. The recording of the deed or other instrument shall ot be delayed because of the transfer of the water rights.

(3) The county clerk and recorder shall send to the department a list of ll transfers that involve transfers of water rights. The list must be sent every

month and must include all transfers for the month immediately precedin the date of submittal to the department. The list must include the names an addresses of all parties to the transfer and a legal description of the land subject to the transfer.

(4) The department shall send a reference copy of the water right transfe certificate to the office of the chief water judge and to the county clerk an recorder in the county in which the transfer occurred.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 674, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 271, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) substituted "transferor" for "parties to a transfer", substituted requirement that certificate be filed with the department for former requirement that certificate be recorded with the county clerk and recorder, and after "certificate" inserted remainder of subsection; in (3) substituted present language for "The county clerk and recorder shall cause a permanent record of the water righ transfer certificate to be made"; and in (4) substituted requirement that department send reference copy of certificate to chief water judg and to county clerk and recorder in county i which transfer occurred for former requiremen that county clerk and recorder send copy of certificate to department and chief water judge.

85-2-425. Repealed. Sec. 6, Ch. 271, L. 1985.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 674, L. 1983.

85-2-426. Fee. (1) The board of natural resources and conservation shall by rule prescribe a fee that will be no higher than necessary to cover the cost to the department and the county clerk and recorder in processing the transfer certificate. The fee must be paid at the time of filing of the water right transfer certificate.

(2) The fee must be deposited in the water right appropriation account provided for in 85-2-318.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 674, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 271, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) in first sentence, after "fee that", substituted "will be no higher than necessary to" for "must", after "department" inserted "and the county clerk and recorder", and in last sentence substituted "filing" for "recordation"; and in (2) substituted present language for "The county clerk and recorder shall:

(a) collect the fee required under subsection (1) and forward it to the department to be deposited in the water right appropriation account provided for in 85-2-318; and

(b) charge and collect a recording fee as provided for in 7-4-2631 for recording the document."

85-2-427 through 85-2-430 reserved.

85-2-431. Penalty. (1) The transferor of a water right is responsible for the filing of a water right transfer certificate with the department in accordance with 85-2-424.

(2) A person who violates 85-2-424(1) is liable for a civil penalty of not more than $50.

(3) An action to recover the penalty must be brought by the department and filed in the district court for the first judicial district.

(4) Any penalty fee collected under this section must be deposited in the water right appropriation account provided for in 85-2-318.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 271, L. 1985.

Part 5

Groundwater

rt Cross-References
Metal mine monitoring of water quality and
antity, 82-4-355.

85-2-501. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this rt the following definitions apply:

(1) "Aquifer" means any underground geological structure or formation nich is capable of yielding water or is capable of recharge.

(2) "Bureau" means the Montana state bureau of mines and geology proded for in 20-25-211.

(3) "Groundwater" means any fresh water beneath the land surface or neath the bed of a stream, lake, reservoir, or other body of surface water d which is not a part of that surface water.

(4) "Groundwater area" means an area which, as nearly as known facts ermit, may be designated so as to enclose a single and distinct body of oundwater, which shall be described horizontally by surface description in l cases and which may be limited vertically by describing known geological rmations should conditions dictate this to be desirable.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, 1971; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 167, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 460, 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2911(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 561, L. 1979.

85-2-502. Administrative rules. The board may prescribe and the epartment shall enforce reasonable rules concerning and providing for spection and entry for that purpose by the department, the circumstances nder which the construction of weirs or other measuring devices may be quired, and such other similar matters as are required by and consistent ith the administration of this part.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 177, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, -2931.

ross-References
Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch.
part 3.

85-2-503. Controlled groundwater subareas. For purposes of administration, large groundwater areas may be divided into convenient administrave units known as subareas.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, 1971; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 167, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 460, 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2911(part).

85-2-504. Standards for determining fresh water. Fresh water shall e considered to be water fit for domestic, livestock, or agricultural use. The epartment, after notice and hearing, may fix definite standards for determing fresh water in any controlled groundwater area or subarea of the state.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, 1971; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 167, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 460, 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2911(part).

ross-References
Water quality — classification and standards,
itle 75, ch. 5, part 3.

85-2-505. Waste and contamination of groundwater prohibited. (1 No groundwater may be wasted. The department shall require all wells producing waters which contaminate other waters to be plugged or capped. I shall also require all flowing wells to be so capped or equipped with valves that the flow of water can be stopped when the water is not being put to beneficial use. Likewise, both flowing and nonflowing wells shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the waste, contamination, or pollution of groundwater through leaky casings, pipes, fittings, valves, or pumps either above or below the land surface, provided, however, in the following cases the withdrawal or use of groundwater shall not be construed as waste under this part:

(a) the withdrawal of reasonable quantities of groundwater in connection with the construction, development, testing, or repair of a well or other means of withdrawal of groundwater;

(b) the inadvertent loss of groundwater owing to breakage of a pump, valve, pipe, or fitting, if reasonable diligence is shown by the person in effecting the necessary repair;

(c) the disposal of groundwater without further beneficial use that must be withdrawn for the sole purpose of improving or preserving the utility of land by draining the same or that must be removed from a mine to permit mining operations or to preserve the mine in good condition;

(d) the disposal of groundwater used in connection with producing, reducing, smelting, and milling metallic ores and industrial minerals or that displaced from an aquifer by the storage of other mineral resources.

(2) The department at any time may hold a hearing on its own motion or upon petition signed by a representative body of users of groundwater in any area or subarea to determine whether the water supply within such area or subarea is used in compliance with this part.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 173, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2926.

Cross-References

Water quality, Title 75, ch. 5.

Prevention of waste, 85-2-114.

Permit for conversion of nonproductive oil or gas well, 85-2-303.

Drainage districts, Title 85, ch. 8.

85-2-506. Controlled groundwater areas — designation or modification. (1) The board may designate or modify controlled groundwater areas as provided in this part.

(2) Designation or modification of an area of controlled groundwater use may be proposed to the board by the department on its own motion or by petition signed by at least 20 or one-fourth of the users (whichever is the lesser number) of groundwater in a groundwater area wherein there are alleged to be facts showing:

(a) that groundwater withdrawals are in excess of recharge to the aquifer or aquifers within such groundwater area;

(b) that excessive groundwater withdrawals are very likely to occur in the near future because of consistent and significant increases in withdrawals from within the groundwater area;

(c) that significant disputes regarding priority of rights, amounts of groundwater in use by appropriators, or priority of type of use are in progress within the groundwater area;

(d) that groundwater levels or pressures in the area in question are declining or have declined excessively; or

(e) that excessive groundwater withdrawals would cause contaminant migration and a degradation of groundwater quality within the groundwater area.

(3) When such a proposal is thus made, the board shall fix a time and place for a hearing, which time shall not be less than 90 days from the making of the proposal. The place for the hearing shall be within or as close as practical to the controlled groundwater area.

(4) The department shall publish a notice of the hearing, setting forth therein:

(a) the names of the petitioners;

(b) the description by legal subdivisions (section, township, range) of all lands included in or proposed to be included in the groundwater area or subarea;

(c) the purpose of the hearing; and

(d) the time and place of the hearing where any interested person may appear, either in person or by attorney, file written objections to the granting of the proposal, and be fully heard.

(5) Such notice of hearing shall be published at least once in each week for 3 successive weeks not less than 30 days before the date of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which the groundwater area or subarea is located. The department shall also cause a copy of the notice, together with a copy of the petition, to be served by mail, not less than 30 days before the hearing, upon each well driller licensed in Montana whose address is within any county in which any part of the area in question is located; upon each person or public agency known from an examination of the records in the department's office to be a claimant or appropriator of groundwater in the area in question (claimant or appropriator meaning one who diverts, impounds, or withdraws groundwater and not merely one who uses or obtains groundwater from another who diverts, impounds, or withdraws groundwater); upon the bureau; and upon the mayor or chairman of the governing body of each incorporated municipality located in whole or in part within the proposed groundwater area. The department may also serve notice upon any other person or state or federal agency that the department feels may be interested in or affected by the proposed designation or modification of a controlled groundwater area. The petition need not be served on any petitioner. A copy of the notice, together with a copy of the proposal, shall be mailed to each person at his last-known address, and such service shall be complete upon depositing it in the post office, postage prepaid, addressed to each person on whom it is to be served. Publication and mailing of such notice as prescribed herein, when completed, shall be deemed to be sufficient notice of such hearing to all interested persons.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 168, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2914; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 561, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 189, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (2)(e).

Cross-References

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, part 2.

Service, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Water well contractors, Title 37, ch. 43.

Montana coordinate system — land description, Title 70, ch. 22, part 2.

85-2-507. Limiting withdrawals — modification of order. (1) At the time set for the hearing, the board shall proceed to hear oral and written evidence relevant to the designation or modification of the controlled groundwater area presented by the bureau, the department, and any other interested party. A full record shall be kept of all evidence taken at the hearing. The procedure shall be such as to secure a full, fair, and orderly proceeding and to permit all relevant evidence to be received. The common-law and statutory rules of evidence shall apply only upon stipulation of all parties.

(2) After the conclusion of the hearing, the board shall make written findings and an order. The board shall by order declare the area in question to be a controlled groundwater area if the board finds on the basis of the hearing that:

(a) the public health, safety, or welfare requires a corrective control be adopted; and

(b) (i) there is a wasteful use of water from existing wells or undue interference with existing wells;

(ii) any proposed use or well will impair or substantially interfere with existing rights to appropriate surface water or groundwater by others; or

(iii) the facts alleged in the petition as required by 85-2-506(2) are true.

(3) The order shall define the boundary of the controlled groundwater area and shall indicate which of the groundwater aquifers located within the area in question are included within the controlled groundwater area. Any number of groundwater aquifers which wholly or partially overlie one another may be included in the same controlled groundwater area.

(4) The order may include the following corrective control provisions:

(a) a provision closing the controlled groundwater area to further appropriation of groundwater, in which event the department shall thereafter refuse to accept any applications for beneficial water use permits to appropriate groundwater located within such controlled area;

(b) a provision determining a permissible total withdrawal of groundwater in the controlled area by day, month, or year and permitting the board to apportion such permissible total withdrawal among the appropriators holding valid rights to the groundwater in the controlled area in accordance with the relative dates of priority of such rights;

(c) a provision according preference, without reference to relative priorities, to withdrawals of groundwater in the controlled area for domestic and livestock purposes first and thereafter to withdrawals for other beneficial purposes, including but not limited to agricultural, industrial, municipal (other than domestic), and recreational purposes, in such order as the board considers advisable under the circumstances;

(d) a provision reducing the permissible withdrawal of groundwater by any appropriator or well in the controlled area;

(e) when two or more wells in the controlled area are used by the same appropriator, a provision adjusting the total permissible withdrawal of groundwater by the appropriator or a provision forbidding the use of one or more such wells;

(f) a provision requiring and specifying a system of rotation of use of groundwater in the controlled area;

(g) provisions making such additional requirements as are necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare in accordance with the intent, purposes, and requirements of this part and the laws of the state.

(5) (a) If at the conclusion of the hearing the board finds that sufficient facts are not available to designate or modify a permanent controlled groundwater area, the board may by order designate the area in question to be a temporary controlled groundwater area. Such order may include the corrective control provisions contained in subsection (4). A temporary controlled groundwater area shall be designated as such for a period not to exceed 2 years from the date of the board's order designating the temporary controlled groundwater area. The board may, for sufficient cause, extend the time period for an additional 2 years, and in this case all groundwater appropriators in the controlled groundwater area shall be notified of the extension.

(b) During the 2-year period, the department shall commence studies necessary to obtain the facts needed to assist in the designation or modification of a permanent controlled groundwater area. Facts gathered during the study period shall be presented at a hearing prior to the designation or modification of a permanent controlled groundwater area. All parties appearing at the first hearing shall be served notice of this hearing by mail at least 30 days prior to the date set for the hearing. The service shall be complete upon deposit of notice at the post office, postage prepaid, addressed to each person on whom service is to be made. Mailing of the notice, when completed, shall be considered to be sufficient notice of the hearing to all persons directly affected. The department shall file in its records proof of service by its own affidavit. The hearing shall be conducted by the board in the manner of the first hearing, and the board shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law and issue an order according to the provisions set forth in subsections (1) through (4). In the event the department does not complete the necessary study in the 2-year period or extension thereof, the temporary controlled groundwater area designation will terminate at the end of the 2-year period or extension.

(6) The department may enforce the order and bring an action for an injunction in a district court of a district in which all or part of the area affected is located, in addition to all other remedies.

(7) The order of the board shall be published and mailed by the department in the manner and for the length of time as prescribed by 85-2-506 for the publication and mailing of the notice of hearing, except that a copy of the written findings and order of the board shall be mailed instead of a copy of the proposal and, except further, that a copy of the order, together with a copy of the written findings, shall be mailed to each petitioner at his last-known address. The department shall file a copy of the order with the county clerk of each county within which any part of the controlled groundwater area lies, and the county clerk shall record the order without fee. The department shall file in its records proof of service by its own affidavit of service. Upon publication and mailing of such order as prescribed herein, the order shall be final and conclusive unless an appeal therefrom is taken.

(8) The board may by order suspend, modify, or revoke any order made as provided in this section upon such notice and in such manner as is reasonable under the circumstances. A copy of each suspension, modification, or revocation shall be served or filed and recorded as provided for orders in subsection (1).

(9) While a matter is pending before the board, the department may restrict further development of the subarea.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 169, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 561, L. 1979.**

Cross-References
Informal proceedings, 2-4-604.
Hearing — rules of evidence, cross-examination, judicial notice, 2-4-612.
Role and duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.
Evidence, Title 26.
Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.
Public water supply, Title 75, ch. 6, part 1.
Declaration of policy and purpose, 85-2-101.

85-2-508. Controlled groundwater areas — permits to appropriate. A person may appropriate groundwater in a controlled area only by applying for and receiving a permit from the department in accordance with part 3 of this chapter. The department may not grant a permit if the withdrawal would be beyond the capacity of the aquifer or aquifers in the groundwater area to yield groundwater within a reasonable or feasible pumping lift (in the case of pumping developments) or within a reasonable or feasible reduction of pressure (in the case of artesian developments).

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 172, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2918.**

Cross-References
Application for permit, 85-2-302.
Terms of permit, 85-2-312.

85-2-509. Administrative finding of priorities. (1) The department, at its discretion, or any person claiming a right to withdraw groundwater (whether or not from a controlled area) may initiate a hearing by the department for the ascertainment of all existing rights to the use of the groundwater in the ground area or subarea involved. The department shall produce at the hearing a map showing and describing all the lands included in the groundwater area or subarea and copies of all data upon which any prior designation or modification order was based. The waiving or assignment of rights by mutual agreement for either temporary or extended periods shall not modify or cancel the relative priorities of the rights.

(2) After January 1, 1962, in a hearing for the ascertainment and finding of priorities involving rights to the use of groundwaters, all appropriators of groundwater or of surface water in the particular controlled area or subarea shall be included as parties and notified in the manner provided in 85-2-506.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 170, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2916(1), (3).**

Cross-References
Informal disposition and hearings — waiver of administrative proceedings, 2-4-603.
Priority, 85-2-401.
Transfer of appropriation right, 85-2-403.

85-2-510. Production of water from oil and gas wells — hearings — jurisdiction of board of oil and gas conservation. Within any designated or modified controlled groundwater area or subarea wherein oil and/or gas wells produce either fresh, brackish, or saline water associated with oil and gas, the volume of production of which is dependent entirely on the oil and/or gas withdrawals, such production of water shall be under the prior jurisdiction of the board of oil and gas conservation. Hearings pertaining to the production, use, or disposal of water from those wells shall be held by that board in accordance with the procedures established by that board. The partment may petition the board of oil and gas conservation for hearings regard to those operations, and it shall be notified by the board of oil and s conservation of those hearings instigated by other parties when those arings involve operations within a controlled groundwater area or subarea.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 170, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, -2916(2).

oss-References

Abandoned oil and gas wells — reclamation, le 82, ch. 10, part 4.

Regulation by Board of Oil and Gas Conservation, Title 82, ch. 11, part 1.

Permit for conversion of nonproductive oil or gas well, 85-2-303.

85-2-511. Scope of administrative hearing. (1) In a hearing for the certainment and finding of priorities to the use of groundwater, the depart-ent in its finding and order shall confirm, modify, alter, or amend any prior der designating and modifying the boundaries of the groundwater area or barea involved, as the evidence justifies; shall determine the priority of ghts and the quantity of groundwater to which each appropriator who is a rty to the proceedings is entitled in the particular groundwater area or sub-ea; and shall find and determine any other matter necessary to the ascer-inment of priorities of such existing rights to groundwater. It may also termine the level below which the groundwater may not be drawn by appro-iators. The department shall act in administering and enforcing the order, provided in 85-2-507.

(2) A copy of the order shall be recorded in the office of the clerk and corder of each county in which the particular groundwater area or subarea located. If the order is not appealed, the order of the department shall be al and conclusive when it is published and mailed as provided for orders sued under 85-2-507.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 171, Ch. 3, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2917.

oss-References

Informal disposition and hearings — waiver administrative proceedings, 2-4-603.

Hearing — rules of evidence, cross-examination, judicial notice, 2-4-612.

Role and duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.

85-2-512. Investigations. (1) The department shall compile informa-on for the purpose of enabling it to comply with this part. In compiling this formation, the department shall make use of investigations, technical per-nnel, surveys, and information available from the Montana bureau of mines d geology, the United States geological survey, the board of oil and gas con-rvation, the department of health and environmental sciences, and any her private, state, or governmental agency.

(2) In addition to the foregoing, the department may request specific vestigations by the preceding public agencies where desired information is t otherwise available.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 179, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, -2933.

oss-References

Bureau of Mines and Geology — purpose, -25-212.

Water quality, Title 75, ch. 5.

Board of Oil and Gas Conservation, Title 82, ch. 11, part 1.

85-2-513. Administration of oaths and subpoena of witnesses. Th department may administer oaths and issue subpoenas for the attendance o witnesses in any investigation, hearing, or proceeding held by it.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 180, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 194 89-2934.**

Cross-References

Oaths, Title 1, ch. 6, part 1.

Subpoena, Rule 45, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 2 ch. 20).

85-2-514. Inspection of wells. The department, the state bureau o mines and geology, or the department of health and environmental science may enter on the property of any appropriator where a well is situated, at an reasonable hour of the day, for the purpose of investigating any matters i connection with this part.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 174, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 194 89-2927.**

Cross-References

Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Title 2, ch. 15, part 21.

Bureau of Mines and Geology — purpos 20-25-212.

Entry on land, 85-1-406.

85-2-515. Information available to public. Such information as i required or secured under the provisions hereof shall constitute public record and as such shall be available to the public at all reasonable times.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 237, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2928.**

Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.

85-2-516. Well logs. Within 60 days after any well is completed, th driller shall file with the department a well log report on a form provided b the department at its offices and at the offices of the county clerk and recorders. The department may return the report for refiling if it is incomplete o incorrect. The department shall provide a copy of the complete and correc well log to the Montana bureau of mines and geology.

History: **En. 89-2928.1 by Sec. 44, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 175, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M 1947, 89-2928.1.**

Cross-References

Measurement of water, 85-2-103.

Department duties, 85-2-112.

85-2-517. Reports by water well drillers. The forms, reports, an information required to be filed by this part are in addition to all othe reports and information which the drillers of water wells in the state ar required by law to file with agencies of the state.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-292**

Cross-References

Water well contractors, Title 37, ch. 43.

85-2-518. Groundwater supervisors. The department may appoin one or more groundwater supervisors for each designated controlled area an may appoint one or more groundwater supervisors at large. Within thei respective jurisdictions and under the direction of the department, th groundwater supervisors and supervisors at large shall supervise the withdrawal of groundwater and the carrying out of orders issued by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 22, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 178, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 194 89-2932.**

85-2-519. Hearings before the board. (1) A person who is aggrieved y a final decision of the department under this part is entitled to a hearing efore the board.

(2) The Montana Administrative Procedure Act governs administrative roceedings under this part.

History: **En. 89-2934.1 by Sec. 45, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 181, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 47, 89-2934.1.**

ross-References

Hearing — rules of evidence, cross-examina- on, judicial notice, 2-4-612.

85-2-520. Penalties. Any person who violates or refuses or neglects to omply with any provision of this part or of any order or rule promulgated y the department or the board or who commits waste shall be guilty of a isdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $25 or more an $250 for each offense.

History: **En. Sec. 26, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 182, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, -2936.**

ross-References

Classification of offenses, 45-1-201.

Misdemeanor defined, 45-2-101.

Part 6

Yellowstone River Basin

85-2-601. Statement of legislative findings and policy. The legis- ture, noting that appropriations have been claimed, that applications have een filed for, and that there is further widespread interest in making sub- antial appropriations of water in the Yellowstone River basin, finds that ese appropriations threaten the depletion of Montana's water resources to e significant detriment of existing and projected agricultural, municipal, ecreational, and other uses and of wildlife and aquatic habitat. The legis- ture further finds that these appropriations foreclose the options to the eople of this state to utilize water for other future beneficial purposes, ncluding municipal water supplies, irrigation systems, and minimum flows for e protection of existing rights and aquatic life. The legislature, pursuant to s mandate and authority under Article IX of the Montana constitution, eclares that it is the policy of this state that before these proposed appropri- tions are acted upon, existing rights to water in the Yellowstone basin must e accurately determined for their protection and that reservations of water ithin the basin must be established as rapidly as possible for the preser- ation and protection of existing and future beneficial uses.

History: **En. 89-8-103 by Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-103.**

ross-References

Environmental protection and improvement, rt. IX, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Water rights, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

Department powers over state waters, 85-1-204.

Negotiations with other states by the Department, 85-1-223.

Declaration of policy and purpose, 85-2-101.

85-2-602. Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, in is part the following definitions apply:

(1) (a) "Application" means an application for a permit under part 3 o this chapter to appropriate surface water from any source of supply within the basin for either or both of the following purposes:

(i) a reservoir with a total planned capacity of 14,000 acre-feet or more or

(ii) for a flow rate greater than 20 cubic feet of water per second.

(b) The term also includes an application for approval under 85-2-402 to change the purpose of use.

(2) "Basin" means the Yellowstone River basin.

(3) "Reservation" means a reservation of water provided for by 85-2-316.

History: En. 89-8-104 by Sec. 2, Ch. 116, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-104(Intro.), (2) thru (4).

85-2-603. Suspension of action. (1) The department may not grant or otherwise take any action on an application until one of the following first occurs:

(a) The board of natural resources and conservation makes a final determination on the applications for reservations of water in the basin filed before January 1, 1977, in accordance with 85-2-316;

(b) A final determination of existing rights has been made in the source of supply in accordance with part 2 of this chapter; or

(c) January 1, 1978; however, if a court stays or enjoins the continuance of proceedings on any pending application for reservation of water in the basin filed before January 1, 1977, and such stay or injunction prevents the board from making a final determination on such application before January 1, 1978, the court shall extend this date by the length of delay incurred. The court may not extend this date beyond January 15, 1979.

(2) A reservation established before such application for permit is granted is a preferred use over the right to appropriate water pursuant to the permit, and the permit, if granted, shall be issued subject to that preferred use.

History: En. 89-8-105 by Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 26, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-105.

85-2-604. When department may suspend action. The department may suspend action on applications not meeting the definition of application in 85-2-602 if it determines, after a public hearing conducted under the contested case procedures of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, that the cumulative impact of those applications, if granted, would be contrary to the policies and purposes of this part. If the department suspends action on such applications, the provisions of 85-2-603 apply.

History: En. 89-8-106 by Sec. 4, Ch. 116, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-106.

85-2-605. Reservations. The department may apply for reservations and shall, as rapidly as possible, assist other appropriate state agencies and political subdivisions in applying for reservations within the basin. The United States or any agency thereof may apply for reservation of water in the basin under 85-2-316 for beneficial use of that water in the state of Montana. Particular emphasis shall be given to applications to reserve water for agricultural, municipal, and minimum flow purposes for the protection of existing rights and aquatic life.

History: En. 89-8-107 by Sec. 5, Ch. 116, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-107.

Cross-References
Negotiations with other states by the Department, 85-1-223.
Department powers, 85-2-111.

85-2-606. Application of part. This part applies to applications currently pending with the department, as well as applications filed with the department after March 11, 1974.

History: **En. 89-8-108 by Sec. 6, Ch. 116, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-108.**

85-2-607. Utility facilities. This part does not apply to applications to appropriate water for use by a utility facility for which a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need is granted pursuant to the Montana Major Facility Siting Act.

History: **En. 89-8-109 by Sec. 7, Ch. 116, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-109.**

Cross-References
Certificate required — operation in conformance — approved by popular vote of certificate for nuclear facility, 75-20-201.

85-2-608. Certain changes of use allowed. Notwithstanding any provision of this part, the department may approve a change of purpose of use to agricultural, irrigation, domestic, and municipal uses if it determines that the change is not contrary to the policies and purposes of this part.

History: **En. 89-8-110 by Sec. 8, Ch. 116, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-110.**

Cross-References
Changes in appropriation rights, 85-2-402.

Part 7

Indian and Federal Water Rights

Part Cross-References
Indian lands recognized to be under federal jurisdiction, Art. I, Mont. Const.
Reserved Water Rights Compact Commission, 2-15-212.

85-2-701. Legislative intent. Because the water and water rights within each water division are interrelated, it is the intent of the legislature to conduct unified proceedings for the general adjudication of existing water rights under the Montana Water Use Act. Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature that the attorney general's petition required in 85-2-211 include all claimants of reserved Indian water rights as necessary and indispensable parties under authority granted the state by 43 U.S.C. 666. However, it is further intended that the state of Montana proceed under the provisions of this part in an effort to conclude compacts for the equitable division and apportionment of waters between the state and its people and the several Indian tribes claiming reserved water rights within the state.

History: **En. Sec. 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

Cross-References
Reserved Water Rights Compact Commission, 2-15-212.
Policy considerations, 85-1-101.
Negotiations with other states by the Department, 85-1-223.
Declaration of policy and purpose, 85-2-101.
Final decree, 85-2-234.

85-2-702. Negotiation with Indian tribes. (1) The reserved water rights compact commission, created by 2-15-212, may negotiate with the

Indian tribes or their authorized representatives jointly or severally to conclude compacts authorized under 85-2-701. Compact proceedings shall b commenced by the commission. The commission shall serve by certified mai directed to the governing body of each tribe a written request for the initiation of negotiations under this part and a request for the designation of a authorized representative of the tribe to conduct compact negotiations. Upo receipt of such written designation from the governing body of a tribe, compact negotiations shall be considered to have commenced.

(2) When the compact commission and the Indian tribes or their authorized representatives have agreed to a compact, they shall sign a copy and fil an original copy with the department of state of the United States of Americ and copies with the secretary of state of Montana and with the governin body for the tribe involved. The compact is effective and binding upon al parties upon ratification by the legislature of Montana and any affected triba governing body, and approval by the appropriate federal authority.

(3) Upon its ratification by the Montana legislature and the tribe, th terms of a compact must be included in the preliminary decree as provide by 85-2-231, and unless an objection to the compact is sustained unde 85-2-233, the terms of the compact must be included in the final decree without alteration. However, if approval of the state legislature and tribe has no been accomplished by July 1, 1987, all Indian claims for reserved water right that have not been resolved by a compact must be filed with the departmen within 6 months. These new filings shall be used in the formulation of the preliminary decree and shall be given treatment similar to that given to all other filings.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 268, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 667, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (2) after "governing body", substituted "and approval by the appropriate federal authority" for "and the congress of the United States"; in (3), in first sentence, substituted "ratification" for "approval", after "tribe" deleted "or federal agency", and inserted "and unless an objection to the compact is sustained under 85-2-233, the terms of the compact must be included in the final decree without alteration", in second sentence, after "tribe", deleted "or federal agency", substituted "1987" for "1985", before "Indian claims" deleted "federal and", and substituted "6 months" for "60 days".

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (3).

Cross-References

Jurisdiction on Indian lands, Title 2, ch. 1, part 3.

85-2-703. Negotiation with federal government. The compact commission may also enter into separate negotiations with the federal government for the conclusion of compacts concerning the equitable division and apportionment of water between the state and its people and the federal government claiming non-Indian reserved waters within the state. The terms and conditions of such negotiations shall be the same as provided in this section for negotiations with Indian tribes.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Negotiations with other states by the Department, 85-1-223.

85-2-704. Termination of negotiations. (1) The commission or any negotiating tribe or federal agency may terminate negotiations by providing notice to all parties 30 days in advance of the termination date. On the termination date, the suspension of the application of part 2 provided for in 85-2-217 shall also terminate. The tribe or federal agency shall file all of its claims for reserved rights within 6 months of the termination of negotiations.

(2) Once negotiations have been terminated pursuant to subsection (1), they may be reopened only by mutual agreement of the parties.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 268, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 667, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) substituted "negotiating tribe or federal agency" for "other party to the negotiations", and substituted "6 months" for "60 days"; and inserted (2).

1981 Amendment: Inserted the last sentence of (1).

85-2-705. Status reports to chief water judge. (1) The Montana reserved water rights compact commission must submit to the chief water judge, appointed pursuant to 3-7-221, a report on the status of its negotiations on July 1, 1985, and every 6 months thereafter.

(2) Each report must state which Indian tribes and federal agencies are engaged in negotiations, whether any negotiations with Indian tribes or federal agencies have been terminated, and the progress of negotiations on a tribe-by-tribe and agency-by-agency basis. The report must be made available to the public.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 667, L. 1985.

Part 8

Diversions From the Yellowstone River Basin

85-2-801. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Basin" means the Yellowstone River Basin.

(2) "Compact" means the Yellowstone River Compact provided for in 85-20-101.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 581, L. 1981.

85-2-802. Authority to approve diversions. The department may consent on behalf of the state of Montana to diversions of water from the basin pursuant to Article X of the compact, including diversions of water allocated under the terms of the compact to the other signatory states of Wyoming and North Dakota.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 581, L. 1981.

85-2-803. Legislative review. (1) A diversion of water from the basin pursuant to Article X of the compact consented to by the department under the provisions of this part may not be made until one of the following occurs, whichever is later:

(a) the legislature ratifies the first determination of the department to consent to a diversion of water from the basin pursuant to Article X of the compact; or

(b) July 1, 1983.

(2) A decision by the department to disapprove a diversion of water is no subject to legislative approval.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 581, L. 1981.

85-2-804. Application — notice — objections — hearing. (1) Any appropriator proposing to divert from the basin water allocated to Montana under the terms of the compact or divert from the basin unallocated compact water within Montana shall file an application with the department. The application must state the name and address of the applicant and facts tending to show that:

(a) the diversion and ultimate use of the water in Montana is for a beneficial use of water;

(b) the diversion and ultimate use of water will not adversely affect the water rights of other persons;

(c) the proposed means of diversion, construction, and operation are adequate;

(d) the diversion and ultimate use will not interfere unreasonably with other planned uses or developments for which a water right has been established or a permit has been issued or for which water has been reserved;

(e) the diversion and ultimate use of the water will not exceed the allocated share under the compact of any of the signatory states;

(f) the diversion and ultimate use of the water are in the public interest of Montana; and

(g) the applicant intends to comply with the laws of the signatory states to the compact.

(2) Any appropriator proposing to divert from the basin water allocated to North Dakota or Wyoming under the terms of the compact or divert from the basin unallocated compact water within North Dakota or Wyoming shall file an application with the department. The application must state the name and address of the applicant and facts tending to show that:

(a) the proposed means of diversion, construction, and operation are adequate;

(b) the diversion and ultimate use of the water will not exceed the allocated share under the compact of any of the signatory states; and

(c) the applicant intends to comply with the compact.

(3) Notice of the proposed diversion must be given by the department in the same manner as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of 85-2-307.

(4) An objection to an application must be filed by the date specified by the department in the notice.

(5) The objector to an application under subsection (1) shall state his name and address and facts tending to show that:

(a) the diversion and ultimate use of the water in Montana are not for a beneficial use of water;

(b) the property, rights, or interests of the objector would be adversely affected by the proposed diversion or ultimate use of the water;

(c) the proposed means of diversion, construction, and operation are not adequate;

(d) the diversion and ultimate use will interfere unreasonably with the objector's planned uses or development for which the objector has a water right, a permit, or a reserved water right;

(e) the diversion and ultimate use of the water will exceed the allocated share under the compact of any signatory state; or

(f) the diversion and ultimate use of the water are not in the public interest of Montana.

(6) The objector to an application under subsection (2) shall state his name and address and facts tending to show that:

(a) the property, rights, or interests of the objector would be adversely affected by the proposed diversion or ultimate use of the water;

(b) the proposed means of diversion, construction, and operation are not adequate; or

(c) the diversion and ultimate use of the water will exceed the allocated share under the compact of any signatory state.

(7) If the department receives an objection to an application, it shall hold a hearing on the application within 60 days from the date set by the department for filing objections. Service of notice of the hearing must be made by certified mail upon the applicant and the objector.

(8) The hearing shall be conducted under the contested case procedures of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act in Title 2, chapter 4, part 6.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 581, L. 1981.**

85-2-805. Criteria for approval — terms. (1) The department may issue its approval of a diversion of water allocated to Montana under the terms of the compact or unallocated compact water diverted in Montana if:

(a) the diversion and the ultimate use of the water in Montana are for a beneficial use of water;

(b) the diversion and ultimate use of water will not adversely affect the water rights of other persons;

(c) the proposed means of diversion, construction, and operation are adequate;

(d) the diversion and ultimate use will not interfere unreasonably with other planned uses or developments for which a water right has been established or a permit has been issued or for which water has been reserved;

(e) the diversion and ultimate use of water will not exceed the allocated share under the compact of any of the signatory states;

(f) the diversion and ultimate use of the water are in the public interest of Montana; and

(g) the applicant signs an agreement to comply with the laws of the signatory states to the compact in constructing, operating, and maintaining all facilities associated with the diversion and ultimate use of the water.

(2) The department may approve a diversion of water allocated to North Dakota or Wyoming or unallocated compact water diverted in North Dakota or Wyoming if the diversion will not adversely affect the property, rights, or interests of an appropriator located in Montana and if the diversion and ultimate use of water will not exceed the allocated share under the compact of any of the signatory states.

(3) The department may approve a diversion subject to such terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations as it considers necessary to meet the applicable criteria listed in subsection (1) or (2).

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 581, L. 1981.**

85-2-806. Combined proceeding. The department, upon petition b the applicant, may consider and act upon any application for diversion o water from the basin filed pursuant to the provisions of this part in conjunction with any board proceedings involving the siting of a facility or associate facilities conducted under the provisions of Title 75, chapter 20, part 4, a amended, or in conjunction with any departmental proceeding involving th issuance of a permit or approval of a change conducted under Title 85, chapter 2, as amended, if in the opinion of the department consideration of bot applications in the same proceeding will better enable the board and department to fulfill their functions, duties, and responsibilities under the provision of Title 75, chapter 20, part 4, or Title 85, chapter 2, and this part. Th department's consent to the diversion of Montana water out of the basin fo ultimate use in a facility as defined in Title 75, chapter 20, shall be contingen upon the department's issuance of a certificate for the facility in accordanc with Title 75, chapter 20. The department's consent shall terminate 10 year after the date of issuance of the consent unless the board issues the certificat for the facility in accordance with Title 75, chapter 20, and approval of Nort Dakota and Wyoming is secured in accordance with Article X of the compac or unless consent is extended by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 581, L. 1981.**

85-2-807. Department authorized to appear in administrative an legal proceedings. The department may appear on behalf of the state o Montana in proceedings before the legislatures and administrative agencies o the other signatory states to the compact and in legal proceedings commenced in federal or state court within the other signatory states involving the consent of such signatory states to diversions of water from the basin under Article X of the compact and any other laws or rules of such signatory states applicable to such diversions to the extent necessary to protect the interests and the citizens of Montana in those proceedings.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 581, L. 1981.**

CHAPTER 3

ATMOSPHERIC WATER
WEATHER MODIFICATION

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Part 1

General Provisions

85-3-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of natural resources and conservation provided for in 2-15-3302.

(2) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(3) "Operation" means the performance of weather modification and control activities entered into for the purpose of producing or attempting to produce a certain modifying effect within one geographical area over one continuing time interval not exceeding 1 year.

(4) "Research and development" means theoretical analysis, exploration, and experimentation and the extension of investigative findings and theories of a scientific and technical nature into practical application for experimental and demonstration purposes, including the experimental production and testing of models, devices, equipment, materials, and processes.

(5) "Weather modification and control" means changing or controlling or attempting to change or control, by artificial methods, the natural development of atmospheric cloud forms or precipitation forms which occur in the troposphere.

History: **(1), (2), (4), (5)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 368, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 140, Ch. 253, L. 1974; Sec. 89-310, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 10, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-319, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-310, 89-319(2).**

85-3-102. Standards for research in weather modification control. The board may establish by rule standards and instructions to govern the carrying out of research and development or projects in weather modification and control as it deems necessary or desirable to minimize danger to health, safety, welfare, or property.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 368, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 141, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-312.1.**

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

85-3-103. Department powers. In addition to any other acts authorized by law, the department may:

(1) acquire materials, equipment, and facilities as are necessary to perform its duties under this chapter;

(2) receive any funds which may be offered or become available from federal grants or appropriations, private gifts, donations, bequests, or any other source and unless their use is restricted, expend the funds for the administration of this chapter;

(3) make such studies and investigations and obtain such information as the department may deem necessary in exercising its authority in the administration or enforcement of this chapter;

(4) cooperate with public or private agencies in the performance of the department's functions or duties and in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter;

(5) represent the state in any and all matters pertaining to plans, procedures, or negotiations for interstate compacts relating to weather modification and control;

(6) enter into cooperative agreements with the United States government or any of its agencies, with the various counties and cities of this state, or with any private or public agencies for conducting weather modification or cloud seeding operations;

(7) act for and represent the state and the counties, cities, and private or public agencies in contracting with private concerns for the performance of weather modifications or cloud seeding operations; and

(8) conduct and make arrangements, including contracts and agreements, for the conduct of research and development activities relating to:

(a) the identification and evaluation of meteorological, environmental, ecological, agricultural, economic, hydrological, and sociological impacts of weather modification in Montana;

(b) the theory and development of methods of weather modification and control, including processes, materials, and devices relating thereto;

(c) the utilization of weather modification and control for agricultural, industrial, commercial, recreational, and other purposes;

(d) the protection of life and property during research and operational activities.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 368, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-312.

Cross-References

Water rights, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

Conformity to federal regulations authorized, 85-1-222.

Department powers, 85-2-111.

85-3-104. Nonliability of state and agents for acts of private persons. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to impose or accept any liability or responsibility on the part of the state, the board, the department, or any state officials or employees for any weather modification and control activities of any private person or group.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 152, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-330.

Cross-References

State subject to suit, Art. II, sec. 18, Mont. Const.

85-3-105. Violation as misdemeanor and continuing violations. A person violating any provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor, and a continuing violation is punishable as a separate offense for each day during which it occurs.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-331.

Part 2

Licenses and Permits

85-3-201. License and permit required for weather modification and control. No person shall engage in activities for weather modification and control except under and in accordance with a license and a permit issued by the board authorizing such activities.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-313.

85-3-202. Department to review applications. The department shall review all applications for weather modification activities, and the board may provide by rule for exempting from the license and permit requirements of this chapter:

(1) research, development, and experiments by state and federal agencies, institutions of higher learning, and bona fide nonprofit research organizations and their agents;

(2) laboratory research and experiments;

(3) activities of an emergency character for protection against fire, frost, sleet, or fog; and

(4) activities normally engaged in for purposes other than those of inducing, increasing, decreasing, or preventing precipitation or hail.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 368, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 142, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-314.

Cross-References

Adoption of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Research programs — powers of university units, 20-25-108.

85-3-203. Licenses — qualifications of licensees. The license t engage in activities for weather modification and control shall be issued, i accordance with procedures and subject to conditions the board may by rul establish to effectuate the provisions of this chapter, to applicants who demonstrate competence in the field of meteorology to the satisfaction of th board. If the applicant is an organization, these requirements must be met b the individual who will be in charge of the operation for the applicant.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-315.

85-3-204. Licenses — term and renewal. The license shall be issue for a period to expire at the end of the calendar year in which it is issue and, if the licensee possesses the qualifications necessary for the issuance o a new license, shall upon application be renewed at the expiration of th period.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-316.

85-3-205. License or renewal fee. A license shall be issued or renewe only upon the payment to the department of $100 for the license or renewal.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 143, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-317.

85-3-206. Permits — requirements and hearing. (1) The permit shall be issued in accordance with procedures and subject to conditions th board may by rule establish to effectuate this chapter, only if:

(a) the applicant is licensed pursuant to this chapter;

(b) sufficient notice of intention is published;

(c) an applicant furnishes proof of financial responsibility in an amount t be determined by the board as required in 85-3-211;

(d) the fee for the permit is paid as required in 85-3-212;

(e) the weather modification and control activities to be conducted ar determined by the board to be for the general welfare and the public good.

(2) If the board determines that a hearing is necessary, the department shall hold a public hearing in the area to be affected by the issuance of the permit. The department may in its discretion assess the permit applicant for the costs incurred by the department in holding the hearing.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 214, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 368, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 144, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-318.

85-3-207. Separate permit for each operation. (1) Separate permits shall be issued for each operation.

(2) If a permit is issued, the holder of the permit shall confine his activities to the time and area limits set forth in the notice of intention, unless modified by the board. His activities shall conform to any conditions imposed by the board. The permit may not be sold or transferred.

History: (1)En. Sec. 10, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-319, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 11, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 145, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 46, L. 1977; Sec. 89-320, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-319(1), 89-320(part).

85-3-208. Notice of intention to apply for permit. Before undertaking any weather modification and control activities, the applicant for a permit shall file with the department a notice of intention.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 145, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 46, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-320(part).

85-3-209. Notice of intention — contents. The notice of intention shall set forth at least the following:

(1) the name and address of the applicant;

(2) the nature, purpose, and objective of the intended operation and the person or organization on whose behalf it is to be conducted;

(3) the area in which and the approximate time during which the operation will be conducted;

(4) the area which is intended to be affected by the operation;

(5) the materials and methods to be used in conducting the operation.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-321.**

85-3-210. Publication of notice of intention. (1) The department shall have the notice of intention, or that portion thereof including the items specified in 85-3-209, published at least once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper having a general circulation and published within any county in which the operation is to be conducted and in which the affected area is located, or if the operation is to be conducted in more than one county or if the affected area is located in more than one county or is located in a county other than the one in which the operation is to be conducted, then in newspapers having a general circulation and published within each of the counties.

(2) The applicant shall reimburse the department for the costs of publication of the notice of intention.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 146, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 46, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-322.**

Cross-References

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, part 2.

85-3-211. Proof of financial responsibility by applicant. Proof of financial responsibility may be furnished by an applicant by his showing, to the satisfaction of the board, ability to respond in damages for liability which might reasonably be attached to or result from his weather modification and control activities.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-323.**

85-3-212. Permit fee. The fee to be paid by each applicant for a permit shall be equivalent to 1% of the estimated cost of such operation, the estimated cost to be computed by the department from the evidence available to it. The fee is due and payable to the department as of the date of issuance of the permit by the board; however, if the applicant is able to give satisfactory security for the payment of the balance he may be permitted to commence the operation and a permit may be issued therefor upon the payment of not less than 50% of the fee. The balance due shall be paid within 3 months from the date of termination of the operation as prescribed in the permit.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 147, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-324.**

85-3-213. State special revenue fund. All license and permit fees an fines collected under this chapter shall be deposited in the state special revenue fund for use by the department in the administration of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 148, Ch. 25 L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 147, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-325; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

85-3-214. Termination of licenses and permits by board. Afte notice to the licensee and a reasonable opportunity for a hearing, the boar may modify, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew any license or permit issue if it appears that the licensee no longer possesses the qualifications necessar or if it appears that the licensee has violated any of the provisions of thi chapter, or in the case of a modification, that it is necessary for the protection of the health or the property of any person.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-329.

Part 3

Records

85-3-301. Records of operations maintained by licensees. Every licensee shall keep and maintain a record of all operations conducted by him under his license and each permit, showing:

(1) the method employed;

(2) type of equipment used;

(3) kinds and amounts of material used;

(4) times and places of operation of the equipment;

(5) names and addresses of all individuals participating or assisting in the operation;

(6) any other general information as the department may require.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 149, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-326.

85-3-302. Reports of operations. The department shall require written reports, in a manner as it provides, of each operation for which a permit is issued. The department shall also require reports from any organization that is exempt from license and permit requirements as provided in 85-3-202.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 150, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-327.

85-3-303. Records and reports open to public. The records and reports in the custody of the department shall be open for public examination.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 151, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-328.

Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.

Part 4

County Weather Modification Authorities

Part Cross-References

Counties, Title 7, ch. 1, part 21.

County Commissioners, Title 7, ch. 4, part 21.

85-3-401. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Authority" means a county weather modification authority established pursuant to 85-3-411 or 85-3-413 through 85-3-415.

(2) "Commissioner" means a county weather modification authority commissioner appointed pursuant to 85-3-411 or 85-3-413 through 85-3-415.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 609, L. 1983.

85-3-402 through 85-3-410 reserved.

85-3-411. Weather modification authority created by petition — expiration — reinstatement. (1) Upon receipt of a valid petition signed by at least 51% of the qualified electors of a county, as determined by the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding general election, a board of county commissioners may by resolution create a weather modification authority. The board of county commissioners shall appoint five residents of the county as weather modification authority commissioners from those names set forth in the petition and designated by the petitioners to be appointed commissioners. If any of the five candidates named in the petition to be appointed commissioner is unable or refuses for any reason to accept appointment as commissioner or is disqualified by not meeting residence requirements as an elector in the county, the board of county commissioners shall name an appointee to fill the position. Each commissioner shall serve a 5-year term of office. If any commissioner submits his resignation in writing to the board of county commissioners or becomes unable or disqualified for any reason after accepting office, the board of county commissioners shall name an appointee to fill the vacancy. The board of county commissioners may remove any commissioner from office whenever it appears, by competent evidence and after hearing, that the commissioner has been guilty of misconduct, malfeasance, crime in office, or gross incompetency. A vacancy occurring otherwise than by expiration of term of office must be filled for the unexpired term.

(2) Any authority created pursuant to this section expires 5 years after the date of the initial appointment of the commissioners. Any unexpended funds remaining in the name of the authority after all proper bills and expenses have been paid must be transferred into the county general fund by the officers of the authority on or before the 5-year termination date provided by this section. However, all unexpended funds remaining in the name of the authority after all proper bills and expenses have been paid shall remain in the name of the authority if the board of county commissioners of such county by resolution creates a weather modification authority and all its powers in accordance with 85-3-414.

(3) Nothing in this section prevents renewal of an authority for another 5 years by petition of the qualified electors in the same manner as the initial authority was created.

(4) If more than one petition is filed with the board of county commissioners on or about the same time, the petition with the highest percentage of the qualified county electors voting for the office of governor at the last

preceding general election must be selected by the board of county commissioners. However, the petition with the highest percentage must have the signatures of at least 40% of the qualified electors in the county, and the sum total of all qualified electors signing all petitions filed must equal at least 60% of the qualified electors in the county. If the name of the same elector appears on two or more petitions, the name must be stricken from both petitions.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 609, L. 1983.**

Cross-References
Qualified elector, Art. IV, sec. 2, Mont. Const.
Qualifications of voter, 13-1-111.

85-3-412. Petition content. (1) The petition for the creation of a weather modification authority and for appointment of commissioners shall contain:

(a) a title with the heading "Petition for Creation of (insert name of county) Weather Modification Authority";

(b) the following paragraph: We, the undersigned qualified electors of (name of county), state of Montana, request that the (name of county) board of county commissioners create by resolution a (name of county) weather modification authority and appoint the following five qualified electors of the county to 5-year terms of office as commissioners for the (name of county) weather modification authority:

(Here insert the name and address of each proposed commissioner for the (name of county) weather modification authority.)

(c) the following paragraph: We, the undersigned qualified electors of the (name of county), state of Montana, are notified that the creation of the (name of county) weather modification authority and the appointment of its commissioners by the (name of county) board of county commissioners will grant the authority the power to certify to the board of county commissioners a mill levy tax not to exceed 2 mills upon the net taxable valuation of property in the county for a weather modification fund, which tax may be levied in excess of the mill levy limit fixed by law for taxes for general county purposes and that such fund must be used for weather modification activities as provided by 85-3-424. We, the undersigned, understand that the authority requested in this petition expires 5 years after the creation of the weather modification authority, except that the board of county commissioners may by resolution create a weather modification authority and all its powers, including the power to certify a tax levy as provided in 85-3-422, for one or more 5-year periods in accordance with 85-3-414.

(d) A heading, "Committee for Petitioners", followed by this statement: The following electors of (name of county), state of Montana, are authorized to represent and act for us and shall constitute the "Committee for the Petitioners" in the matter of this petition and all acts subsequent thereto.

(2) All signatures to such petition must be numbered and dated by month, day, and year. The name must be written, with residence address and post-office address, including the county of residence.

(3) An affidavit must be attached to each petition and sworn to under oath before a notary public by the person circulating each petition, attesting to the fact that he circulated the petition and that each of the signatures to the petition is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to

e and that each such person is a qualified elector in the county in which the petition was circulated.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 609, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Qualified elector, Art. IV, sec. 2, Mont. Const.

Qualifications of voter, 13-1-111.

85-3-413. Creation of authority by election. When a petition signed by not less than 20% of the qualified electors of the county, as determined by the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, requesting an election upon the establishment of a weather modification authority is presented to the board of county commissioners not later than 90 days prior to the next general election, the board of county commissioners shall submit the question to the electors of the county at the next general election. Upon approval by a majority of the votes cast, the board of county commissioners shall by resolution establish an authority as described in 85-3-411 with all powers set out in this part, including the power to certify a tax levy as provided by 85-3-422.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 609, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Qualified elector, Art. IV, sec. 2, Mont. Const.

Qualifications of voter, 13-1-111.

85-3-414. Creation of authority by resolution. (1) When an authority is about to expire, the board of county commissioners may by resolution authorize the creation of such weather modification authority and all its powers, including the power to certify a tax levy as provided by 85-3-422, for an additional 5-year period if the resolution authorizing the creation of such authority is adopted by the board of county commissioners before the date prescribed in the preceding resolution for its termination. Upon passing such resolution for the creation of the authority, the board of county commissioners shall appoint five commissioners to 5-year terms of office, subsequently filling vacancies in the manner prescribed by 85-3-411.

(2) The board may create the authority for subsequent 5-year periods by following the procedure provided in this section.

History; **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 609, L. 1983.**

85-3-415. Creation of authority by vote after resolution of county commissioners. The board of county commissioners of any county may, by resolution after a public hearing, submit the question of the creation of a weather modification authority to the electors of the county at the next countywide election. Upon approval by a majority of the votes cast, the board of county commissioners shall pass a resolution creating an authority as described in 85-3-411. Such an authority has all powers provided by this chapter, including the authority to levy a tax as provided by 85-3-422.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 609, L. 1983.**

85-3-416. Abolishment of authority by election. When a petition signed by not less than 20% of the qualified electors of the county, as determined by the vote cast for governor in the last preceding gubernatorial election, requesting an election upon the abolishment of an authority created pursuant to 85-3-413 or 85-3-414 is presented to the board of county commissioners not later than 90 days prior to the next general election, the boar of county commissioners shall submit the question to the electors of th county at the next general election. Upon approval by a majority of the vote cast, the board of county commissioners shall abolish the authority as o December 31 following the election. All unexpended funds remaining in th name of the authority after all proper bills and expenses have been paid mus be deposited in the general fund of the county.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 609, L. 1983.**

85-3-417. Procedure for abolishment of authority by recall petition — petition form — disposition of funds. (1) After 51% of the qualified electors of a county, as determined by the vote cast for the office o governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, petition the board o county commissioners of their county to recall the commissioners of an authority created pursuant to 85-3-411 and to abolish the authority, the board of county commissioners shall adopt a resolution recalling all commissioners of such authority and abolishing their offices and the authority until a weather modification authority is created by petition in accordance with 85-3-411.

(2) A recall petition must have a title with the heading "Recall Petition for the Abolishment of (insert name of county) Weather Modification Authority". The recall petition must incorporate a paragraph stating its purpose in clear language and must comply with all requirements prescribed in subsections (1)(d), (2), and (3) of 85-3-412 relating to petition content, committee for petitioners, petition details, affidavits, and persons circulating such petitions.

(3) If the board of county commissioners adopts a resolution recalling all commissioners of a weather modification authority and abolishing the authority, all unexpended funds remaining in the name of the authority, after all proper bills and expenses have been paid, must be transferred to the county general fund by the weather modification authority commissioners on the effective date of the resolution. If outstanding valid bills are unpaid after that date, the board of county commissioners may pay such obligations from money in the county general fund.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 609, L. 1983.**

85-3-418 through 85-3-420 reserved.

85-3-421. Commissioners — compensation — meetings — officers — disbursements. (1) A commissioner may receive no compensation for his services. Certificates of appointment must be filed with the county clerk and recorder.

(2) The powers of each authority are vested in its commissioners. A majority of the commissioners constitutes a quorum for the purpose of conducting the business of the authority, but action may not be taken by the authority except by an affirmative vote of not less than a majority of all the commissioners. A chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and treasurer must be elected from among the commissioners. An authority may delegate to one or more of its commissioners such powers or duties as it considers proper.

(3) The secretary shall keep minutes of official meetings and shall include all official business, such as operations requested, and all authorizations for payment of weather modification authority funds.

(4) Disbursements authorized by the authority must be made by check signed by the chairman and the treasurer of the authority. Official policies must be entered into the minutes. An annual report must disclose funds received and expended, and a copy of the report must be filed with the county clerk and recorder. The annual report must be presented at a public meeting called for such purpose.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 609, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Right of public participation in government, Art. II, sec. 8, Mont. Const.

Public participation in governmental operations, Title 2, ch. 3.

85-3-422. Tax certified by weather modification authority — disposition of proceeds. (1) The authority may certify annually to the board of county commissioners a tax of not to exceed 2 mills upon the taxable valuation of the property in the county for a weather modification fund. The tax must be levied by the board of county commissioners and may be levied in excess of the mill levy limit fixed by law for taxes for general county purposes. The weather modification fund may be used only for weather modification activities as provided by 85-3-424. The tax certified by the authority is limited to the period of existence of the authority.

(2) The money in the weather modification fund must be invested to earn interest at the rate most advantageous to the fund, consistent with law and prudent business practice.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 609, L. 1983.**

85-3-423. County budget waived for first appropriation — conditions. The provisions of 7-6-2342 apply if an emergency condition requiring prompt expenditure occurs immediately after an authority has been created by resolution of the board of county commissioners and after certification of a mill levy by the authority. In that case and only for the initial or first appropriation for the authority, the county commissioners may appropriate, from money not otherwise appropriated in the general fund, money necessary to carry out the provisions of this part. However, the appropriation may not exceed an amount equal to the amount that would be raised by a 2-mill levy upon the taxable valuation of the property in the county.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 609, L. 1983.**

85-3-424. Declaration of emergency — hearing — determination of need for weather modification operation. (1) After receiving a petition requesting an operation to increase precipitation, initiate precipitation, or suppress hail and bearing the signatures of at least 50 registered electors of the county, the commissioners of an authority shall, within 15 days after receiving the petition, publish notice of a public hearing on the request at least once in a newspaper of general circulation published within the county and conduct the hearing.

(2) If after the hearing a majority of the commissioners finds that weather emergency exists requiring such an operation, the authority may proceed with the activities needed to initiate and conduct the requested operation.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 609, L. 1983.

CHAPTER 4

RESERVED

CHAPTER 5

WATER COMMISSIONERS

Part 1 — Appointment and Duties

Section

85-5-101. Appointment of water commissioners.
85-5-102. Appointment of chief commissioner.
85-5-103. Oath and bond.
85-5-104. Term of office.
85-5-105. Power and duty to distribute water.
85-5-106. Maintenance and repair of ditches or systems.
85-5-107. Record of daily distribution of water.
85-5-108. Authority and arrest power.
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Part 2 — Charges and Expenses

85-5-201. Distribution of water and related expenses.
85-5-202. Repair expenses.
85-5-203. Telephone expenses.
85-5-204. Apportionment of fees and expenses.
85-5-205. Objections to expenses — hearing.
85-5-206. Effect of order fixing fees.

Part 3 — Rights and Duties of Water Users

85-5-301. Complaint by dissatisfied user.
85-5-302. Maintenance of headgates and measuring devices.

Part 4 — Water Ditches Under Joint or Corporate Control

85-5-401. Determination of water rights between partners, tenants in common, and corporate stockholders.
85-5-402. Appointment of commissioner prior to final decree.
85-5-403. Division of water.
85-5-404. Authority of commissioner.
85-5-405. Compensation and expenses.
85-5-406. Interference with actions of commissioner.
85-5-407. Appointment of water commissioner after final decree.
85-5-408. Apportionment of costs.

Part 1

Appointment and Duties

85-5-101. Appointment of water commissioners. (1) Whenever the rights of persons to use the waters of any stream, ditch or extension of ditch, watercourse, spring, lake, reservoir, or other source of supply have been determined by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the judge of the district court having jurisdiction of the subject matter, upon the application of the owners of at least 15% of the water rights affected by the decree, in the exercise of his discretion, to appoint one or more commissioners. The commissioners shall have authority to admeasure and distribute to the parties owning water rights in the source affected by the decree the waters to which they are entitled, according to their rights as fixed by the decree and by any certificates and permits issued under chapter 2 of this title. When petitioners make proper showing that they are not able to obtain the application of the owners of at least 15% of the water rights affected and they are unable to obtain the water to which they are entitled, the judge of the district court having jurisdiction may, in his discretion, appoint a water commissioner.

(2) When the existing rights of all appropriators from a source or in an area have been determined in a final decree issued under chapter 2 of this title, the judge of the district court shall upon application by the department of natural resources and conservation appoint a water commissioner. The water commissioner shall distribute to the appropriators, from the source or in the area, the water to which they are entitled.

(3) The department of natural resources and conservation or any person or corporation operating under contract with the department or any other owner of stored waters may petition the court to have such stored waters distributed by the water commissioners appointed by said court. The court may thereupon make an order requiring the commissioner or commissioners appointed by the court to distribute such stored water when and as released to water users entitled to the use thereof.

(4) At the time of the appointment of such water commissioner or commissioners, the district court shall fix their compensation, and the owners and users of the distributed waters, including permittees and certificate holders, shall pay their proportionate share of such fees and compensation.

(5) Upon the application of the board or boards of one or more irrigation districts entitled to the use of water stored in a reservoir which is turned into the natural channel of any stream and withdrawn or diverted at a point downstream for beneficial use, the district court of the judicial district wherein the most irrigable acres of the irrigation district or districts are situated may appoint a water commissioner to equitably admeasure and distribute such stored water to said irrigation district or districts from the channel of the stream into which it has been turned. A commissioner appointed under this subsection has the powers of any commissioner appointed under this chapter, limited only by the purposes of this subsection. His compensation is set by the appointing judge and paid by each district and other users of stored water affected by the admeasurement and distribution of such stored

water. In all other matters the provisions of this chapter apply so long as they are consistent with this subsection.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7136, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 125, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7136, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 187, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 231, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1001(1 thru (3), (5), (6); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 444, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 246, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2), after "district court" deleted "which issued the final decree"; and in (4), inserted ", including permittees and certificate holders".

Cross-References

Water Judges, Title 3, ch. 7, part 2.

Appointment of Water Commissioner after final decree, 85-5-407.

Apportionment of costs, 85-5-408.

Board power to provide sufficient water, 85-7-1907.

85-5-102. Appointment of chief commissioner. When the judge of the district court shall appoint two or more commissioners to admeasure and distribute the waters mentioned in the preceding section, he may appoint one of them chief commissioner and empower him to exercise direction and control over the other or others in the discharge of their duties. The judge may depose the one appointed chief commissioner from that position and appoint another in his stead whenever it appears to the judge that better service may be given the water users by making the change.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7137, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7137, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1002.**

Cross-References

Appointment of Water Commissioners, 3-7-211.

85-5-103. Oath and bond. Each water commissioner so appointed by the court shall subscribe and file with the clerk of the district court an oath of office before commencing the discharge of his duties as commissioner and shall likewise file with said clerk a bond executed by himself, with two or more sureties, in such sum as the judge of said court may designate, to insure the faithful discharge of his duties.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 43, L. 1911; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, Ex. L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7138, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7138, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1003.**

Cross-References

Oaths, Title 1, ch. 6.

General duties of Clerk of District Court, 3-5-501.

Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

85-5-104. Term of office. Every water commissioner so appointed shall hold his office for such time during the irrigation season of each year as may be designated by the judge in the order making such appointment. The judge, in his discretion, shall fix the date of the commencement of such term and may, in his discretion or when requested in writing by at least three persons entitled to the use of such waters, change the term for closing of the commissioner's service.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 43, L. 1911; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7139, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7139, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 68, L. 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1004.**

Cross-References

Appointment of Water Commissioners, 3-7-211.

85-5-105. Power and duty to distribute water. Upon the issuance of ch order, the water commissioner or commissioners shall have authority d it is hereby made his or their duty to admeasure and distribute to the ers thereof, as their interests may appear and be required, the stored and pplemental waters stored and as released by the department of natural sources and conservation under provisions of chapter 1 of this title, to be verted into and through said streams, ditch or extension of ditch, water-urse, spring, lake, reservoir, or other source of supply in the same manner d under the same rules as decreed water rights are admeasured and distrib-ed. Such water commissioner or commissioners and the owners and users such stored and supplemental waters shall be bound by and be subject to e provisions of this chapter and all acts amendatory thereof and supple-ental thereto; provided, that the admeasurements and distribution of such ored and supplemental waters shall in no way interfere with decreed water ghts. The purpose of parts 1 through 3 of this chapter is to provide a uni-rm, equitable, and economical distribution of adjudicated, stored, and pplemental waters.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7136, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 125, 1925; re-en. Sec. 7136, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 187, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 231, 1963; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1001(4).

oss-References

District Court supervision of water distribu-n, 85-2-406.

85-5-106. Maintenance and repair of ditches or systems. Upon itten request of the owners of at least 51% of the water rights in any adju-cated ditch or single water system, the judge of the district court may npower the commissioner to maintain and keep in reasonable repair such ater ditch or water system at the expense of the owners thereof, and for ch purposes the commissioner shall have authority to enter and work upon y ditch, canal, aqueduct, or other source of conveying the waters affected the decree and the right-of-way thereof and to visit, inspect, and adjust l headgates or other means of distribution of such waters.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7141, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7141, R.C.M. 35; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1006.

oss-References

Board plan for acquisition and construction, -7-1901.

Entry upon land by Board or agent, 85-7-1903.

85-5-107. Record of daily distribution of water. Each water com-issioner must keep a daily record of the amount of water distributed to each ater user and must file a summary of such record with the clerk of the court onthly or seasonally, at the discretion of the district judge during his term service, showing in detail the total amount of water distributed each day each water user during such month or season and the amount of cost erefor, based upon the water commissioner's or commissioners' salary per y and other costs of the water commissioner approved by the district judge, d the proportionate amount of water distributed. When two or more water mmissioners serve under the same decree or decrees by order of the judge, ey may file a joint summary of their record with the clerk of the court, or the chief commissioner, if one has been appointed by the judge, may file summary in behalf of all of them.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7144, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7144, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1009; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In first sentence after "monthly" inserted "or seasonally, at the discretion of the district judge"; after "water distributed" inserted "each day"; after "such month" substituted "or season" for "daily"; after "salary per day" inserted "and other costs of the water commissioner approved by the district judge".

Cross-References

General duties of Clerk of the District Cour 3-5-501.

Measurement of water, 85-2-103.

District Court supervision of water distribution, 85-2-406.

85-5-108. Authority and arrest power. For the purposes of carryin out the provisions of parts 1 through 3 of this chapter, each commissione appointed by the court shall have authority to enter upon any ditch, canal aqueduct, or other source for conveying the waters affected by the decree an to visit, inspect, and adjust all headgates or other means of distributing th waters and shall have the same powers as a sheriff or constable to arrest an and all persons interfering with the distribution made by him, to be deal with according to law.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7143, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7143, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1008.

Cross-References

Arrest, Title 46, ch. 6.

Entry upon land by Board or agent, 85-7-1903.

85-5-109. Failure to perform duty as a contempt of court. If any commissioner shall fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by the order of the judge of the district court, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of said court.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7142, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7142, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1007.

Cross-References

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.

Part 2

Charges and Expenses

85-5-201. Distribution of water and related expenses. Every water commissioner appointed by the judge of the district court for that purpose shall have the authority to admeasure and distribute to the parties interested, under such decree, permit, or certificate, the water to which those who are parties to the decree or holders of a permit or certificate, or privy thereto, are entitled, according to their priority as established by the decree, permit, or certificate. The water commissioner, in case the parties fail or refuse to do so, may incur necessary expenses in the making of headgates or dams for the distribution of the waters. Such expense shall be assessed against and paid by the party or parties for whom such services in the repair of the ditch or

ches and the making of any dams or headgates were necessary. In the discretion of the court, such costs or expenses may be assessed against the land on which or for the benefit of which such expense had been incurred.
istory: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7140, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 125, 1925; re-en. Sec. 7140, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1005; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 246, L. 1983.

mpiler's Comments
983 Amendment: Provided specifically for tribution of water to and payment of enses by permit or certificate holders by erting "permit or certificate"; and made nor changes in phraseology.

Cross-References
Appointment of Water Commissioners, 3-7-211.
Priority, 85-2-401.
Irrigation districts — indebtedness, bonds, and bankruptcy, Title 85, ch. 7, part 20.
Irrigation districts — taxes and assessments, Title 85, ch. 7, part 21.

85-5-202. Repair expenses. The judge may also allow as a charge any penses necessarily incurred by the water commissioner in the discharge of s duties in the employment of extra labor for the repair of dams, headgates, tches, or flumes when immediate action is necessary to preserve the rights the parties entitled to the waters of such stream or when the judge has, the order appointing the commissioner, required the commissioner to pair ditches and keep in repair necessary headgates, ditches, or flumes. The ter commissioner shall report all such expenses, and the cost thereof shall taxed against the party or parties for whose benefit the same were incurd. In the discretion of the court, such costs or expenses may be assessed ainst the land upon which or for the benefit of which such expense had en incurred.
History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7145, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 125, 1925; re-en. Sec. 7145, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1010.

oss-References
Board powers over district property, -7-1908.

85-5-203. Telephone expenses. The judge may also allow as a charge asonable expenses incurred by a water commissioner in telephoning to the dge for instructions in cases of emergency. When there are two or more mmissioners acting under the judge's order, reasonable expenses incurred in mmunicating with each by telephone or with the judge of the district court, order to carry on the distribution of the waters harmoniously and in accornce with the decree, shall be deemed a necessary expense. These expenses all be reported by the water commissioner or commissioners at the close of e season and shall be taxed against all the water users affected by the cree or decrees ratably in proportion to the whole amount of water distribed to them during the season.
History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7146, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7146, R.C.M. 35; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1011.

oss-References
Water Judges, Title 3, ch. 7, part 2.

85-5-204. Apportionment of fees and expenses. (1) Upon the filing the report by the water commissioner or water commissioners, the clerk of urt shall forthwith notify by letter each person mentioned in such report:

(a) of the amount he is made liable for by such report;

(b) that objections to such report and the amount so taxed against hi may be made by any person interested therein within 20 days after the da of the mailing of said notice; and

(c) unless objections thereto are filed, an order will be made by the judg of said court finally fixing and determining the amount due from each of sai water users.

(2) The affidavit of the clerk that he has mailed a notice to each perso mentioned in the report at such person's last known post-office address, i the usual manner, shall be deemed prima facie evidence that the perso received that notice provided for in this section.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7147, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 1 L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 45, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 7147, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1012.

85-5-205. Objections to expenses — hearing. At the expiration o the 20 days' notice, as provided for in the preceding section, if objections t said report have been filed or a motion to retax the same has been made, th court or judge shall fix a time for the hearing of such objections or motio to retax, which time of hearing shall be as soon as the judge or a court ca conveniently hear the same. Any person objecting to said report shall be enti tled to at least 5 days' notice of the date and time of such hearing. At suc hearing the court or judge shall hear and determine the motion or objection and shall make an order fixing and determining the amount found due fror each of said water users to such commissioner or commissioners. In case n objections are filed within the 20 days, as hereinbefore provided for, suc order shall be made as a matter of course, and in either case said order sha be final determination of the matter.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7148, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 1 L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7148, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1013.

85-5-206. Effect of order fixing fees. After the order of the cour fixing the fees and compensation and expenses of the water commissioner i final, it shall have all the force and effect of a judgment as against the perso to whom the water was admeasured and for whose benefit it was used. Whe such expense of commissioner or commissioners has been assessed against th land for which such service of the commissioner or commissioners has bee rendered, it shall constitute a lien against said land. Execution may issu upon the order, as upon a judgment, by direction of the court or judge upo the application of any person interested therein. The water commissioner, a his discretion, may withhold further admeasurement or distribution of wate to any person otherwise entitled thereto until such person shall have paid a fees, compensation, and expenses of such water commissioner or commissioners so fixed by the court and apportioned and charged to such person an likewise may withhold the admeasurement and distribution of water from an land against which there exists any such lien as aforesaid, until such lien sha have been fully discharged.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7149, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 125 L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7149, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1014.

Cross-References

Appointment of Water Commissioners, 3-7-211.

District Court supervision of water distribution, 85-2-406.

Part 3

Rights and Duties of Water Users

85-5-301. Complaint by dissatisfied user. (1) A person owning or ing any of the waters of the stream or ditch or extension of the ditch who dissatisfied with the method of distribution of the waters of the stream or tch by the water commissioner or water commissioners and who claims to entitled to more water than he is receiving or to a right prior to that lowed him by the water commissioner or water commissioners may file his ritten complaint, duly verified, setting forth the facts of the claim. Thereon the judge shall fix a time for the hearing of such petition and shall rect that such notice be given to the parties interested in the hearing as the dge considers necessary. At the time fixed for the hearing, the judge must ear and examine the complainant and other parties as may appear to support or resist such claim and examine the water commissioner or water comissioners and witnesses as to the charges contained in the complaint.

(2) Upon the determination of the hearing, the judge shall make such ndings and order as he considers just and proper. If it appears to the judge at the water commissioner or water commissioners have not properly disibuted the water according to the provisions of the decree, the judge shall ve the proper instructions for such distribution. The judge may remove any ater commissioner and appoint some other person in his stead if he considrs that the interests of the parties in the waters mentioned in the decree will best subserved thereby, and if it appears to the judge that the water comissioner has willfully failed to perform his duties, he may be proceeded gainst for contempt of court, as provided in contempt cases. The judge shall ake such order as to the payment of costs of the hearing as appears to him be just and proper.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7150, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 125, 1925; re-en. Sec. 7150, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1015.

ross-References

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.

Appeals from a final decree, 85-2-235.

85-5-302. Maintenance of headgates and measuring devices. All ersons using water under a decree from any stream or ditch whereon a water ommissioner is appointed shall be required to have suitable headgates at the oint wherein a ditch taps a stream and shall also, at some suitable place on e ditch and as near the head thereof as practicable, place and maintain a roper measuring box, weir, or other appliance for the measurement of the aters flowing in such ditch. In case any person or persons shall fail to place r maintain a proper measuring appliance, it shall be the duty of such water ommissioner not to apportion or distribute any water through said ditch. he commissioner must notify all parties interested by registered or certified ail or in person 1 week before making the annual repair or cleaning of any ream or ditch or performing necessary labor or expenses to divert water to ny ditch. The sending of a registered or certified letter to the last known ost-office address of any such interested party will be prima facie evidence f the fact that he was duly notified. Any work in the way of repairing a ditch made necessary by any emergency may be done without such notice when injury would result from delay.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 64, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 4890, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7151, R.C.M 1921; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 125, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7151, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1016.

Cross-References

Measurement of water, 85-2-103.

District Court supervision of water distribution, 85-2-406.

Conduction of water, 85-2-414.

Regulation, supervision, apportionment, an control of water distribution, 85-7-1922.

Part 4

Water Ditches Under Joint or Corporate Control

85-5-401. Determination of water rights between partners, tenants in common, and corporate stockholders. Whenever a water ditch used for irrigating purposes is owned by a partnership, tenants in common, or corporation and there is any dispute between the respective owners, tenants in common, or stockholders respecting the use and division of the waters flowing in said ditch, any partner, tenant in common, or stockholder may commence an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to determine the rights of the respective parties to the use of said waters and may join in his petition a prayer for the appointment of a water commissioner to apportion and distribute the waters of said ditch according to the rights of the respective owners, tenants in common, or stockholders during the pendency of the action.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7152, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7152, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1017.

Cross-References

Appointment of Water Commissioners, 3-7-211.

Water Courts — jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 7, part 5.

District Court supervision of water distribution, 85-2-406.

Duty of purchaser to dig ditches, 85-2-416.

Board agreements for joint operation or cooperation, 85-7-1905.

85-5-402. Appointment of commissioner prior to final decree. After the filing of the complaint in such action, the court may, upon 5 days' notice to the other parties to the action, appoint a commissioner to divide and distribute the waters of said ditch to the respective parties, according to their respective rights, during the pendency of the action. The court may, upon good cause shown, appoint such commissioner without notice, and when such commissioner is appointed without notice, any party to the action may, on 5 days' notice to the plaintiff, move the court or judge to vacate such appointment or to modify the order as to the distribution of the waters of said ditch. The court or judge on such hearing, in his discretion, may affirm, vacate, or modify the order previously made. Each water commissioner so appointed shall subscribe to an oath of office before commencing the discharge of his duties.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 2, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7153, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7153, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-1018, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 3, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7154, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7154, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-1019, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1018, 89-1019(part).

ross-References
Appointment of Water Commissioners, 7-211, 85-5-101.
Final decree, 85-2-234.

85-5-403. Division of water. It shall be the duty of the water commis- oner to divide the waters of said ditch between the owners, tenants in com- on, or stockholders in proportion to their respective rights, as set forth in e complaint or in such other manner or proportion as the court or judge ay direct.
History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7154, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7154, R.C.M. 35; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1019(part).

ross-References
District Court supervision of water distribu- on, 85-2-406.

85-5-404. Authority of commissioner. Such commissioner shall have thority to enter upon said ditch; open, close, and set headgates; and do hatever else is necessary to apportion and distribute the waters of said ditch the respective parties according to their respective rights.
History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7155, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7155, R.C.M. 35; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1020.

ross-References
Entry upon land by Board or agent, -7-1903.

85-5-405. Compensation and expenses. The court shall fix the com- ensation of such commissioner and the term of his employment and shall ake an order apportioning the amount of such compensation among the everal owners, tenants in common, or stockholders of said ditch, according their respective rights and interest in said ditch, which amounts so appor- oned shall be taxed as costs in the action against the respective parties.
History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7156, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7156, R.C.M. 35; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1021.

ross-References
Appointment of Water Commissioners, 7-211, 85-5-101.

85-5-406. Interference with actions of commissioner. Any person pening or closing a headgate after being set by such commissioner or who any manner interferes with such commissioner in the discharge of his uties shall be deemed guilty of contempt of court and may be proceeded gainst for contempt of court as provided in contempt cases.
History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7157, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7157, R.C.M. 35; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1022.

ross-References
Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.

85-5-407. Appointment of water commissioner after final decree. hen the rights of the respective parties in said action to the use of the aters flowing in said ditch shall be adjudicated, the judge of the district ourt having jurisdiction of the subject matter, upon the application of the wners of at least 10% of the waters of said ditch, may, in the exercise of his discretion, appoint a water commissioner to divide, apportion, and distribut the waters of said ditch to the respective parties according to their respectiv rights as set forth in such decree. When a commissioner is appointed unde the provisions of 85-5-101 through 85-5-301 to apportion and distribute the waters of the stream from which the water flowing in said ditch is taken, such commissioner shall, when so directed by the judge or court, apportion and distribute the waters of said ditch according to the decree by which the rights of the respective owners were adjudicated.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7158, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7158, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1023.**

Cross-References

Appointment of Water Commissioners, 3-7-211.

Appeals from final decree, 85-2-235.

85-5-408. Apportionment of costs. (1) When a commissioner is appointed upon the application of an owner or owners of such ditch, the court may fix the compensation of such commissioner and the term of his employment. The court shall make an order apportioning the amount of such compensation among the several owner or owners, tenants in common, or stockholders of said ditch according to their respective rights and interest which order shall have the force and effect of a judgment against the person to whom the water was admeasured and for whose benefit it was used. When, in the discretion of the court, such order of apportionment of expense is made against the land for which such water was used, it shall have the force and effect of a lien against said land to which such apportionment was made. Execution may issue upon such order as upon a judgment by direction of the court, upon the application of any person interested therein.

(2) When a commissioner is appointed under the provisions of 85-5-101 through 85-5-301 to distribute the waters of the stream from which the waters flowing in said ditch are taken and to apportion and distribute the waters of said ditch according to the rights of the respective owners thereof, the judge, in his discretion, may, in addition to the apportionment taxed against the respective owners of the waters of said stream, apportion and tax the amount, if any, the owners of such ditch shall pay in addition to the amount taxed under the provisions of 85-5-101 through 85-5-301.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7159, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 125, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7159, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1024.**

Cross-References

Apportionment of fees and expenses, 85-5-204.

Irrigation districts — taxes and assessments, Title 85, ch. 7, part 21.

CHAPTER 6

WATER USERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section
85-6-101. Power to levy new assessments.
85-6-102. Assessments to be equitable.
85-6-103. Transfer of shares of stock.

5-6-104. Assessment of shares of stock.
5-6-105. Division of irrigation project into districts.
5-6-106. Vacancies in board of directors.
5-6-107. Liability of associations.
5-6-108. Exemption from payment of fees.
5-6-109. Operation of projects with water users' association.

Part 1

General Provisions

85-6-101. Power to levy new assessments. Whenever any water users' association, having a contract with the United States government for construction of works and delivery of water and also a contract with its shareholders, organized under and by virtue of the corporation laws of this state and in conformity with the laws of the United States, shall have levied an assessment or assessments upon its capital stock, which assessment or assessments or any part thereof remain uncollected, such association shall have the power to discharge all assessments theretofore levied and to levy in lieu thereof an assessment which shall include all previous assessments levied upon the shareholders of said association and to give credit for all payments on assessments theretofore made.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 141, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 7160, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7160, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1101.**

Cross-References

Corporations, Title 35, ch. 1 and 2.

Exemption from franchise and corporation axes, 85-6-108.

Irrigation districts — United States contracts, 85-7-2118, 85-7-2119.

85-6-102. Assessments to be equitable. All assessments authorized hereunder shall be equitable and be based upon benefits received or available.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 7161, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7161, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1102.**

Cross-References

Irrigation districts — taxes and assessments, Title 85, ch. 7, part 21.

Drainage districts — taxes and assessments, Title 85, ch. 8, part 6.

Conservancy districts — assessments, 85-9-601.

85-6-103. Transfer of shares of stock. Shares of stock of water users' associations organized in conformity with the requirements of the laws of the United States and the state of Montana and under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, (which shares of stock, by the articles of incorporation of said association, are inseparably appurtenant to the lands for which they are subscribed) shall, upon the presentation of proof to such association of the transfer of any of said land, be transferred on the books of said association, by the proper officers of the association, to the grantee or successor in title to said land.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7162, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7162, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1103.**

Cross-References

U.C.C. — investment securities, Title 30, ch. .

Securities regulation, Title 30, ch. 10.

Right of corporation to acquire and dispose of its own shares — restrictions, 35-1-612.

85-6-104. Assessment of shares of stock. The assessable stock of an such water users' association may at the time of any assessment made, afte the major portion of such irrigation project is completed and the irrigabl area thereunder determined, be one share for each irrigable acre, and appropriate bylaws of the association may provide for the discharge of assessment levied on stock appurtenant to lands then determined to be nonirrigable.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 29, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7163, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7163, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1104.

Cross-References

Irrigation districts — taxes and assessments, Title 85, ch. 7, part 21.

Drainage districts — taxes and assessments Title 85, ch. 8, part 6.

Conservancy districts — assessments 85-9-601.

85-6-105. Division of irrigation project into districts. Such wate users' association shall be permitted to divide the area under such irrigatio project into as many districts as there are directors provided for in its article of incorporation. Each district shall elect one director for a term not t exceed 5 years. At the first election held to elect directors under the provisions of this chapter, each district shall elect one director, who shall hold office for such a term of years as the bylaws shall provide, and thereafter a director shall be elected in the district and at the annual election held just prior to the expiration of the term of office of the director of that district.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 29, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7164, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7164, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1105.

Cross-References

Irrigation districts, Title 85, ch. 7.

Organization of districts, Title 85, ch. 7, part 15.

Elections, Title 85, ch. 7, part 17.

85-6-106. Vacancies in board of directors. In case of a vacancy in the board of directors from any cause, the board shall fill such vacancy by appointment to hold to the end of that fiscal year, and a director shall be elected at the annual election in the district where such vacancy occurs to fill the unexpired term of such vacancy.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 29, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7165, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7165, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1106.

Cross-References

Irrigation districts — vacancies among Commissioners, 85-7-1703.

85-6-107. Liability of associations. An incorporated water users' association that is sustaining and responsible for the operations of a works is solely liable for any court action which may be brought against it for any injury or damages occurring on the works caused by a failure to maintain safe working and operating conditions. The state of Montana is not liable for injury to a person or property that occurs on a works as a result of a failure by a water users' association to maintain the works in a safe working and operating condition.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.12, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 459, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 129, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 73, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-115(2).

Cross-References

State subject to suit, Art. II, sec. 18, Mont. Const.

Liability of and to ostensible corporations, 35-1-109.

85-6-108. Exemption from payment of fees. Any water users' associ- ion organized in conformity with the requirements of the laws of the United ates and of the state of Montana, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 02, which, under the articles of incorporation, is authorized to furnish water ly to its stockholders shall be exempt from the payment of any license fee d from the payment of any annual license tax and, upon filing its articles incorporation with the secretary of state, shall be required to pay only a e of $40 for the filing and recording of such articles of incorporation and e issuance of certificate of incorporation.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 66, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 167, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 147, R.C.M. 21; re-en. Sec. 147, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 117, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 25-110; amd. c. 1, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

ross-References

Articles of incorporation — filing — issuance certificate of incorporation, 35-1-203.

Fees and charges, Title 35, ch. 1, part 12.

85-6-109. Operation of projects with water users' association. (1) s used in this section, "department" means the department of natural sources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33, and ssociation" means a water users' association.

(2) Whenever the department proposes a program of maintenance, repair, eration, or alteration of a project in excess of $25,000, the cost of which ill be borne by an association pursuant to the terms of a water marketing ntract, the association shall be informed of the program and given an portunity to comment. The department shall notify the association of its cision. If the association believes the program to be unnecessary or exces- ve in cost, it may appeal the department decision to the board of natural sources and conservation as provided for in 85-1-212. The board shall notify e association of its decision. If the board's decision is adverse to the associ- ion, the association may file within 30 days of receipt of notice of the ard's decision a complaint to review the board's decision in the district urt in any county where all or part of the project works is located or in ewis and Clark County.

(3) If a complaint is filed under subsection (2), the court shall hold a trial novo on the question of necessity of the department program and the estion of excessive costs. If the association prevails, the court may award sts to the association. The court may specify an acceptable program of aintenance, repair, operation, or alteration or may order the department d the association to develop a program, subject to court approval.

(4) Whenever a program of maintenance, repair, operation, or alteration is oposed, the department shall assist the association in attempting to secure urces of financing, including federal funds.

(5) Whenever the department proposes to abandon, sell, or otherwise dis- se of a project which involves a water users' association, the department all notify the association. Before the department may take further action abandon, sell, or otherwise dispose of a project which involves a water ers' association, the department must receive a petition approving the aban- nment, sale, or disposition which is signed by stockholders of the associa- on representing 66⅔% or more of the issued and outstanding stock of the sociation. If, within 30 days of receipt of the final proposal of abandonment,

sale, or other disposal, stockholders of the association representing 15% or more of the issued and outstanding stock of the association file a petition of protest with the department, the project may not be abandoned, sold, or otherwise disposed of without the consent of the legislature.

History: **En. 89-1107 by Sec. 1, Ch. 253, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1107; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 156, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "sell, or otherwise dispose of" after "abandon" near the beginning of (5); inserted "a water users'" before "association" near the beginning of (5); inserted the second sentence in (5) beginning with "Before the department . . ."; substituted "final proposal of abandonment, sale, or other disposal" for "notice of abandonment" in the last sentence; inserted "sold, or otherwise disposed of" after "abandoned" in the last sentence.

Cross-References

Management of property — water contracts, 85-1-211.

Settlement of disputes over water contracts, 85-1-212.

Abandonment of project, 85-1-404.

CHAPTER 7

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

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Part 1

Creation of Districts — Generally

85-7-101. Creation of irrigation districts by percentage of titleholders. (1) Sixty per centum in number of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands sought to be included in an irrigation district and which are susceptible of irrigation, such holders of title or evidence of title also representing 60% of the acreage of said lands, may propose the establishment and organization of an irrigation district under the provisions of this part and part 15. When any of such land sought to be included in such irrigation district is covered by mortgage or other lien, then the owner or owners of such land shall first procure the written consent of the holder of such mortgage or other lien before proposing the establishment and organization of such irrigation district.

(2) Irrigation districts may be formed in order to cooperate with the United States under the federal reclamation laws heretofore or hereafter enacted or under any act of congress which shall permit of the performance by the United States of work in this state for the purposes of construction of irrigation works, including drainage works, or for purchase, extension, operation, or maintenance of constructed works or for the assumption, as principal or guarantor, of indebtedness to the United States on account of district

nds. When so organized, such district shall have the powers conferred or at may hereafter be conferred by law upon such irrigation district. In all rigation districts organized in connection with United States reclamation ojects, a majority of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands sought be included in such irrigation district under the provisions of this part may opose the establishment and organization of such district.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, 1919; re-en. Sec. 7166, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, 1925; re-en. Sec. 7166, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 164, Ch. 253, 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1201(1).

ross-References

Federal assistance management, Title 17, ch. part 1.

Mortgages of real property, Title 71, ch. 1, rt 2.

Liens, Title 71, ch. 3.

Contracts with the United States, 85-1-221.

Conformity to federal regulations authorized, 85-1-222.

Authority for joint operation of districts, 85-7-1601.

Requirements for petition to eliminate lands, 85-7-1803.

Creation of drainage districts, Title 85, ch. 8, part 1.

85-7-102. Evidence of title. The certificate of the county clerk and corder or the certificate of the department of state lands shall be sufficient vidence of title for the purpose of this chapter. Where lands have been purhased from the state and part or all of the purchase money has been paid ut the patents or deeds from the state to such lands have not been issued, e receipt or receipts held by the purchasers or the certificate of the department of state lands showing the payments on account of purchase shall be vidence of title to such lands under this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, . 1919; re-en. Sec. 7166, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, . 1925; re-en. Sec. 7166, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 164, Ch. 253, . 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1201(2).

ross-References

State lands — recording — purpose, 2-17-121.

Documents subject to recording, 7-4-2613.

Real property — what may be recorded — recording copy in another county, 70-21-201.

85-7-103. Report by department of natural resources and conseration required. (1) Before any such district shall be established, there shall e presented to the district court, at the hearing on the petition for such stablishment, a written report or opinion from the department of natural esources and conservation on the engineering features involved and the posibilities of water supplies, accompanied by a copy of the decree of the district ourt showing the adjudicated water rights in said streams from which said aters are to be diverted. For this purpose, a copy of the petition provided or in 85-7-104 and of all maps and other papers filed with the same shall be iled with the department at the time the original petition is filed with the lerk of the district court. The expense, if any, incurred by the department the investigation and report upon the proposed district shall be certified ith the report and shall be assessed as costs in said hearing, which costs hall be paid by the district in event of its establishment, and in event such etition be denied, then such costs shall be paid by the petitioners. The epartment shall, within a period of 120 days from the filing of said petition ith the department, render its report, as herein provided, to the district ourt.

(2) Such report or opinion shall not be requested or obtained and shall not be necessary whenever it is proposed to cooperate with the United States under the federal reclamation laws heretofore or hereafter enacted or under any act of congress which shall permit of the performance by the United States of work in this state for the purposes of construction of irrigation works, including drainage works, or for purchase, extension, operation, or maintenance of constructed works or for the assumption, as principal or guarantor, of indebtedness to the United States on account of district laws.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7166, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7166, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 164, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1201(3).

Cross-References

Department research and information, 75-5-212.

Aquatic ecosystem protections, Title 75, ch. 7.

Department powers over state waters, 85-1-204.

Final decree of water rights, 85-2-234.

Authority for joint operation of districts, 85-7-1601.

Withdrawal of lands to organize separate or consolidated district for cooperation with federal projects — petition, 85-7-1831.

Drainage districts, Title 85, ch. 8.

85-7-104. Petition for organization. (1) For the purpose of establishing and organizing an irrigation district hereunder, a petition signed by the required number of holders of title or evidence of title to lands within the proposed district mentioned in 85-7-101 shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county in which the greatest portion of the lands of the proposed district is located. The petition shall set forth:

(a) the name suggested for the proposed district;

(b) a general description of the lands to be included in the proposed district;

(c) the names of the holders of title or evidence of title to the lands in the proposed district, ascertained in the manner mentioned in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102, and if a holder is a nonresident of the county or counties in which the proposed district lies, the post-office address of the nonresident owner, if known;

(d) generally, the source from which the lands in the proposed district are to be irrigated and the character of the works, water rights, canals, and other property proposed to be acquired or constructed for irrigation purposes in the proposed district;

(e) a prayer that the lands embraced within the proposed district be organized as an irrigation district according to the applicable provisions of this chapter.

(2) The petition shall be accompanied by:

(a) a map or plat of the proposed district; and

(b) a good and sufficient bond or undertaking, to be approved by the district court or judge thereof of the county in which the petition is required to be filed under the provisions of subsection (1), to pay all costs in and about the proceedings preliminary to the organization of the district in the event that the organization is not effected.

(3) Mere error or omission in the description of any lands or in the names of any of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands does not render invalid any proceedings hereunder or deprive the district court of jurisdiction

of the subject matter. Such misdescribed lands or misnamed persons may not be included in the district.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7167, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7167, R.C.M. 935; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1202.**

Cross-References

General duties of Clerk of the District Court, -5-501.

Department powers over state waters, 85-1-204.

85-7-105. Order and notice of hearing on petition. (1) On such petition being filed, the district court or judge thereof shall make an order fixing the time and place of hearing on the petition and directing that notice thereof be given. Thereupon the clerk of said court shall cause to be published at least once a week for 2 successive calendar weeks in some newspaper published in the county where the petition is filed a copy of such petition, together with a notice stating the time and place fixed by the district court when and where the hearing on said petition will be had. If any portion of the lands within the proposed district lies within any other county or counties, then said petition and notice shall be published as above provided in a newspaper published in each such other county. If there be no newspaper published in such county, said petition and notice may be published in an adjoining county.

(2) The first publication of said petition and notice shall be not less than 30 days prior to the time mentioned in said notice for said hearing.

(3) If any holder of title or evidence of title to lands within the proposed district is a nonresident of the county or counties in which the proposed district lies, the clerk of said court shall, within 3 days after the first publication aforesaid, mail a copy of said petition and notice to each such nonresident whose post-office address is stated in said petition.

(4) The certificate of the clerk of the district court, under the seal of the court, as to the facts of the publishing and mailing of said petition and notice, affixed to a copy of said notice, shall be sufficient evidence of such facts.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7168, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7168, R.C.M. 935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1203.**

Cross-References

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, part 2.

85-7-106. Hearing on petition. (1) At the time specified in the notice mentioned in 85-7-105, the district court in which the petition is filed shall hear the petition but may adjourn such hearing from time to time, not exceeding 3 weeks in all, and may continue the hearing for want of sufficient notice or other good cause. The court, upon application of the petitioners or any interested person or persons, shall permit the petition to be amended and may order further or additional notice to be given. Upon such hearing all interested persons whose lands or rights may be damaged or benefited by the organization of the district or by the irrigation works or improvements therein or to be acquired or constructed may appear and contest the necessity or utility of the proposed district or any part thereof, and the contestants and petitioners may offer any competent evidence in regard thereto.

(2) The court shall hear and determine whether the requirements of 85-7-101 through 85-7-105 have been complied with and for that purpose shall hear all competent and relevant testimony that may be offered.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1204(1), (2).**

85-7-107. Court decision — appointment of commissioners. (1) (a) The court may make such changes in the proposed district as may be considered advisable or as fact, right, and justice may require. Land which is susceptible of irrigation from the same general source and by the same general system of works applicable to the other lands of the proposed district may not be excluded from the proposed district if the owner or owners of the lands file in the district court a written request that the lands be included.

(b) Lands which will not, in the judgment of the court, be benefited by irrigation from the works of the proposed district; which are already under irrigation; which have appurtenant water rights; or which can be irrigated from sources more feasible than the proposed district may not be included in the district unless the owner of such lands consents in writing to the inclusion.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1)(b), whenever a district is formed to cooperate with the United States, lands previously irrigated and having appurtenant water rights may be included within the district boundaries if it appears to the court that the lands will be benefited by inclusion.

(d) All lands having appurtenant water rights, served by an irrigation works system supplying more than 10,000 acres, may, in the discretion of the court, be included in the proposed district upon petition by at least a majority, both in number and acreage, of the holders of title or evidence of title to the lands served by the irrigation system and having appurtenant water rights.

(e) Lands of the district need not be contiguous. The location of a particular tract in the proposed district is not a bar to exclusion.

(2) For purposes of including or excluding land from a proposed district, the court may subdivide any tract into 40-acre or smaller parcels.

(3) If, on final hearing, it is found by the court that the petition does not substantially comply with the requirements of this part or that the facts stated are not sustained by the evidence, the court shall dismiss the petition at the cost of the petitioners and make and enter an order to that effect. If it is found that the petition substantially complies with the requirements and that the facts stated are sustained by the evidence, the court shall make and enter an order:

(a) setting forth findings and allowing the petition;

(b) establishing the proposed district;

(c) giving accurate descriptions of the lands included within the proposed district;

(d) dividing the proposed district into three, five, or seven divisions, as may be advisable in view of the size of the district;

(e) appointing as commissioner one competent person for each division of the district having the qualifications as provided by 85-7-1501.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1204(3) thru (5).**

ross-References
Alteration and determination of district acre-ge, Title 85, ch. 7, part 18.

85-7-108. Effect of court findings and order. The finding and order re conclusive upon all the owners of lands within the district that they have ssented to and accepted the applicable provisions of this chapter and are inal unless appealed from to the supreme court within 60 days from the day f entry of the order. A copy of the order, duly certified to by the clerk of he district court, shall be filed for record within 30 days after the order is nade and entered with the county clerk and recorder of the county where the ands included within the district are situated. Lands not situated in the ounty in which the copy is filed shall be omitted from the copy.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 116, . 1919; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 460, . 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1204(6).

ross-References
General duties of Clerk of the District Court, -5-501.

Montana Rules of Appellate Civil Procedure, Title 25, ch. 21.

85-7-109. Irrigation district as public corporation. Every irrigation istrict so established is a public corporation for the promotion of the public velfare, and the lands included therein shall constitute all the taxable and ssessable property of such district for the purposes of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 116, . 1919; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 460, . 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1204(7).

ross-References
Business corporations, Title 35, ch. 1.

Irrigation districts — taxes and assessments, Title 85, ch. 7, part 21.

85-7-110. Districts organized under earlier laws. Any irrigation dis-rict organized under the provisions of Chapter 70, Laws of 1907, and Chapter 16, Laws of 1909, shall be governed by the applicable provisions of this chap-er. Whenever any irrigation district shall have already been organized under he provisions of said session laws and shall have issued bonds or entered into ny contract of purchase or construction, nothing contained in this chapter hall be construed as affecting the rights of the holders of said bonds or of ny person, persons, corporation, or association party or parties to any such ontract with said district, under or by virtue of any of the provisions of said ession laws. If a majority of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands ncluded in the district heretofore organized under the provisions of said ession laws (said holders of title or evidence of title, also representing a majority in acreage of irrigable lands of said district) shall petition under the provisions of this part for the organization of a new district, including not less than four-fifths of the irrigable lands embraced within such districts so organized, and shall pray for an order disorganizing such district and vacating all proceedings therein, the court shall have jurisdiction to proceed under this part and part 15 to organize such new district and, in making its final order creating such new district, shall also make an order vacating and disorganizing the old district. All money or property belonging to such old district shall be and become the money and property of such new district. Should any lands included in the old district not be included in the new district, the commissioners of the latter shall pay to the owner or owners of such land their just proportion thereof, on the basis of the last assessment made.

History: En. Sec. 67, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7263, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7263, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2110(part).

Cross-References

Ex post facto, obligation of contracts, and irrevocable privileges, Art. II, sec. 31, Mont. Const.

Dissolution of districts, Title 85, ch. 7, part 10.

Part 2

Creation of Districts — Adjudicated Streams

85-7-201. Creation of districts by owners of water of adjudicated streams. It is the purpose and intention of this part, in the furtherance of public welfare, to provide an effective public agency for the improvement, development, and maintenance of certain existing irrigation systems in cases where administration thereof, through the agency of a water commissioner and the existing statutes, is not effective.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1318.

Cross-References

Adjudication of water rights, Title 85, ch. 2, part 2.

85-7-202. Application of part. This part shall apply only when 20 or more owners of land with water rights appurtenant thereto are being served by one stream and its branches or from one source of water supply and in which the rights to the use of water shall have been determined by decree of a court of competent jurisdiction and at least 2,000 acres of land, contiguous in location or of reasonably compact area, are being served by the single stream or source.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1319.

Cross-References

Water Courts, Title 3, ch. 7.

85-7-203. Petition, hearing, and order. Whenever the owners of land and water rights, as described in 85-7-202, desire to organize for the purposes mentioned in this part, a petition to that effect, signed by not less than 60% of the individual landowners who represent not less than 51% of the irrigable acres to be affected by the proposed district and 51% of the cubic feet of water per second decreed or adjudicated in the stream from which the irrigation district is to operate, shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county or counties in which the district is to be created. For the purpose of determining whether the requirements of acreage and cubic feet of water per second have been met by the petition, water diverted from the adjudicated stream and distributed under irrigation districts other than the one to be created under this part may not be considered; however, such water and acreage shall be required to pay all assessments the same as other water and acreage affected by irrigation districts created under this part. Upon filing of e petition, the court shall set a date for a hearing on the petition and a ritten notice shall be mailed, not less than 5 days prior to the hearing, to ch landowner or water right owner affected by the proposed district. If the urt finds from such hearing that an irrigation district, as prayed for in the tition, is feasible and practical, the court shall issue an order creating the rigation district. The order shall constitute the authority for the district to nction for the purposes and intent as outlined in this part. The court shall point five commissioners who are landowners or water right owners fected by such district to act until the first annual meeting.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 460, 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1320.**

ross-References

General duties of Clerk of the District Court, 5-501.

85-7-204. Election of board of trustees. On the first Monday in larch of each year after the creation of the district, a meeting of the water ght owners of such district shall be called, time and place for such meeting be published in at least two issues of the local paper prior to such meeting, nd at such meeting a board of trustees of five members to serve for 1 year nall be elected by ballot.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1321.**

ross-References

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, art 2.

85-7-205. Duty of trustees, levy, and indebtedness. The board of ustees may develop the source of supply; clean, improve, and develop the hannel of the stream; and do and perform other work on the main distributing system as will be beneficial to the better distribution of the waters of ne decreed water right stream and may cover the expenses of such work by vy. Whenever waters of the stream under the irrigation district created by his part are commingled with other waters or it is difficult to determine how lany acres are irrigable by the water rights held in the stream, the acre basis f levy shall be determined by the number of cubic feet of water per second wned by such party or parties at the rate of .025 cubic feet of water per econd to the acre. The board may not issue bonds or incur any indebtedness ther than warrant indebtedness under the limitations imposed by law.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 460, 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1322; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1981.**

ompiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "and may over the expenses of such work by levy" for rovision restricting levy to less than 25 cents er acre in any one year and made minor hanges in phraseology at the end of the first entence.

Cross-References

The Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act of 1975, Title 75, ch. 7, part 1.

Indebtedness, bonds, and bankruptcy, Title 85, ch. 7, part 20.

85-7-206. Basis and apportionment of annual tax. The annual tax evy and the apportionment and distribution of the total amount required to e raised in any year shall be had and done in accordance with the provisions and limitations of law applicable to irrigation districts organized under th provisions of parts 1 and 15 of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.9, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1323**

Cross-References

Taxes and assessments of irrigation districts, Title 85, ch. 7, part 21.

85-7-207. Part not to conflict with other regulations. This part i not intended to conflict in any way with present statutes governing th appointment and duties of water commissioners on adjudicated water righ streams or the operation of statutes as to the jurisdiction of courts over suc commissioners and water rights and distribution of water under court decre but is for the sole purpose of making it possible for users of water out o decreed water right streams to improve the stream channel and conserv water in the best possible manner through the agency of an irrigation district as provided for in this part.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.10, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947 89-1324.**

Cross-References

Water Courts, Title 3, ch. 7.

Appointment of Water Commissioners, 3-7-211, 85-5-402, 85-5-407.

The Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act of 1975, Title 75, ch. 7, part 1.

Final decree, 85-2-234.

85-7-208. Dissolution of district. A district created under this par may be dissolved by court order upon proper hearing and in the same manne as this part provides for its creation.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.11, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947 89-1325.**

Cross-References

Dissolution of districts, Title 85, ch. 7, part 10.

Part 3

Creation of Districts
Common Water Supply

85-7-301. Creation of district by owners of rights in common water supply. (1) It is a purpose and intention of this part, in the furtherance of the public welfare, to provide an effective public agency for the improvement, development, operation, maintenance, and administration o certain existing irrigation systems in cases where administration thereo through the agency of a water commissioner is not effective.

(2) It is a purpose and intention of this part to extend to irrigation districts organized hereunder the powers, duties, and status of the public corporations organized under the irrigation district laws of the state of Montana, as the same may now or hereafter exist; provided, that neither such districts nor the board of commissioners thereof shall have any power or authority to issue bonds or incur indebtedness, other than warrant indebtedness, under the limitations proposed by law. This part does not contemplate the acquisition

by the district of the existing water, water rights, or system or works owned by the respective water right owners within the district.

History: **En. Secs. 1, 8, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Secs. 7264.1, 7264.8, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2111, 89-2118.**

Cross-References

Business corporations, Title 35, ch. 1.

85-7-302. Application of part. This part shall apply only when more than 15 owners of land, with water rights appurtenant thereto, shall have diverted water by means of a single intake from the source of supply and shall have provided a single canal for conveying such water to the branches and laterals of an established irrigation system, serving at least 1,000 acres of land contiguous in location or of reasonably compact area and in which the rights to the use of the water shall have been determined by decree of a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 134, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2112.**

85-7-303. Establishment of district. Whenever the owners of land and water rights, situated as described in 85-7-302, desire to organize for the purposes mentioned in this part, such owners may propose the establishment and organization of an irrigation district under the provisions of this chapter, except part 2, insofar as such laws are applicable hereto and not in conflict with the purposes and provisions of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2113.**

85-7-304. Sections not applicable. The provisions of 85-7-1911(1) and (2), 85-7-1934, 85-7-1935, 85-7-1941 through 85-7-1943, 85-7-2001, 85-7-2011 through 85-7-2027, 85-7-2031, 85-7-2032, and 85-7-2141 shall have no application to the organization of irrigation districts under this part.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2114.**

85-7-305. Apportionment of water by commissioners. The board of commissioners shall apportion the water for irrigation among the lands of the district in a just and equitable manner and in compliance with the decree adjudicating the rights thereto, but the maximum amount apportioned to any land shall be the amount that can be beneficially used thereon.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2115.**

Cross-References

Final decree, 85-2-234.

85-7-306. Development of water supply — levy for expenses. The board of commissioners of such irrigation district shall have authority to develop the source of supply and increase the means of distribution of water to the end that all owners of water rights under the system shall receive the amount of water which can be beneficially used upon their lands within the district. The board may levy against each irrigable acre of land in the district on account of administrative expenses, cost of maintenance and repairs, development of water supply, or enlargement of distribution facilities.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2116; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 112, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: At the beginning of the last sentence, substituted "The board may levy" for language restricting levy to $4 per acre in any one year.

Cross-References

Beneficial use defined, 85-2-102.

85-7-307. Tax levy. The annual tax levy and the apportionment an distribution of the total amount required to be raised in any year shall be ha and done in accordance with the provisions and limitations of law applicabl to other irrigation districts organized under parts 1 and 15 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2117

Cross-References

Taxes and assessments, Title 85, ch. 7, part 21.

85-7-308. Validity of districts organized earlier. Any irrigation district which has been heretofore organized under procedure in substantial compliance with the provisions of this part shall, upon March 10, 1925, becom a public corporation, with the privileges and powers hereby conferred, to th same extent as if such irrigation district were organized under the authorit of this part.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.9, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2119

Cross-References

Ex post facto, obligation of contracts, and irrevocable privileges, Art. II, sec. 31, Mont. Const.

Business corporations — dissolution an liquidation, Title 35, ch. 1, part 9.

Parts 4 through 9 reserved

Part 10

Dissolution of Districts

85-7-1001. Proceedings for dissolution of district. (1) Whenever a irrigation district has been organized under the provisions of parts 1 and 15 then such district may be dissolved by an order of the district court of th county in which the lands or the greater portion of the lands are situat whenever:

(a) no irrigation plant or system for the irrigation of the lands in the district has been constructed or purchased;

(b) no bonded indebtedness has been incurred; and

(c) all expenses for the organization and all other indebtedness of the district have been paid.

(2) In order that the district court may acquire jurisdiction to enter suc order dissolving the district, a petition must be filed with the clerk of sai district court, signed by an equal number of holders of title or evidence o title as are required to sign the original petition for the creation of the district. The district court must make an order for the hearing of said petitio within 30 days from its filing, and the clerk of the court must give due notic of the hearing of such petition by posting three notices in three public place in said district and by publication of a notice of the hearing for 2 successiv weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county. Upon th hearing of said petition, any person interested may appear and give evidenc for or against the granting of said petition. If, upon said hearing, the cour finds that no bonded indebtedness of the district has been created and all o the expenses of organization and all other indebtedness have been paid an

hat the best interests of the landowners of said district require that the district shall be dissolved, the district court shall make such order dissolving said district and shall cause a certified copy of the order to be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said county.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 96, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7253, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7253, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2001.

Cross-References

General duties of Clerk of the District Court, 3-5-501.

Role and duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, part 2.

85-7-1002. Dissolution of districts having incurred indebtedness. (1) Any irrigation district organized and existing under the laws of the state of Montana may be dissolved by an order of the district court of the county in which the land or the greater portion of the lands of the district are situated.

(2) In case a district has incurred bonded indebtedness and has constructed or purchased any irrigation plant or system for the irrigation of the land in the district, it shall be necessary, in order that the district court may acquire jurisdiction to enter an order dissolving the district, that a petition be filed with the clerk of said district court. This petition shall be signed by an equal number of holders of title or evidence of title as are required to sign the original petition for the creation of the district and must also be signed by a sufficient number of bondholders of the district or by their assignees or duly authorized agents, representing at least 80% of the outstanding bonds of said district.

(3) In case a district has incurred bonded indebtedness but has not constructed or purchased any irrigation plant or system for the irrigation of land in the district and more than 10 years have expired since the date of organization of the district, then in such case, such district may be dissolved by an order of the district court of the county in which the land or the greater part of the lands are situated if the petition praying for dissolution shall be signed by a majority of the board of irrigation district commissioners and also by a sufficient number of bondholders of the district or by their assignees or duly authorized agents, representing at least 80% of the outstanding bonds of said district.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 144, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2002.

Cross-References

General duties of Clerk of the District Court, 3-5-501.

85-7-1003. Contents of petition. The petition of 85-7-1002 shall set forth the amount of the outstanding bonds, coupons, and other indebtedness, if any, together with the general description of them, showing the amount of each described indebtedness and the ownership, so far as known, of the indebtedness. The petition shall also state the assets of the district, including any irrigation systems, dams, reservoirs, canals, franchises, water rights, and other property; and in case any proposition has been made by the holders of the indebtedness to settle the indebtedness, this proposition, together with any plan proposed to carry the proposition into execution, shall be included in the petition.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 460 L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2003.

85-7-1004. Use of corporation to carry out dissolution plan. In carrying out such plan and proposition, a corporation may be organized under the general laws for the purpose of acquiring the assets of said district including the irrigation system, if any, dams, reservoirs, canals, franchises water rights, and other property, which corporation shall have all the powers rights, and franchises of corporate bodies organized under general laws and in addition shall have such further power as may be necessary to possess and carry on said irrigation system and exercise such franchise and water rights.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2004.

Cross-References

Corporations — dissolution and liquidation, Title 35, ch. 1, part 9.

85-7-1005. Hearing on petition, notice, and order. The district court must make an order for the hearing of the petition for the dissolution of the district within 30 days from its filing, and the clerk of the court must give due notice of the hearing of said petition by posting three notices in three public places in said district and by publication of a notice of the hearing for 2 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county and by mailing notice of said hearing to all known bondholders of the district. Upon the hearing of said petition, any person interested may appear and give evidence for or against the granting of said petition.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2005.

Cross-References

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, part 2.

85-7-1006. Court's authority at hearing. (1) At the hearing by said court it shall determine the regularity, legality, and correctness of all proceedings and in so doing shall disregard any error, irregularity, or omission which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties. The rules of pleading and practice in Title 25 not inconsistent with the provisions of this part are made applicable to the proceedings herein provided. The proceedings herein are declared to be for the general interest of the public and state. The hearing upon said petition shall be considered as an equitable action in rem.

(2) If the court shall consider, after hearing, that the plan proposed in the petition is not in the public interest and will not promote public welfare or is unfair to bondholders or property holders or general creditors, it may allow the petitioners to amend their petition and to submit a modified or different plan and hear the amended petition and hear and dispose of objections to the same. The judgment may dissolve the district as a public corporation; transfer water rights appurtenant to lands, whether represented by shares of stock or otherwise; and divest the lien of bonds upon lands in the district.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2006.

Cross-References

Power of court to liquidate assets and business of corporation — venue, 35-1-921.

Procedure in liquidation of corporation by court, 35-1-922.

85-7-1007. Court decree and sale of assets. (1) The court, in its ecree, shall have the power to make the orders necessary to carry out said roposition for the discharge of the indebtedness and distribution of the proprty of said district and may decree a sale of its assets in such manner as may ffectuate said proposition and as the court may judge best, either in one lot r in such parcels as may be provided and may provide for conveyance of said rrigation system, including dams, reservoirs, canals, franchises, water rights, nd other property and also of any other assets of the district, including lands old thereto.

(2) The court, in its investigation and determination of said matter, may ake into consideration the fact that payments have been made by certain of he water users in excess of other water users who have defaulted. In its lecree the court may require that the purchaser of the assets may give conideration to various water users for payments theretofore made by them on he irrigation system.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2007.

ross-References
Power of court to liquidate assets and busiess of corporation — venue, 35-1-921.

85-7-1008. Final decree of dissolution — when made. Whenever all he property of such irrigation district shall have been disposed of and all the bligations thereof, if any there be, shall have been discharged, the court shall nter a final decree declaring said district to be dissolved.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2008.

ross-References
Business corporations — filing of decree of issolution, 35-1-927.

Parts 11 through 14 reserved

Part 15

Organization of Districts

Part Cross-References
Administration of conservation districts, Title 76, ch. 15, part 3.

Conservancy districts — organization and procedure, Title 85, ch. 9, part 4.

85-7-1501. Qualifications of commissioners and term of office. (1) No person may be a commissioner unless he is an owner of land within the district and is a resident of the county in which the division of the district or some portion thereof, for which the commissioner is elected, is situated.

(2) The commissioners appointed shall hold their respective offices until the second Saturday in December following their appointment and until their respective successors are elected and qualified. Each of the commissioners shall qualify in the same manner as justices of the peace. The bond for a commissioner shall be approved by the district court or judge thereof and filed in the office of the clerk of the court.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7170, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7170, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1205(part); amd. Sec. 398, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Residence — rules for determining, 1-1-215.

General duties of Clerk of District Court, 3-5-501.

Justices of the Peace, Title 3, ch. 10, part 2.

Division of irrigation project into districts, 85-6-105.

85-7-1502. Organization of board of commissioners and establishment of office. (1) The commissioners shall meet within 10 days after their appointment and shall organize as a board by the election of one of their number as president. They shall also elect a secretary (who may or may not be a commissioner). Except as provided in part 16 of this chapter, the compensation of the secretary and all other employees authorized under this chapter shall be fixed by the board.

(2) The board shall also at this meeting designate the place where the office of the board shall be established and maintained and its records kept, which place shall be in the county containing a substantial portion of the lands in the district; and such place shall not be changed except by resolution of the board, of which notice shall be given by at least one publication in some newspaper published or of general circulation in the county wherein the office of the district is located and by posting in at least three public places in each division of the district.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7171, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7171, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1206.

Cross-References

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, part 2.

Business corporations — registered office and registered agent, 35-1-305.

85-7-1503. Board meetings. (1) All meetings of the board of commissioners shall be public and a complete record of all proceedings shall be kept by the secretary.

(2) Regular meetings of the board shall be held at such times as the board may by rule or bylaw prescribe. Special meetings may be called on 24 hours' notice by the president or any two members of the board or in such other manner and upon such other notice as the board may by rule or bylaw prescribe. All meetings of the board may be adjourned as the board shall order or direct. A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7172, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7172, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1207.

Cross-References

Open meetings, Title 2, ch. 3, part 2.

85-7-1504. Bonds for commissioner and secretary. (1) In all cases where the obligations of the district, either existing or proposed, total $250,000 or over, the commissioners of an irrigation district shall each furnish a bond in the penal sum of $2,500, with corporate surety conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties under this chapter. The secretary shall furnish bond, with corporate surety, in the sum of $1,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties pursuant to this chapter and for the proper safekeeping of the records and documents of the district. In all other cases the bond for the commissioners shall be in the sum of $1,000.

(2) In case any district established under this chapter is appointed fiscal agent of the United States or is authorized by the United States to make collections of moneys for and on behalf of the United States in connection with

any federal reclamation project, each commissioner shall execute a further and additional official bond in such sum as the secretary of the interior may require, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office and the faithful discharge by the district of its duties as fiscal or other agent of the United States under any such appointment or authorization, and any such bond may be sued upon by the United States or by any person injured by the failure of the commissioner or the district to fully, promptly, and completely perform their respective duties.

History: (1)En. Sec. 8, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7173, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 15, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7173, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 62, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-1208, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 5, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7170, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7170, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-1205, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1205(part), 89-1208(3).

Cross-References

General provisions related to official bonds, Title 2, ch. 9, part 5.

Bonds of state officers and employees, Title 2, ch. 9, part 6.

Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

85-7-1505. Compensation and expenses of commissioners. The commissioners, when sitting as a board or when engaged in the business of the district, are entitled to compensation of $25 for each day they are actually and necessarily engaged in the performance of irrigation district duties and to reimbursement for travel expenses as provided in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, and for their necessary expenses when otherwise engaged on district business, including premiums on qualifying bonds and any other bonds required of them in connection with their office.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7173, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 15, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7173, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 62, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1208(1); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 112, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 672, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted "of $25 for each day they are actually and necessarily engaged in the performance of irrigation district duties" for "for board members as provided in 2-15-124".

1981 Amendment: Near the middle of the section, substituted the clause relating to compensation and expenses of members for clause limiting compensation to $20 a day and necessary expenses in attending meetings and made minor changes in phraseology; deleted the last clause relating to approval by the board of expenses and a mileage allowance of 12 cents a mile.

Cross-References

State employees — travel, meals, and lodging, Title 2, ch. 18, part 5.

Proceedings subsequent to presenting petition, 85-7-1833.

85-7-1506. Liability of officers. For any willful violation of any express duty hereunder on the part of any officer herein named, he shall be liable upon his official bond and be subject to removal from office by proceedings brought by any tax or assessment payer of the district in the district court of the county wherein the office of the board of commissioners of the district is located.

History: En. Sec. 61, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7256, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7256, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2103.

Cross-References

Code of Ethics for public employees, Title 2, ch. 2, part 1.

Montana Recall Act, Title 2, ch. 16, part 6.

85-7-1507. Conflict of interest — criminal penalty. No commi sioner or any other officer named in this chapter may in any manner b interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract awarded or to be awarded b the board or in the profits derived therefrom. For any violation of this prov sion, such officer is guilty of a misdemeanor and his conviction thereof sha work forfeiture of his office and he shall be punished as provided in 45-7-401

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7173, R.C.M 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 15, L. 192 re-en. Sec. 7173, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 62, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1973; am Sec. 17, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1208(2); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 326, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Proscribed acts related to contracts — public employees, Title 2, ch. 2, part 2.

Proceedings subsequent to presenting pet tion, 85-7-1833.

85-7-1508. Compensation and duties of secretary. The member o the board acting as secretary or any person appointed by the board as secre tary for the district shall receive such compensation for his services as ma be allowed by the board. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep th books and records of accounts, contracts, securities, and other records; to pe form his duties promptly each month; and to make a monthly reconcileme of his accounts with the county treasurer. It shall be the duty of the count treasurer to make a monthly report to the secretary of all receipts, disburse ments, and balances. A failure by the secretary to comply with the provision of this section shall cause a forfeiture of his salary, and he shall be remove from office by the board.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 212, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7261, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7261, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2108.**

Cross-References

Duties of County Treasurer, 7-6-2111.

Conservation districts — receipt and crediti of funds — County Treasurer, 76-15-524.

Part 16

Joint Operations

85-7-1601. Authority for joint operation of districts. Whenever th board of commissioners of one or more irrigation districts, established an organized by virtue of the provisions of 85-7-101 through 85-7-103 shall, i their discretion, deem it advisable for the best interests of their district t operate, manage, supervise, and maintain the operation of their district jointl with another irrigation district, the said commissioners are hereby authorize and empowered to enter into written contracts for the creation of a join board of control. Where irrigation works lie partly in the state of Montan and partly in an adjacent state, the board of commissioners may contrac with the district or districts in the adjacent state for the creation of a join board of control.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1209.**

Cross-References

What contracts must be in writing, 28-2-903.

Negotiations with other states by the Depart ment, 85-1-223.

85-7-1602. Election on joint operations. At any time after March 7 1959, in the event that it is deemed advisable or desirable for any irrigatio districts to operate under the direction of a board of control as herein provided, the boards of commissioners of the districts, after petition requesting the same be received and filed with them, must call an election to put the question before the landowners of the districts which are petitioned to be joined. In the event a majority of the landowners of each district, as provided by 85-7-1710, vote for organizing such board of control, then the commissioners of each district will be authorized and directed to enter into such contract to operate the districts in accordance with the terms of this part as provided by 85-7-1601. The election herein provided shall be conducted in the same manner and the same persons shall be entitled to vote thereat as provided for elections of commissioners of irrigation districts, in accordance with 85-7-1702, 85-7-1710, and 85-7-1712.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1218(part); amd. Sec. 399, Ch. 571, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

What contracts must be in writing, 28-2-903.

85-7-1603. Withdrawal from joint operation. Any district having entered into a written contract, as provided by this part, may withdraw from such contract upon submitting to the board of control, in writing, a 90-day notice of withdrawal.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1219.**

Cross-References

Written contracts, Title 28, ch. 2, part 9.

85-7-1604. Validity of joint operations under earlier agreements. Any contract previously entered into between any two or more irrigation districts or between any such irrigation districts and the United States bureau of reclamation which meets the requirements of this part and which creates a board of control meeting all the requirements of this part is hereby declared to be a valid contract and to create a valid board of control under this part.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1218(part).**

Cross-References

Essential characteristics of object — contracts, 28-2-602.

85-7-1605. Purpose. This part is not intended to conflict in any way with statutes governing irrigation districts but is for the sole purpose of making it possible for one or more irrigation districts to function jointly through a central control agency for the purpose of efficiency, simplicity, and economy.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 179, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1220.**

85-7-1606 through 85-7-1610 reserved.

85-7-1611. Board of control — composition and vacancies. (1) The board of control shall be composed of one or more irrigation commissioners from each district involved, who shall be appointed by the board of commissioners of the district which he or they represent for a term of 1 year, and one member at large. The member at large shall be a landowner from one of the districts involved and shall be appointed by the commissioner members to serve for a period of 1 year and shall be required to give bond, the sam as an irrigation district commissioner. The member at large shall not be a employee, agent, water commissioner, or servant of any of the distric involved. At no time shall the board membership be less than three member Each member of the board of control and the manager, if hired, before ente ing upon his duties shall give a bond to the board of control in the amoun of $5,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties.

(2) Vacancies occurring during the term in the position of commissione member shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term by appoin ment of the board of commissioners of the district involved. Vacancies occur ring in the position of member at large shall be filled for the remainder o the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1210.**

Cross-References

Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

85-7-1612. Board of control — powers and duties. (1) The board c control established under and by virtue of this part shall be the operatin agent of the contracting districts for the operation and maintenance of irrigation and/or drainage works and the delivery of water therefrom.

(2) The board shall make and execute all necessary contracts; employ an appoint such agents, officers, and employees as may be required; and prescribe their duties.

(3) The board shall have the authority and power to institute and maintain any and all actions and proceedings and suits at law or in equity, necessary or proper in order to fully carry out the provisions of this chapter or t enforce, maintain, protect, or preserve any and all rights, privileges, an immunities created by this part or acquired in pursuance thereof. In al courts, suits, or proceedings, the board may sue, appear, and defend in perso or by its attorneys and in the name of such board of control.

(4) The board may adopt rules and bylaws governing the calling and holding of meetings of the board; the manner of transacting business thereat; an the publishing or posting of the orders, resolutions, and proceedings of th board. It shall be the duty of the board to pass or adopt bylaws and rules fo the apportionment and distribution of water to the lands of the contractin districts and for the protection and preservation of the works and other property of the districts. All orders and resolutions shall be passed or adopted b a majority of the members of the board of control by a "yea" and "nay" vote to be entered upon the records of the board.

(5) The board of control shall have power generally to do and perform al other acts as shall be necessary or appropriate to fully carry out the purpose of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1211; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 326, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Definition of person, Rule 4A, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Agency, Title 28, ch. 10.

Business corporations — bylaws — power in directors — contents, 35-1-214.

Drainage districts, Title 85, ch. 8.

85-7-1613. Board of control — per diem and expenses. The members of the board of control, when sitting as a board or when engaged in the usiness of the board, are entitled to compensation of $25 for each day they re actually and necessarily engaged in the performance of irrigation district uties and to reimbursement for travel expenses as provided in 2-18-501 rough 2-18-503, and for their necessary expenses.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1212; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 112, L. 1981; nd. Sec. 6, Ch. 672, L. 1983.**

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted "of $25 for ich day they are actually and necessarily gaged in the performance of irrigation district ities" for "for board members as provided in 15-124".

1981 Amendment: Substituted the clause lating to compensation and expenses for clause limiting compensation to $15 per day and necessary expenses in attending meetings near the middle of the section; made minor changes in phraseology.

Cross-References

Public employees — travel, meals, and lodging, Title 2, ch. 18, part 5.

85-7-1614. Board of control — office and records. The board of ontrol is hereby authorized and empowered to establish an office in one of e contracting districts; to hold its proceedings therein; and to keep on file ll necessary petitions, papers, minutes, documents, or other instruments elonging to the board of control and the contracting districts.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1213.**

ross-References

Business corporations — registered office and gistered agent, 35-1-305.

85-7-1615. Manager of operations. The board of control shall have e power to hire a manager to supervise and conduct the operations of the istrict or districts over which it presides or to hire a manager for each dis- ict under its supervision, whichever it deems advisable in the premises. The anager or managers shall perform all duties as set out for him or them by e board of control.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1214.**

85-7-1616. Required records. (1) It shall be the duty of the board of ontrol to keep or cause to be kept, in the form prescribed by the department f commerce, a full and complete book and record of the accounts, records, ontracts, securities, minutes of meetings, and other matters of every kind ertaining to or belonging to the joint operation of the irrigation districts.

(2) It is hereby made the duty of the department of commerce to prescribe ich forms for the use of the board of control and to examine the same as rovided by law for the examination of the affairs of county offices.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 179, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 165, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 13, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1215; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 83.**

ompiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted references to epartment of commerce for references to epartment of administration.

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of administration" for "department of community affairs" in (1) and (2).

Cross-References

Department of Administration — reports and audits, Title 2, ch. 7.

85-7-1617. Apportionment of costs of joint operation. The districts ntering into a contract for their joint control shall pay to the board of con- ol, proportionately on an acreage basis the necessary costs, expenses, and harges for the general administration, maintenance, and repairs.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1216.**

Cross-References

Financial aspects of conservation districts, Title 76, ch. 15, part 5.

Drainage districts — taxes and assessmen Title 85, ch. 8, part 6.

Conservancy districts — finance, Title 85, c 9, part 6.

85-7-1618. Custody and disbursement of funds. The county treas urer of the county wherein the office of the board is established shall be th custodian of all funds made available for the use of the board, and he sha pay out such funds upon the order of the board. Such orders shall be signe by the secretary or treasurer of the board of control and countersigned by th president or, in his absence, by the vice-president of the board of control. Th board funds shall be kept separate and distinct from all other county fund The county treasurer to whom board funds are entrusted shall be liable o his bond for the safekeeping of said funds.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1217.

Cross-References

Duties of County Treasurer, 7-6-2111.

Part 17

Elections

Part Cross-References

Elections, Title 13.

Business corporations — directors and officers, Title 35, ch. 1, part 4.

Conservation districts — general election, 76-15-303.

Conservation districts — election of supe visors, 76-15-304.

Drainage districts — election of Commissio ers, 85-8-302.

Conservancy districts — election, 85-9-206.

85-7-1701. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7175, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 717 R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1302.

85-7-1702. Regular election — term of office. (1) Candidates for th office of commissioner may be nominated by petition filed with the electio administrator or deputy election administrator at least 75 days before th election and signed by at least five electors of the district. If no nomination are made, the electors of the district shall write on the ballots the name o names of the persons for whom they desire to vote.

(2) The regular election for commissioners in each district shall be hel annually in accordance with 13-1-104 and 13-1-401.

(3) Within 40 days following their election the commissioners shall mee and organize as a board by electing a president from their number and secretary, who may or may not be a commissioner, and who shall each hol office during the pleasure of the board. The term of office of each commis sioner shall begin on the date of the organizational meeting after the regula election and shall continue for 3 years and until the election and qualificatio of his successor.

(4) Commissioners are elected by the electors of the entire district.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 3 L. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 7, Ex. L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7176, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7176, R.C.M

1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 302, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1303(part); amd. Sec. 370, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 27, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 250, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) substituted "75 days" for "30 days".

1981 Amendment: Inserted subsection (1) and "13-1-401" in (2).

Cross-References

Business corporations — number, election, and term of directors, 35-1-402.

Conservation districts — election of supervisors, 76-15-304.

Election on joint operations, 85-7-1602.

Drainage districts — election of Commissioners, 85-8-302.

85-7-1703. Vacancies among commissioners. In case of a vacancy in he board of commissioners, from any cause, such vacancy shall be filled until he next regular or special election by appointment by the judge of the district ourt of the county in which the division or major portion thereof is situated. The appointee shall be an owner of land within the district, shall be a resident of the county in which the division of the district (or some portion of he division for which such commissioner is so elected) is situated, and shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7177, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7177, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1304; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 112, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "until the next regular or special election" for "for the remainder of the term" near the middle of the first sentence.

Cross-References

Residence — rules for determining, 1-1-215.

District Courts, Title 3, ch. 5.

Business corporations — vacancies and removal of directors, 35-1-408.

Drainage districts — vacancies, 85-8-307.

Conservancy districts — vacancies, 85-9-401.

85-7-1704 through 85-7-1709. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

85-7-1704 and 85-7-1705. En. Secs. 13, 14, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Secs. 7178, 7179, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7178, 7179, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1305, 89-1306.

85-7-1706. En. Sec. 15, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7180, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7180, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 164, L. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1307.

85-7-1707 through 85-7-1709. En. Secs. 16 thru 18, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Secs. 7181 thru 7183, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7181 thru 7183, R.C.M. 1947, 89-1308 thru 89-1310.

85-7-1710. Qualification of electors and nature of voting rights. (1) At all elections held under the provisions of this part, except as otherwise expressly provided, the following holders of title or evidence of title to lands within the district, herein designated "electors", are entitled to vote:

(a) all individuals having the qualifications of electors under the constitution and general election laws of the state, except that no registration of electors may be required;

(b) guardians, executors, administrators, and trustees;

(c) domestic corporations, by their duly authorized agents.

(2) In all elections held under this part, each elector is permitted to cast one vote for each 40 acres of irrigable land or major fraction thereof owned by the elector within the district, irrespective of the location of the irrigable lands within the tracts designated by the commissioners for assessment and taxation purposes or within congressional subdivisions, platted lots or blocks (except as hereinafter provided for), election precincts, or district divisions,

but any elector owning any less than 40 acres of irrigable land is entitled t one vote. Until the irrigable area under the proposed plan of reclamation determined, all land included within the boundaries of the district shall b considered irrigable land for election purposes.

(3) Whenever land is owned by co-owners, the owners may designate o of their number or an agent to cast the vote for the owners, and one vote on for each 40 acres of irrigable land or major fraction thereof may be cast b the voting co-owner or agent. Whenever land is under contract of sale to purchaser residing within the state, the purchaser may vote on behalf of th owner of the land. When voting, the agent of a corporation or co-owners, th co-owner designated for purpose of voting, or the purchaser of land unde contract of sale, as the case may be, shall file with the secretary of the distric or with the election officials a written instrument of his authority, execute and acknowledged by the proper officers of the corporation, by the co-owner or by the owner of land under contract of sale, as the case may be, and ther upon the agent or co-owner or purchaser, as the case may be, is an electo within the meaning of this part. Whenever the total irrigable acreage withi any one district has been platted or subdivided into lots or blocks to th extent of 5% or more of the total acreage of the district or whenever th majority of the district board adopts a resolution allowing it, each elector permitted to cast one vote for each acre of irrigable land or major fractio thereof owned by the elector within the district, irrespective of the locatio of such irrigable lands within the tracts designated by the commissioners fo assessment and taxation purposes or within the congressional subdivision but any elector owning any less than 1 acre of irrigable land within the district is entitled to one vote. The balloting shall take place in the followin manner: 10 votes or less, separate ballots will be used; more than 10 votes the elector shall vote in blocks of 10 using one ballot for each 10 votes an separate ballots for odd votes over multiples of 10.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7184, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 15 L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7184, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 164, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 46 L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1311; amd. Sec. 371, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 27, L. 198 amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In second to last sentence of (3), inserted "or whenever the majority of the district board adopts a resolution allowing it".

1981 Amendment: Substituted "election" for "and school" and inserted "except that no registration of electors may be required" in (1)(a); deleted "residing in the state" from the end of (1)(b) and "The election shall otherwise conform with the provisions of Title 13." as the last sentence in (3).

Cross-References

Qualified elector, Art. IV, sec. 2, Mont. Const.

Qualifications of voter, 13-1-111.

School elections — qualifications of elector, 20-20-301.

Agency, Title 28, ch. 10.

Business corporations — general powers - registered agent, 35-1-108, 35-1-305.

Property — ownership by several persons - types, 70-1-306.

Joint interest defined, 70-1-307.

Powers and duties of guardian of mino 72-5-231.

Powers and duties of guardian of incapac tated person, 72-5-321.

Powers of conservator in administratio 72-5-427.

Public Administrator — powers and duties i administration, Title 72, ch. 15, part 2.

Powers of trustee, 72-21-202.

85-7-1711. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7185, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 718 R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1312.

85-7-1712. Special elections. The board of commissioners may at any time call a special election and submit to the qualified electors of the district any question which under the provisions of this chapter is required or which, in the judgment of the board, is proper to be submitted to popular vote. Such election shall be called, noticed, and conducted and the result thereof determined and declared in the manner provided in Title 13.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7186, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7186, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1313; amd. Sec. 372, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Election on joint operations, 85-7-1602.

85-7-1713. Where documents to be filed and proceedings to be held. Where the lands of a district lie within more than one county, all petitions, papers, documents, or other instruments shall be filed and proceedings had in the county in which the office of the board is established.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7187, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7187, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1314; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 112, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "in which the office of the board is established" for "containing the greater portion of said district" at the end of the section.

Part 18

Alteration and Determination of District Acreage

Part Cross-References

Alteration and termination of conservation districts, Title 76, ch. 15, part 8.

Drainage districts — alteration of districts, Title 85, ch. 8, part 4.

Conservancy districts — alteration of districts, Title 85, ch. 9, part 5.

85-7-1801. Change in boundaries. The boundaries of any irrigation district organized hereunder may be changed in the manner herein prescribed. Such change of the boundaries of the district shall not impair or affect its organization or its rights in or to property or any of its rights or privileges of whatsoever kind or nature, nor shall it affect, impair, or discharge any contract, obligation, lien, or charge for or upon which it was or might become liable or chargeable had such change of its boundaries not been made.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).

Cross-References

Ex post facto, obligation of contracts, and irrevocable privileges, Art. II, sec. 31, Mont. Const.

85-7-1802. Elimination of lands from district. Whenever lands have been included within the boundaries of an established and organized irrigation district, which from their location or conformation cannot be successfully irrigated by the irrigation works or system already constructed or proposed to be constructed or the cost of irrigating the same will become burdensome upon the landowners of the district, a majority in number of the holders of title or evidence of title to the land included in such district (such holders of title c evidence of title also representing a majority in acreage of said lands) ma petition the district court of the county in which the lands of the district c the greater portion thereof are situated for an order or decree changing th boundaries of the district by the elimination therefrom of such lands.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M 1921; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).**

Cross-References

District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part 3.

85-7-1803. Requirements for petition to eliminate lands. (1) Th petition for this purpose must be signed by the required number of holder of title or evidence of title to lands within such district, as hereinbefore specified, and the same shall be filed with the clerk of the district court as herei designated.

(2) Such petition shall set forth:

(a) the name of the district;

(b) a general description of the lands to be eliminated or excluded from the district;

(c) the names of the holders of title or evidence of title to the land sought to be excluded; the names of the holders of title or evidence of titl to the remainder of the lands of said district, ascertained in the manner mentioned in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102; and if any holder of title is a nonresiden of the county or counties in which the district lies, the post-office address o such nonresident owners, if known;

(d) a brief description of the character of the works, water rights, canals and other property acquired or proposed to be acquired or constructed fo irrigation purposes in the district;

(e) a brief statement of the reasons why the lands sought to be exclude should be eliminated from the district;

(f) a prayer for the exclusion of the lands sought to be eliminated therefrom.

(3) The petition shall be accompanied by a map or plat of the district showing thereon the lands sought to be eliminated therefrom, and a good an sufficient bond or undertaking to be approved by the district court or judg thereof of the county in which the petition is required to be filed under th provisions hereof, to pay all costs in and about the proceedings and the hearing thereof in the event that said petition is denied.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M 1921; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).**

Cross-References

General duties — Clerk of the District Court, 3-5-501.

Guaranty — general provisions, Title 28, ch 11, part 1.

85-7-1804. Minor errors. Mere error or omission in the description o any lands or in the names of any of the holders of title or evidence of titl to lands shall not operate to render invalid any proceedings hereunder or t deprive the district court of jurisdiction of the subject matter.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M 1921; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).**

ross-References
District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part

85-7-1805. Notice requirements. On such petition being filed, the disict court or judge thereof shall make an order fixing the time and place of earing on the petition and directing that notice thereof be given. Thereupon ie clerk of said court shall cause to be published at least once a week for successive calendar weeks, in some newspaper published in the county here the petition is filed, a notice stating the time and place fixed by the istrict court when and where the hearing on said petition will be had and ontaining a brief statement of the matters set forth in said petition and the bject thereof. If any portion of the lands sought to be excluded from the disict lie within any other county or counties, then said notice shall be pubshed as provided above in a newspaper published in each such other county. he first publication of said notice shall be not less than 30 days prior to the me mentioned in said notice for said hearing. If any holder of title or evience of title to lands sought to be excluded from the district is a nonresident f the county or counties in which the district lies, the clerk of said court iall, within 3 days after the first publication aforesaid, mail a copy of said otice to each such nonresident whose post-office address is stated in said etition. The certificate of the clerk of the district court, under the seal of ie court, as to the facts of the publishing and mailing of said notice affixed a copy thereof shall be sufficient evidence of such facts.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 21; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).

ross-References
District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, art 2.

Service, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Service and filing of pleadings and other papers, Rule 5, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

85-7-1806. Court hearing on petition to eliminate lands. (1) At the me specified in the notice, the district court in which the petition is filed iall hear the petition but may adjourn such meeting from time to time, not xceeding 2 weeks in all, and may continue the hearing for the want of suffiient notice or other good cause. The court upon application of the petitioners iall permit the petition to be amended and may order further or additional otice to be given. Upon such hearing, all persons interested whose lands or ghts may be damaged or benefited by the granting of the petition or the xclusion of the lands from the district may appear and contest the necessity r justice of the court's making an order granting such petition in whole or ı part, and the contestants and petitioners may offer any competent evidence ı regard thereto.

(2) It shall be the duty of the court to hear and determine whether the equirements as herein set forth have been complied with, and for that purose shall hear all competent and relevant testimony that may be offered.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 21; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).

ross-References
District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part

Relevancy and its limits, Art. IV, Montana Rules of Evidence (see Title 26, ch. 10).

85-7-1807. Court findings and order on petition to eliminat lands. The court may grant such petition in whole or in part and may mak an order making such changes in the boundaries of the district by the exclusion of such lands therefrom as may be deemed advisable or as fact, righ and justice may require. Such order shall be conclusive upon all of the owne of lands within the district and shall be final unless appealed from to th supreme court within 60 days of the entry of said order. For the purposes c any such appeal, such order shall be regarded as a final judgment of said district court. A copy of such order, duly certified to by the clerk of said cour shall be filed for record within 30 days after such order is made and entere with the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein lands include within such district are situated; provided, however, there shall be omitte from such copy lands not situated in the county in which such copy is filed.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M 1921; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).

Cross-References

Supreme Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 2, part 2.

District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part 3.

General duties — Clerk of the District Cour 3-5-501.

Appeals from judgment and orders of Distri Courts, Art. II, M.R.App.Civ.P. (see Title 25, c 21).

85-7-1808. Extension of boundaries and addition of lands. Th boundaries of any irrigation district may be extended at any time to incluc lands susceptible of irrigation by the works of the district or throug exchange or substitution of water, as hereinafter provided, excluding an excepting therefrom all lands already under irrigation, lands having wate rights appurtenant thereto, or lands that can be irrigated from sources mo feasible than the district system, unless the owner of such lands shall conse in writing to have such lands included in said district; provided, however, th a petition be presented to the district court of the judicial district in whic the irrigation district was organized, asking for such extension, upon terms t be fixed by the court, signed by the holders of title or evidence of title (ev denced as provided in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102) of the lands proposed to b included in the district, representing not less than two-thirds in acreage (said lands.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 718 R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7189, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1402(1).

Cross-References

District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part 3.

Lands under irrigation — inclusion in district, 85-7-1934.

Added lands to pay proportional share bonded indebtedness, 85-7-2102.

Confirmation of Board actions by Distri Court, 85-7-2112.

85-7-1809. Notice of hearing for addition of lands. When such pet tion is presented, the district court or judge thereof shall appoint a day fo a public hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be given by the clerk of the cou by publication at least once a week for at least 2 weeks in a newspaper pul lished or of general circulation in the county in which the office of the distri is situated. If any of said lands sought to be included in the district lie in county or counties other than that in which the office of the district is sit ated, such notice shall also be likewise published in some newspaper publishe or of general circulation in each such other county or counties. If there be r such newspaper, then such notice shall be posted in at least three public places in the territory sought to be included.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7189, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7189, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1402(2).

Cross-References

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, part 2.

85-7-1810. Hearing and order on petition for addition of lands. At such public hearing, the district court shall hear those who may desire changes made in the proposed extension, all those whose lands are included or sought to be included in the district, and all other persons whose rights may be affected by the proposed extension. Such public hearing may be adjourned from day to day, not exceeding 20 days in all, and the court shall make an order either granting or denying said petition. If said petition is granted, said order shall describe the lands included in said extension and the terms on which said land shall be included, and a copy of said order shall be filed with the county clerk and recorder in the county wherein said lands are situated. The order of the district court shall be final and conclusive, the same as the order originally creating the district, unless appealed from to the supreme court within 10 days from the entry of the order. The extension of such boundaries shall not deprive the lands already in said district of an adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7189, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7189, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1402(3).

Cross-References

Supreme Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 2, part 3.

District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part

Role and duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.

85-7-1811. Procedure to correct errors and omissions in orders or decrees. (1) The district court shall retain jurisdiction of any petition presented to establish an irrigation district or to enlarge and increase its boundaries or to exclude land therefrom for the purpose of correcting any omissions, defects, or errors in the proceedings of said court. The court shall have power to correct and, if necessary, to amend the order of the district court establishing the district, any order extending the boundaries thereof, or any order excluding lands therefrom, including the description of lands included or intended to be included in the district or excluded therefrom or intended to be excluded, the boundaries of the divisions into which it is divided, and any other matter which shall be before the court on the application to create the district, to enlarge or extend its boundaries, or to exclude lands therefrom. The court shall have and is hereby granted power and authority on application of the board of commissioners of the district to correct and amend the terms of any order or judgment of said court so that the same shall conform to the provisions of the statute under the authority of which such order was made. The board of commissioners of any district may adopt a resolution directing its president and secretary to prepare, execute, and file with the clerk of the district court a petition which shall set forth the following matters:

(a) the name of the district and a reference to the order in which the defect, error or omission, errors in description of lands included or excluded, or departure from the statute occurred;

(b) a statement of the defects, errors, omissions, irregularities, errors i description of lands included or excluded, or variance from the statutor requirements;

(c) a prayer for an order correcting said defects, errors, omissions, c irregularities.

(2) If the error, defect, omission, irregularity, or variance is in the description of any land or lands embraced in the district, the petition shall set fort the correct description of said lands, the names of the holders of title or ev dence of title thereto, ascertained in the manner provided in 85-7-101 an 85-7-102, and if any holder is a nonresident of the county or counties i which the district lies, the post-office address of such nonresident owner, known. Upon the filing of said petition, the court shall direct notice of th hearing thereof to be given in such manner as shall be deemed necessary t protect the rights and interests of the parties and, after a hearing of any pa ties intervening, shall enter an order correcting the defects, errors, omission or irregularities. If the defects, errors, omissions, or irregularities are in th description of the lands embraced in the district, the district court or judg shall direct the clerk of said court to publish, at least once a week for 2 su cessive calendar weeks, in some newspaper published in said county whe said petition is filed, a copy of said petition, together with a notice statin the time and place fixed by said district court when and where a hearing o said petition will be had, and, if any portion of the lands within said distri lies within any other county or counties, said petition and notice shall be pu lished as provided above in a newspaper published in each such other count If there be no newspaper published in such county, such petition and notic may be published in an adjoining county. The first publication of said petitio and notice shall be not less than 30 days prior to the time mentioned in sa notice for said hearing. If any holder of title or evidence of title to land within the district is a nonresident of the county or counties in which the di trict lies, the clerk of said court shall, within 3 days after the first publicatio aforesaid, mail a copy of said petition and notice to each such nonresiden whose post-office address is stated in said petition. The certificate of the cle of the district court, under the seal of the court, as to the facts of the publish ing and mailing of said petition and notice, affixed to a copy of said notic shall be sufficient evidence of such facts.

(3) At the time specified in the notice the district court in which the pet tion aforesaid is filed shall hear the petition but may adjourn such hearin from time to time and may continue the hearing for want of sufficient noti or other good cause. The court, upon application of the petitioners or an person or persons interested, shall permit the petition to be amended an may order further or additional notice to be given. Upon such hearing, all pe sons interested may appear and contest the application for the order praye for in the petition, and the contestants and petitioners may offer any comp tent evidence pertinent to the prayer of the petition.

(4) The court may make such changes in the description of the land embraced within the limits of the district as may be deemed advisable or fact, right, and justice may require but shall not exclude from the district an lands described as a part of said district in the order creating it after the di trict has issued bonds or entered into a contract with the United States und 85-7-1906. However, such lands may be excluded from a district which h

entered into a contract with the United States under said section, provided the secretary of the interior shall give his consent to such exclusion.

(5) If, on final hearing, it is found by the court that the petition does not substantially comply with the foregoing requirements of this section or that the facts therein stated are not sustained by the evidence, then the court shall dismiss the petition at the cost of the petitioners and shall make and enter an order to that effect. If it is found that said petition substantially complies with said requirements and that the facts therein stated are sustained by the evidence, the court shall make and enter an order in accordance with the prayers of the petition.

(6) All orders and findings of the district court made under the provisions of this section shall be conclusive upon all owners of lands within the district and shall be final unless appealed from to the supreme court within 60 days from the date of entry of such order. A copy of such order, duly certified to by the clerk of said court, shall be filed for record within 30 days after such order is made and entered with the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein the lands included within such district are situated. There shall be omitted from such copy lands not situated in the county in which such copy is filed.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7189.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1403.

Cross-References

Supreme Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 2, part

District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part

General duties — Clerk of the District Court, 3-5-501.

Role and duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, part 2.

Service, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Corner Recordation Act of Montana — surveys and coordinates, Title 70, ch. 22.

Confirmation of Board actions by District Court, 85-7-2112.

Effect of federal involvement, 85-7-2113.

85-7-1812 through 85-7-1820 reserved.

85-7-1821. Change of boundaries of irrigation districts indebted to United States. The boundaries of any irrigation district established and organized under the laws of the state of Montana and indebted to the United States for money loaned said district may be changed in the manner hereinafter prescribed. Such change in boundaries of said district shall not impair or affect its organization or its rights in or to property or any of its rights or privileges of whatsoever kind or nature.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7194.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1409.

Cross-References

Effect of federal involvement, 85-7-2113.

85-7-1822. Petition to exclude lands. (1) Whenever lands have been included within the boundaries of any irrigation district of the character designated in 85-7-1821 which from their location or conformation cannot be successfully irrigated by the irrigation works or system constructed for that purpose or when the cost of irrigating the same has or will become burdensome upon the landowners of the district, the owners of said lands, with the consent of the board of commissioners of said district and the secretary of interior of the United States or such other federal authority, instrumentality, or agency as may be appropriate, may petition the district court of the county in which such lands are situated for an order or decree changing the boundaries of the district by the elimination therefrom of such lands. The petition for this purpose must be signed by the owners of the land sought to be excluded and accompanied with the written consent of the board of commissioners of the district and the secretary of the interior of the United States or such other federal authority, instrumentality, or agency as may be appropriate. Such petition shall set forth:

(a) the name of the district;

(b) a particular description of the land sought to be excluded or eliminated from the district;

(c) the names of the holders of title to the lands sought to be excluded;

(d) a brief description of the character of works, water rights, canals, or works owned and acquired by the district;

(e) a statement of the reasons why the lands sought to be excluded should be eliminated from the district;

(f) a prayer for the exclusion of the lands sought to be eliminated therefrom.

(2) The petition shall be accompanied with a map or plat of the district showing thereon the lands sought to be eliminated therefrom, and a good and sufficient bond or undertaking to be approved by the district court or judge thereof of the county in which the petition is required to be filed under the provisions hereof, to pay all costs in and about the proceedings and hearing thereof in the event that said petition is denied.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 132, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7194.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1410

Cross-References

District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part 3.

Corner Recordation Act of Montana — surveys and coordinates, Title 70, ch. 22.

Effect of federal involvement, 85-7-2113.

85-7-1823. Notice of hearing. On such petition being filed, the district court or judge thereof shall make an order fixing the time and place for a hearing and directing that notice be given. Thereupon the clerk of the court shall cause to be published at least once a week for 2 successive calendar weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the petition is filed, with preference given to a newspaper published in the county, a notice stating the time and place fixed by the district court when and where the hearing on the petition will be had and containing a brief statement of the matters set forth in the petition and the object thereof. If any portion of the lands sought to be excluded from the district lies within any other county or counties, the notice shall also be published as provided above in a newspaper of general circulation in the other county or counties, with preference given to a newspaper published in the other county or counties. The first publication of the notice may not be less than 30 days prior to the time mentioned in the notice for the hearing.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 132, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7194.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 460 L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1411.

Cross-References

General duties — Clerk of the District Court, 3-5-501.

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7 part 2.

85-7-1824. Conduct of hearing. At the time specified in the notice the district court in which the petition is filed shall hear the petition but may adjourn such hearing from time to time not exceeding 2 weeks in all. The court, upon application of the petitioners, shall permit the petition to be amended and may order further or additional notice to be given. Upon such hearing, all persons interested whose lands or rights may be damaged or benefited by the granting of the petition or the exclusion of the lands from the district may appear and contest the same, and the contestants and petitioners may offer any competent evidence in regard thereto.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 132, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7194.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1412.**

Cross-References

District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part 3.

85-7-1825. Court order and relief granted. (1) The court may grant such petition in whole or in part and may make an order making such changes in the boundaries of the district by the exclusion of such lands therefrom as the court may deem advisable or as fact, right, and justice may require. Upon making such order excluding any lands from the district the lands so excluded shall not be liable for further assessments by the district authorities for any purpose and shall be without right to claim any interest in the water rights, canals, or other property of the district.

(2) Such order shall be conclusive upon all owners of lands within the district and shall be final unless appealed from to the supreme court within 60 days from the entry of said order. For the purpose of such appeal, such order shall be regarded as a final judgment of said district court. A copy of said order duly certified by the clerk of court shall be filed for record within 30 days after such order is made and entered with the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein lands included within such district are situated.

History: **En. Secs. 5, 6, Ch. 132, L. 1935; re-en. Secs. 7194.5, 7194.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1413, 89-1414.**

Cross-References

Supreme Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 2, part 2.

Jurisdiction of judges coextensive with the state, 3-5-312.

85-7-1826. Interpretation of provisions. (1) Sections 85-7-1821 through 85-7-1826 are intended to supplement but not to repeal or to change in any way the procedure authorized by 85-7-1801 through 85-7-1807 in relation to changing the boundaries of irrigation districts.

(2) The term "owners" as used in 85-7-1821 through 85-7-1826 shall include any executor, administrator, trustee of an express trust, and the guardian of any ward.

History: **En. Secs. 7, 8, Ch. 132, L. 1935; re-en. Secs. 7194.7, 7194.8, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1415, 89-1416(part).**

Cross-References

Personal representative — duties and compensation, Title 72, ch. 3, part 6.

U.P.C. — persons under disability, guardianship, and conservatorship, Title 72, ch. 5.

Public Administrator, Title 72, ch. 15.

Montana Trustees' Powers Act, Title 72, ch. 21.

85-7-1827 through 85-7-1830 reserved.

85-7-1831. Withdrawal of lands to organize separate or consolidated district for cooperation with federal projects — petition. (1)

Whenever the holders of title or evidence of title to a part of the lands of an irrigation district organized and existing under the provisions of 85-7-101 through 85-7-103, which lands lie within and are served by an irrigation and/or drainage project constructed, operated, and maintained by the United States, desire a separation of said lands from said irrigation district for the purpose of forming a new district or combining with another existing district in order to cooperate with the United States as provided in 85-7-101 through 85-7-103, said separation, organization of a new district or combination with another existing district may be effected by petitioning the district court of the county in which the lands of the district or the greater portion thereof are situated for an order or decree changing the boundaries of the district by the elimination therefrom of such lands and their incorporation in another existing district or in a new and separate district.

(2) Such changes shall not otherwise impair or affect the organization of the district now including said lands or its rights in or to property or any of its rights or privileges of whatsoever kind or nature, nor shall it affect, impair, or discharge any contract, obligation, lien, or charge for or upon which it was or might become liable or chargeable had such changes not been made.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1315.

Cross-References

District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part 3.

Obligations in general, Title 28, ch. 1.

Object of a contract, Title 28, ch. 2, part 6.

Liens, Title 71, ch. 3.

Relations with United States, 85-7-1906.

85-7-1832. Petition for withdrawal of lands. The petition for this purpose must be signed by at least 75%, both in number and in acreage, of the holders of title or evidence of title (evidence as provided in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102) of the lands proposed to be eliminated from one district and incorporated in another existing district or in a new and separate district. Such petition must also bear the signature of the secretary of the interior of the United States, approving such proposed changes in district organization. Construction costs and other obligations due or to become due to the United States on account of the lands so separated and the participation of the owners thereof in contracts in effect between the original district and the United States or between the district to be extended by the addition of said lands and the United States shall be fixed and determined by said secretary of the interior.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 98, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1316.

Cross-References

Relations with United States, 85-7-1906.

United States contracts — loans, sinking fund, and investment, 85-7-1951.

United States contracts — assessments, 85-7-1952.

United States contracts — court approval required, 85-7-1957.

Power to contract with United States cumulative, 85-7-1958.

85-7-1833. Proceedings subsequent to presenting petition. When said petition is duly presented to the district court, all further proceedings with reference to lands, the owners of which seek to form a new and separate district, shall be as prescribed in 85-7-101 through 85-7-103, 85-7-1504(1), 85-7-1505, and 85-7-1507, and all further proceedings with reference to lands, the owners of which desire that they be incorporated in another existing district, shall be as prescribed in 85-7-1809 and 85-7-1810, insofar as said provisions are not inconsistent with the purposes of 85-7-1831 through 85-7-1833.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 98, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1317.**

85-7-1834 through 85-7-1840 reserved.

85-7-1841. Fixing of taxable acreage. Whenever any lot, tract, or parcel of land has been heretofore or may hereafter be included within the boundaries of any public irrigation district formed under the laws of this state and the acreage thereof fixed and stated in the decree for the creation of said district or in any other proceeding relating thereto is fixed at a greater number of acres than actually exist within such lot, tract, or parcel of land or at a greater number of acres than can be irrigated from the reclamation system of said district or whenever, from any action or proceeding by or on behalf of said district or its commissioners, any such lot, tract, or parcel of land included therein has been or is about to be assessed from a greater acreage than exists therein or can be irrigated from the reclamation system of said district, the owner or holder of title or evidence of title to said lands, as defined by the irrigation district acts, may have the taxable acreage contained therein fixed and adjudicated as provided for by 85-7-1841 through 85-7-1845. However, if any bonds have been issued with the approval and pursuant to confirmation by the court then no proceeding for the determination of the acreage shall be allowed to alter or reduce in any manner the acreage subject to the lien of such bonds, in principal or interest, or of the taxes or assessments to meet the interest or principal thereof while such bonds or the interest thereon are unpaid in whole or in part. Such proceeding may still be allowed to correct or determine acreage subject to taxes or assessments for maintenance and current expenses and insofar as the latter only are to be affected.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7190, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 54, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7190, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1404.**

Cross-References

Evidence of title, 85-7-102.

Board powers over district property, 85-7-1908.

Purposes for which bonds may be issued, 85-7-2012.

85-7-1842. Petition for fixing of taxable area. The owner or holder of title or evidence of title, as defined by the irrigation district acts, may file in the district court of the county wherein said lands are situated a petition praying that the acreage of the lands set forth and described in such petition may be permanently fixed and adjudicated, which petition shall set forth:

(1) the name or names of the owner or owners, holder of title or evidence of title thereto, who shall be the party or parties plaintiff therein;

(2) the names and kind and character of interest of every person owning, holding, or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the lands described in said petition, who shall, where they do not appear as parties plaintiff under subsection (1), sit as parties defendant;

(3) the name of the district in which said lands are included, together with the name of the board of commissioners thereof and the secretary thereof,

and said district, its commissioners and secretary shall be made parties defendant therein;

(4) a statement of the substance of all proceedings, orders, and decrees creating said districts and fixing the acreage of the lands therein described together with any proceedings of the board of commissioners of said district or its officers relating to the acreage thereof, to such extent as to fully inform the court of the manner and extent to which said lands have been included and taxed or assessed in said district;

(5) the actual acreage of the lands described as irrigable from the reclamation system of said district;

(6) the excess of acreage complained of;

(7) the amount of taxes previously paid on such excess acreage;

(8) a general statement of the exact nature of the relief sought and the grounds therefor.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7191 R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 54, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7191, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1405.**

Cross-References

Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.

Definitions and kinds of estates in real property, Title 70, ch. 15.

Creation of irrigation districts by percentage of titleholders, 85-7-101.

Evidence of title, 85-7-102.

Bonds for Commissioner and secretary 85-7-1504.

85-7-1843. Summons, publication, and court determination. (1) Upon the filing of such petition, summons shall be issued thereon and served upon all parties defendant thereto, with a copy of the petition attached thereto, in the same manner and in the same form as issued in civil actions. Whenever any necessary party thereto cannot, after due diligence, be found within the state of Montana, service upon such party or parties may be had by publication of a summons, which shall be obtained, issued, and published in the same manner as a published summons in a civil action.

(2) The provisions of Title 25 and the rules of pleading and practice applicable to civil actions generally shall apply, so far as applicable, to this proceeding.

(3) If the allegations to such petition be denied, the district court shall, when the time for appearance of the parties defendant thereto has expired and said parties have appeared by answer or made default, proceed to hear and determine the issues in said proceedings as joined.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7192, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 54, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7192, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1406.**

Cross-References

District Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 5, part 3.

Process, Rule 4C, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Service, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

85-7-1844. Decree fixing amount of irrigable acreage. Upon the hearing of said petition, the court shall, by its decree, fix and determine the irrigable acreage contained in the lots, tracts, or parcels of land complained of. The acreage so fixed by such decree shall be the acreage upon which all assessments of said lands in said irrigation district shall thereafter be based. Upon said hearing the court shall determine the amount of taxes, if any, which have theretofore been levied and assessed upon any excess or nonexistent acreage and shall enter judgment in favor of the owner or holder thereof and against said district for the excess of taxes theretofore collected by said district or shall cancel such excess if the same shall not have been collected for the benefit of said district. However, no judgment for the recovery of excess taxes paid shall be entered against any district until there shall have been deducted therefrom any unpaid valid taxes and assessments levied and assessed for the benefit of said district against the lands described in said petition, and all sums so recovered shall bear interest at the rate of 8% per annum from the date of payment by the landholder. Said judgment shall bear legal interest from the date of entry, and the judgment so rendered may be paid by warrants or funds of said future taxation upon said lands. Costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff in the same manner as other civil actions.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7193, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7193, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1407.

Cross-References

Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.

Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.

All irrigable lands chargeable alike, 85-7-2103.

85-7-1845. Appeal to supreme court. From any such judgment or decree an appeal may be taken to the supreme court by any party thereto at any time within 10 days of the entry of said judgment or decree. Such appeal shall be taken, perfected, and heard in the manner prescribed by Title 25 governing appeals from the district court to the supreme court. If no such appeal be taken within the time aforesaid or, if taken, the judgment or decree of the district court shall be affirmed by the supreme court, such judgment or decree shall be forever conclusive upon the parties thereto. In case contract has been made between the district and the United States, as provided in 85-7-1906, no change shall be made in the boundaries of the district, and the district court shall make no order changing the boundaries of the district until the secretary of the interior shall assent thereto in writing and such assent be filed with the district court.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7194, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7194, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1408.

Cross-References

Supreme Court jurisdiction, Title 3, ch. 2, part 2.

Montana Rules of Appellate Civil Procedure, Title 25, ch. 21.

Part 19

Operation of Districts

Part Cross-References

Conservation districts — operation, Title 76, ch. 15, part 4.

Drainage districts — organization and operation, Title 85, ch. 8, part 3.

Conservancy districts — organization and procedure, Title 85, ch. 9, part 4.

85-7-1901. Board plan for acquisition and construction. (1) For the purpose of purchasing or constructing the necessary irrigation canals or works or acquiring the necessary property and rights therefor and otherwise carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the board of commissioners of any irrigation district must, as soon as practicable after such district has been organized, formulate a general plan for such purchase, construction, and acquisition of such property. The board shall cause such surveys, examinations, and plans to be made as shall demonstrate the practicability of such plans, as well as of procuring water from other and different sources, the amount of land that can be irrigated thereunder, and furnish the proper basis for an estimate of the cost of carrying out such plan and the value of any canal, works, property, or system of irrigation proposed to be purchased.

(2) All such surveys, examinations, maps, plans, and estimates shall be made by or under the direction and supervision of an irrigation engineer of well-known standing and competency, and all such necessary surveys, examinations, maps, plans, and estimates must be certified to by him. When all such are completed, he shall submit them with all proper field notes to and file them with the board of commissioners, accompanied by his report and recommendation thereon. This report shall include a discussion of said plans submitted by him to said board, of the question of water supply, of the sufficiency of the works proposed to accomplish the desired results, of the practicability of the proposed system from an engineering standpoint, of the probability of being acquired or constructed within the estimate of the cost stated, and such general discussion and recommendation in regard to the engineering and financial features of the whole matter as in the judgment of such engineer shall be desirable for the information of the people of the district. Such report shall be accompanied by a map, when such is necessary for a proper explanation or understanding of the same.

(3) Upon receiving such report, said board of commissioners shall proceed to determine the amount of money necessary to be raised for the purchase or construction of said proposed property, canals, or irrigation works and system and within 10 days after arriving at such determination shall cause the secretary of said board to notify all persons or corporations holding title or evidence of title to lands within said district (ascertained as provided in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102) of the filing of said report and their determination thereon. Said notices shall be given through the United States mail by letter addressed to such person or corporation at the last known post-office address of each person or corporation aforesaid. A certificate of the secretary of the board as to the fact of mailing said notice, affixed to a copy of said notice and recorded in the record book of said board of commissioners, shall be sufficient and conclusive evidence of such fact.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(12).

Cross-References

Business corporations — registered office and registered agent, 35-1-305.

Engineers and land surveyors, Title 37, ch. 67.

Utilization of water, Title 85, ch. 2, part 4.

85-7-1902. Management of district by board. (1) The board of commissioners of every irrigation district established and organized under and by virtue of parts 1 and 15 of this chapter shall constitute the corporate authority of said district.

(2) The board shall have the power and it shall be the duty of the members thereof to manage and conduct the business and affairs of the district; adopt a corporate seal therefor; make and execute all necessary contracts; and employ and appoint such agents, officers, and employees as may be required and prescribe their duties.

(3) The board is hereby authorized and empowered to institute and maintain any and all actions and proceedings, suits at law or in equity, necessary or proper in order to fully carry out the provisions of this chapter, or to enforce, maintain, protect, or preserve any and all rights, privileges, and immunities created by this chapter or acquired in pursuance thereof. In all courts, suits, or proceedings, the board may sue, appear, and defend in person or by attorneys and in the name of such irrigation district.

(4) The board may adopt rules and bylaws governing the calling and holding of meetings of the board; the manner of transacting business thereat; and the publishing or posting of the orders, resolutions, and proceedings of the board. It shall be the duty of said board to pass or adopt bylaws and rules for the apportionment and distribution of water to the lands of the district and for the protection and preservation of the works and other property of the district, and the board may therein require the prompt payment of all current and delinquent taxes and assessments and other financial obligations owing the district as a prerequisite to water service. The bylaws and rules shall be printed in convenient form for distribution in the district. All orders and resolutions shall be passed or adopted by a majority of the commissioners by a yea and nay vote, to be entered upon the records of the board.

(5) Said board shall have power generally to do and perform all such other acts as shall be necessary or appropriate to fully carry out the purposes of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(intro.), (1), (10), (11), (13); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 262, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Near end of second sentence of (4), substituted "current and delinquent taxes and assessments and other financial obligations owing the district" for "taxes and assessments delinquent for not to exceed 2 years".

Cross-References

Business corporations — general powers, 35-1-108.

Business corporations — bylaws — power in directors — contents, 35-1-214.

Business corporations — directors and officers, 35-1-401.

Organization of Board of Commissioners and establishment of office, 85-7-1502.

85-7-1903. Entry upon land by board or agent. The board and its agents and employees shall have the right to enter upon any land to make surveys and may locate the necessary irrigation works, including drainage works and the line for any canal or canals and necessary branches for the same, on any lands which in the judgment of the board may be deemed best suited for such location.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(2).

Cross-References

Special projects — entry on land, 85-1-406.

Surface and ground water — entry on land, 85-2-115.

85-7-1904. Acquisition of water and waterworks by board. (1) The board shall have power and authority to:

(a) appropriate water in the name of the district;

(b) acquire by purchase, lease, or contract water and water rights; additional waters and supplies of water; canals, reservoirs, dams, and other work already constructed or in the course of construction; and

(c) acquire by purchase, lease, contract, condemnation, or other lega means:

(i) lands and rights in lands for rights-of-way, for reservoirs, for the storage of needful waters, and for dam sites and necessary appurtenances; and

(ii) such other lands and property as may be necessary for the construction use, maintenance, repair, improvement, enlargement, and operation of an district system of irrigation works.

(2) The board shall have the privilege, if desired, to contract with th owner or owners of such canals, reservoirs, dams, and other works so purchased and in the course of construction for the completion thereof.

(3) No purchase, lease, or contract for purchase of any water, water rights canals, reservoirs, reservoir sites, dam sites, irrigation works, or other property of any nature or kind or for the making or purchasing of surveys, maps plans, estimates, and specifications or for the purchase of machinery fo pumping plants or for the erection of buildings, aqueducts, and other structures necessarily used in connection with such pumping plants, for a price o rental in excess of $150,000, is final or binding upon the district, and no sum may be paid for such purchase, lease, or contract without the written consent or petition of at least a majority in number and acreage of the holders of title or evidence of title to the lands within the district. Any splitting or division of such purchase, lease, or contract with the purpose or intention of avoiding or circumventing the provisions of this section shall render such divided o split contract or contracts void.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153 L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157 L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307 L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(3), (5); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 326, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 112, L 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 328, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Near middle of (3) increased from $125,000 to $150,000 the amount to which an irrigation board may bind an irrigation district without the consent of the landowners in the district.

1981 Amendment: Increased the maximum nonwritten consent contract from $80,000 to $125,000 and made minor changes in phraseology near the middle of (3).

Cross-References

Contracts — illegal objects and provisions, Title 28, ch. 2, part 7.

Management of property — water contracts, 85-1-211.

Special projects, Title 85, ch. 1, part 4.

Utilization of water, Title 85, ch. 2, part 4.

85-7-1905. Board agreements for joint operations or cooperation. (1) The board shall have power and authority to enter into and do any acts necessary or proper for the performance of any agreements with any state, county, district of any kind, public or private corporation, association, firm, or individual, or any number of them for the joint acquisition, construction, leasing, ownership, disposition, use, management, maintenance, repair, or operation of any rights, works, or other property of a kind which might lawfully be acquired or owned by the irrigation district.

(2) The board may acquire the right to store water in any reservoir or to carry water through any canal, ditch, or conduit not owned or controlled by the district and may grant to any owner or lessee of the right to the use of

any water the right to store such water in any reservoir of the district or to carry such water through any canal, ditch, or conduit of the district.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(4).**

Cross-References

Joint operations, Title 85, ch. 7, part 16.

85-7-1906. Relations with United States. (1) For the purpose of acquiring control over government land within the district and of complying with the provisions of the act of congress of August 11, 1916, the board shall have authority to make such investigations and base thereon such representations and assurances to the secretary of the interior as may be requisite.

(2) The board may enter into any obligation or contract with the United States:

(a) for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the necessary works for the delivery and distribution of water therefrom and the necessary drainage works;

(b) for the assumption, as principal or guarantor, of indebtedness to the United States on account of district lands, under the provisions of the federal Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, all acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, and the rules and regulations established thereunder; or

(c) for a water supply under any act of congress providing for or permitting such contract.

(3) In case contract has been or may hereafter be made with the United States as herein provided, bonds of the district may be deposited with the United States at 90% of their par value, to the amount to be paid by the district to the United States under any such contract. The interest on said bonds of the district and regularly paid to the United States is to be applied as provided in such contract. If bonds of the district are not so deposited, it shall be the duty of the board of commissioners to include, as part of any levy or assessment provided for in 85-7-2101 or 85-7-2132, an amount sufficient to meet each year all payments accruing under the terms of any such contract. The board may accept, on behalf of the district, appointment of the district as fiscal agent of the United States or authorization of the district by the United States to make collections of money for or on behalf of the United States in connection with any federal reclamation project, whereupon the district shall be authorized to so act and to assume the duties and liabilities incident to such action. The board shall have full power to do all things required by the federal statutes now or hereafter enacted in connection therewith and all things required by the rules and regulations now or that may hereafter be established by any department of the federal government in regard thereto, including the power to require the prompt payment of all charges as prerequisite to water service.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(6), (7); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 326, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Contracts — object of a contract, Title 28, ch. 2, part 6.

Contracts with state agencies and counties, 85-1-224.

Limitations on debt-incurring power, 85-7-2001.

85-7-1907. Board power to provide sufficient water. Said boar may also construct and maintain the necessary dams, reservoirs, and work for the collection and distribution of water for the district, from one or mor sources and from different and additional sources; operate such works; secure in any of the manners provided in this chapter, additional water supplie from the same or different sources; and do any and every lawful act necessar to be done in order that sufficient water may be furnished for irrigation purposes to all the lands in the district included at the time of its organizatio or at any time thereafter.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153 L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157 L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307 L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(8).

Cross-References

Transfer of real property, Title 70, ch. 20.

85-7-1908. Board powers over district property. (1) The board i hereby authorized and empowered to take conveyances or other assurances fo all property acquired by it under the provisions of this chapter, in the nam of the district, to and for the uses and purposes herein expressed.

(2) The legal title to all property acquired by or for any irrigation distric under the provisions of this chapter shall immediately and by operation o law vest in such district, as set forth in this chapter. The board of commissioners is hereby authorized and empowered to hold, use, maintain, acquire manage, occupy, and possess said property, as herein provided. Any propert so acquired by the district may be conveyed to the United States insofar a the same may be needed for the construction, operation, and maintenance o works by the United States for the benefit of the district under any contrac that may be entered into with the United States pursuant to this chapter.

History: (1)En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153 L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157 L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307 L. 1975; Sec. 89-1301, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 30, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 153, L 1917; re-en. Sec. 7200, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7200, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-1605, R.C.M. 1947 R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(9), 89-1605.

85-7-1909. Rights-of-way for irrigation works. (1) The board o commissioners shall have the power to construct irrigation works across any stream of water, watercourse, street, avenue, highway, railway, canal, ditch, or flume which the route of said canal or canals may intersect or cross in such manner as to afford security to life and property. Said board shall restore the same, when so crossed or intersected, to its former state, as near as may be, so as not to destroy its usefulness. Every company whose railroad shall be intersected or crossed by said works shall unite with said board in forming said intersection and crossing, and if such railroad company or the owners and controllers of said property, thing, or franchise so to be crossed and said board cannot agree upon the amount to be paid therefor or the points or the manner of said crossing or intersections, the same shall be ascertained and determined in all respects as herein provided in respect to taking of land for public use.

(2) Nothing contained herein shall require the payment to the state or any subdivision thereof of any sum for the right to cross any public highway with

any such works. The right-of-way is hereby given, dedicated, and set apart to locate, construct, and maintain said works over and through any of the lands which are now or hereafter may be the property of this state.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7196, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7196, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1601.

Cross-References

Railroads — crossing of roads and streams, 69-14-535.

Construction across streams, highways, or other obstacles, 85-1-208.

85-7-1910. Board power to dispose of district property. (1) The board of commissioners shall have the power, with the written consent of a majority in number and acreage of the owners of the lands in the district, to lease in whole or in part the system of canals and works or water belonging to the district, whenever such leasing may be deemed for the benefit of the district. When said board contemplates the leasing of the canals or works or water of such district, it shall so declare by resolution or order and give notice thereof by publishing the same in some newspaper published in the county in which the office of such irrigation district is situated at least 2 calendar weeks prior to the making of any lease. No such lease shall be made unless a majority in number and acreage of the holders of title or evidence of title to the lands in the district shall file with the board a written consent to make such lease. Such lease shall in no way interfere with any rights that may have been established by law at the time such lease is made, nor shall such lease operate so as to deprive any owner or owners of land in such district of the use of water from such works upon such lands. The board of commissioners shall require a good and sufficient bond to secure the faithful performance of the lease by the lessee.

(2) In addition to all other powers heretofore granted any irrigation district existing under the laws of Montana, for the purpose of securing financial aid in any form from the department of natural resources and conservation, an irrigation district may convey, assign, transfer, and set over to the department all or any part of its property, including all water rights, rights-of-way, and easements for reservoirs, reservoir sites, canals, ditches, laterals, and headgates, as may be required by the department as a condition to furnishing such financial aid or assistance.

(3) If any irrigation district has ceased operation, such district prior to its dissolution shall be authorized and empowered to convey, assign, transfer, and set over to any person or association of persons all or any part of its property enumerated in subsection (2) for the purpose of irrigating and reclaiming any or all other land which can be served and irrigated therefrom.

History: (1)En. Sec. 29, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7199, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7199, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-1604, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 191, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 166, Ch. 253, L. 1974; Sec. 89-1905, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 191, L. 1937; Sec. 89-1906, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1604, 89-1905, 89-1906.

Cross-References

Guaranty — general provisions, Title 28, ch. 11, part 1.

Landlord and tenant — commercial property, Title 70, ch. 26, part 2.

Acquisition of property by Department, 85-1-209.

Disposal of property by Department to other public bodies, 85-1-210.

Management of property — water contracts, 85-1-211.

Construction funds, 85-1-322.

85-7-1911. Apportionment of water by board. (1) The board of commissioners shall apportion the water for irrigation among the lands in the district in a just and equitable manner, and the maximum amount apportione to any land shall be the amount that can be beneficially used on said land and such amount of water shall become and shall be appurtenant to the lan and inseparable from the same but subject to reduction as hereinafter provided.

(2) In the event of a shortage of water, the amount of water delivered t each particular tract or piece of land shall be reduced proportionately.

(3) All surplus water belonging to the district may be sold or disposed o by the board for the benefit of the district.

(4) All water, the right to the use of which is acquired by the distric under any contract with the United States, shall be distributed and apportioned by the district in accordance with the acts of congress, the rules an regulations of the secretary of the interior, and the provisions of said contrac in relation thereto.

History: (1)En. Sec. 32, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7202 R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7202, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 314, L. 1977; Sec. 89-1607, R.C.M 1947; (2)En. Sec. 33, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7203, R.C.M 1921; re-en. Sec. 7203, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-1608, R.C.M. 1947; (3), (4)En. Sec. 34, Ch. 146 L. 1909; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7204, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7204, R.C.M 1935; Sec. 89-1609, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1607, 89-1608, 89-1609.

Cross-References

Utilization of water, Title 85, ch. 2, part 4.

85-7-1912. Exchange of water by board. (1) Whenever any cana constructed, owned, or controlled by the district crosses any creek, stream water channel or course, the water of which is used to irrigate land lying below such canal, the district shall have the right to contract with the owne or owners of the right to the use of the water or waters in any such stream creek, water channel or course for an exchange of water and to supply him with water from the district system. The contract shall be in writing, signed and acknowledged by all the parties thereto before some officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and shall be filed and recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county in which the creek, stream, water channe or course is situated. The acknowledgment shall be certified by such officer in the manner that deeds are now required to be certified to entitle them to be recorded. Thereafter, such district shall have the right to supply such land below the canal, whether such land is included in the district or not, with water from the works of the district, and the owner or lessee of such land shall, in such case, be furnished with the same quantity of water as that to which such owner or lessee would be entitled out of such creek, stream, water channel or course had the district works not been built.

(2) The district shall have the right to appropriate and take possession of the water so replaced and shall have the same right to such water as the owner or lessee of the land had, so long as such water shall be replaced by a like quantity of water from such works. The appropriating and taking of such water by the district shall never deprive such owner or lessee of the right to retake and use the same should such owner or lessee at any time be prevented from having or using a like quantity of water from such works. The district shall also have the right to make appropriation and take possession

of such water at any point and to sell, lease, or use such water on any land, either above or below the canal, and the appropriation of such water at any point or selling, leasing, or using the same shall not prejudice the right of the district to the water and shall not increase the rights of the owner or owners of any other water right on such creek, stream, water channel or course.

(3) All water, the right to the use of which is acquired by the district under any contract with the United States, shall be distributed and apportioned by the district in accordance with the acts of congress, the rules and regulations of the secretary of the interior, and the provisions of said contract in relation thereto.

History: **En. Sec. 36, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7206, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7206, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1611.**

Cross-References

Management of property — water contracts, 5-1-211.

Utilization of water, Title 85, ch. 2, part 4.

85-7-1913. Board to maintain records. (1) The board of commissioners shall keep a complete book and record of the accounts, records, contracts, securities, minutes of meetings, and other matters of every kind pertaining to or belonging to the irrigation district in the form prescribed by the department of commerce. The department of commerce shall prescribe forms for the use of irrigation districts and examine them as provided by law for the examination of the affairs of county officers. The books and records shall be open to the inspection of any landowner of the district the same as other public records.

(2) The department of commerce shall notify the secretaries of the districts of the time of presenting the books and records at the courthouse for examination.

(3) If a district is appointed fiscal agent of the United States or is authorized by the United States to make collections for or on behalf of the United States in connection with a federal irrigation project, the board of commissioners or its secretary shall at any time allow any officer or employee of the United States, when acting under the orders of the secretary of the interior, to have access to all books, records, and vouchers of the district which are in possession or control of the secretary or board.

(4) The failure of the board of commissioners to comply with this section or 85-7-1914 is grounds for removal from office, and the county attorney of any county in which the irrigation district is situated shall prosecute ouster proceedings against any commissioner or commissioners. The cost of the proceedings is a charge against the irrigation district and shall be paid as are other bills against the districts.

History: **En. Sec. 65, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 212, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7260, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7260, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 195, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 256, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2107(1), (2), (4); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted references to department of commerce for references to department of administration.

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of administration" for "department of community affairs" in (1) and (2).

Cross-References

Right of public participation in government, Art. II, sec. 8, Mont. Const.

Public participation in governmental operations, Title 2, ch. 3.

Audits of political subdivisions, Title 2, ch. part 5.

County Attorney — other duties, 7-4-2717.

85-7-1914. Board to file annual report. The board of commissioner shall annually file with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the district is located, within 10 days after March 1 of each year, a sworn report showing the assets and liabilities of the district, the amount of money received during the preceding year, and the amount spent during that time and shall publish the report at least once in a newspaper of the county.

History: En. Sec. 65, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 212 L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7260, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7260, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 195 L. 1945; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 256, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 213 L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2107(3).

Cross-References

Role and duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.

Publication of legal records, Title 18, ch. 7 part 2.

Required records, 85-7-1616.

85-7-1915 through 85-7-1920 reserved.

85-7-1921. Distribution system defined. The words "distribution system", as used in 85-7-1922 through 85-7-1925, shall denote the entire works and property of all irrigation districts, including main ditches and canals, laterals, bilaterals, headgates, flumes, spillways, boxes, and all other appliances and means by which the waters of any irrigation district are or shall be apportioned or distributed for use.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 63, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7207.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1613.

Cross-References

Works defined, 85-1-102.

85-7-1922. Regulation, supervision, apportionment, and control of water distribution. In addition to all other powers granted them by the laws of Montana, boards of commissioners of all irrigation districts, now or hereafter organized under any law of this state, shall have the power and authority to regulate, supervise, apportion, and control the furnishing and delivery of water through the distribution system of the district. Such authority to regulate, supervise, apportion, and control shall not apply to users who have water rights or ditch rights, established, acquired by court decree, use, appropriation or otherwise, at the time or prior to the organization of such district, without regard to whether said distribution system or any portion thereof belongs to the district or to the owner of lands served by said district.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7207.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1614.

Cross-References

Rights and duties of water users, Title 85, ch. 5, part 3.

Water ditches under joint or corporate control, Title 85, ch. 5, part 4.

Board of Control — powers and duties, 85-7-1612.

85-7-1923. Entry on land. In carrying out the authority granted them by 85-7-1921 through 85-7-1925, it shall be lawful for boards of commissioners of irrigation districts to enter upon the lands of any user of water supplied by said district for the purpose of installing, adjusting, or regulating headgates, lock boxes, or other devices for regulating the flow of water or apportioning the equitable distribution thereof.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 63, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7207.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1615.

Cross-References

Special projects — entry on land, 85-1-406.

Surface and ground water — entry on land, 85-2-115.

85-7-1924. Interference with commissioners or distribution system — penalty. Any person who in any manner interferes with the commissioners of an irrigation district or their lawful agent or employee in the carrying out of the powers conferred by 85-7-1921 through 85-7-1925 or who changes or tampers with any lock box, headgate, or other device for the apportionment or distribution of water installed by or under the authority of the commissioners or who in any manner obstructs or changes the flow of water in the distribution system of any irrigation district without authority of the commissioners of the district shall, in the discretion of the commissioners, be subject to a forfeiture of his right to the delivery of water through the distribution system of the district so long as such acts continue and is guilty of obstructing a public officer or criminal mischief, as appropriate, and is punishable as provided by 45-7-302 or 45-6-101, as applicable.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 63, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7207.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1616.

Cross-References

Prevention of waste, 85-2-114.

Rights and duties of water users, Title 85, ch. , part 3.

Water ditches under joint control — interference with actions of Commissioner, 85-5-406.

85-7-1925. Installing and assessing costs of distributing or measuring devices. Whenever, in the judgment of the commissioners of any irrigation district, it is necessary for the proper measurement, distribution, or apportionment of the water of the district to install lock boxes, headgates, or other devices for the distribution of water at the point where any lateral is taken out of a main ditch or canal or at a point where any sublateral is taken out of a lateral for further division or distribution of water, they shall have the authority to procure and install the same and to assess the cost thereof against the lands affected thereby.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 63, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7207.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1617.

Cross-References

Board powers and duties, 85-2-113.

Duty of purchaser to dig ditches, 85-2-416.

Distribution of water and related expenses, 85-5-201.

85-7-1926 through 85-7-1930 reserved.

85-7-1931. Use of water for irrigation a public use. (1) The use of all water required for the irrigation of the land of any district formed under the provisions of part 1, together with the rights-of-way for canals and ditches, sites for reservoirs, and all property required in fully carrying out the provisions of this chapter, is hereby declared to be a public use, subject to the regulations and control of the state in the manner prescribed by law.

(2) All water, the right to the use of which is acquired by the district under any contract with the United States, shall be distributed and apportioned by the district in accordance with the acts of congress, the rules and regulations of the secretary of the interior, and the provisions of said contract in relation thereto.

History: En. Sec. 31, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7201, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7201, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1606.

Cross-References
Public uses enumerated, 70-30-102.

85-7-1932. Noninterference with navigation or water rights. Nav gation shall never in anywise be impeded by the operation of this chapter, nc shall any vested interest in or to any mining or agricultural water rights c ditches or in or to any water rights, reservoirs, or dams now used beneficiall by the owners or possessors thereof in connection with any mining or agricu tural industry or by persons purchasing or renting the use thereof or in or t any other property now used, directly or indirectly, in carrying on or in pro moting the mining or agricultural industry ever be affected by or taken unde its provisions, save and except that rights-of-way may be acquired over th same. The right of eminent domain shall not be otherwise considere abridged by the provisions hereof.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7197, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 719 R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1602.

Cross-References
Eminent domain, Title 70, ch. 30.
Navigable waters, 85-1-112.

85-7-1933. Diversion of waters. Nothing herein contained shall b deemed to authorize the diversion of the waters of any river, creek, stream canal, or ditch from its channel to the detriment of any person or person having an interest in such river, creek, stream, canal, ditch, or the water therein.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7198, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7198 R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1603.

Cross-References
Right to appropriate, 85-2-301.
Utilization of water, Title 85, ch. 2, part 4.

85-7-1934. Lands under irrigation — inclusion in district. (1) Any land already under irrigation from any source may be included in any irrigation district, either at the time of the organization of such district or at any time thereafter, and such land shall be entitled to receive and shall be given the same amount of water necessarily used thereon at the time of such inclusion. The canals, ditches, flumes, dams, or other works previously used to irrigate such land may be used or supplanted either wholly or in part by the district works. The owner of such land, canals, ditches, flumes, dams, or other works shall be entitled to compensation for any and all damage sustained by reason of the appropriation of the same or by the construction of said district works.

(2) Lands already under irrigation, lands having water rights appurtenant thereto, or lands which can be irrigated from sources more feasible than the district system shall not be included within such district unless the owner of such lands shall consent in writing to have such lands included in said district.

(3) Districts formed to cooperate with the United States may extend their boundaries to include such lands upon petition of the owners of two-thirds only of the acreage of the lands to be included, and the boundaries shall be susceptible of change as provided in 85-7-1808 through 85-7-1811 and 85-7-1841 through 85-7-1845.

(4) All lands having water rights appurtenant thereto which are served by a system of irrigation works supplying more than 10,000 acres of land may, in the discretion of the court, be included in the proposed district, on petition of at least a majority both in number and acreage of the holders of title or evidence of title to the land having water rights appurtenant thereto and served by the same system of irrigation works.

History: En. Sec. 35, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7205, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7205, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1610.

Cross-References

Adjudication of water rights, Title 85, ch. 2, part 2.

Creation of districts — generally, Title 85, ch. 7, part 1.

Creation of districts — adjudicated streams, Title 85, ch. 7, part 2.

Creation of districts — sections not applicable, 85-7-304.

85-7-1935. Lands under irrigation — limits on charges for costs. Where lands already under irrigation are included in any district, the water and irrigation works irrigating the same belonging to the owner of said lands, such lands shall not be charged with any tax or assessment for construction or for payment of the interest or principal of any bonds issued to secure money for construction or purchase of the district irrigation works or for any payments other than for operation and maintenance due or to become due under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906, except with the consent of the owner thereof, which consent shall be filed with the recorder of deeds of the county in which such lands are situated. Such lands shall be assessed for administrative and maintenance purposes the same as other lands in the district.

History: En. Sec. 37, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7207, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7207, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1612.

Cross-References

Role and duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.

Taxes and assessments, Title 85, ch. 7, part 21.

85-7-1936 through 85-7-1940 reserved.

85-7-1941. Contracts. (1) The construction by the district of irrigation works may be done by the district, by private owners, or by contract.

(2) Before any contract is let, the board of commissioners shall provide surveys, plans, maps, and estimates, which shall include everything necessary to show the entire cost in detail of everything necessary to complete the work required to irrigate any of the lands in the district under the proposed system.

(3) Notice of any contract to be awarded for the construction of such works shall state where the plans and specifications may be seen and shall be published at least once a week for 3 successive calendar weeks in a newspaper published or of general circulation in the county where the office of the district is located. Sealed bids shall be called for in such published notice, and bids shall be opened in public.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7195, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7195, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1501(part); amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 112, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: In (1), substituted clause requiring works over $5,000 to be by contract for clause permitting works to be done by the district, private owners, or contract; substituted "provide surveys" for "employ competent engineers to make surveys" near the beginning of (2).

Cross-References

Public contracts generally, Title 18, ch. 1.

Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. part 2.

Contracts, Title 28, ch. 2 and 3.

Creation of districts — common water supp — sections not applicable, 85-7-304.

85-7-1942. Competitive bidding. The contract shall be awarded onl to the lowest responsible bidder, who shall be required to give bond for th faithful performance and completion of the contract. The board shall have th right to reject any and all bids in its discretion.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 719 R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7195, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1501(part).

Cross-References

State contracts to lowest resident bidder, 18-1-102.

Residence defined, 18-1-103.

Public contracts — bid security, Title 18, cl 1, part 2.

Creation of districts — common water suppl — sections not applicable, 85-7-304.

85-7-1943. Exceptions for certain projects. The provisions o 85-7-1941 and 85-7-1942 shall not apply to:

(1) any contract for the completion of works in course of construction b private owners, from whom said works may be acquired under the provision of 85-7-1904 or 85-7-1905;

(2) any contract between the district and the United States.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 719 R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7195, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1501(part).

Cross-References

Contracts with the United States, 85-1-221.

Indian and federal water rights, Title 85, ch. 2, part 7.

Creation of districts — common water supply — sections not applicable, 85-7-304.

Change of boundaries of irrigation district indebted to United States, 85-7-1821.

Withdrawal of lands to organize separate o consolidated district for cooperation with fed eral projects — petition, 85-7-1831.

85-7-1944 through 85-7-1950 reserved.

85-7-1951. United States contracts — loans, sinking fund, an investment. The board of commissioners of any irrigation district established and organized under and by virtue of the laws of Montana, whenever deemed advisable and to the interest of the district, shall have the power an authority to enter into any obligation or contract with the United State under any act of congress and the rules and regulations established thereunder, providing for or permitting such obligation or contract, for the purpose of obtaining from the United States a loan of money to be used by the district for the liquidation of bonded or other outstanding indebtedness of th district or for doing or causing to be done, under the supervision of the secretary of the interior of the United States, any construction, betterments, o repair work necessary to place the irrigation system of the district in good operating condition. The board shall also have the power and authority t create, by proper levy and collection of assessments, a sinking fund which shall be available for the construction of betterments to the irrigation system of the district, as may become necessary during the term of any contract made hereunder. Said sinking fund for said purpose, which shall be designated the ".... District Sinking Fund for Betterments", shall be in such an amount d shall be created within such time as may be agreed upon between the dis- ct and the United States. The board shall also have the power and author- to invest any surplus in the sinking fund herein provided for in erest-bearing securities of the United States or of the states approved by e secretary of the interior and to deposit said securities with the federal serve bank or branch thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.10, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2120.**

85-7-1952. United States contracts — assessments. In any contract tered into between an irrigation district and the United States hereunder, e board of commissioners shall have the power to levy assessments for the nited States contract fund against all of the land within the district for any d all of the purposes enumerated in the laws of Montana and, in addition ereto, the power to levy assessments in compliance with such contract, cluding such deficiency assessments as will enable the district to meet estab- hed or estimated delinquencies in making payments to the United States cause of the failure of landowners to pay the assessments levied against eir lands in the district.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.11, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2121.**

85-7-1953. Amount owed United States — lien and special tax. l amounts to be paid to the United States under any contract made here- der between the district and the United States shall be a general obligation the district, and said amounts to be paid to the United States shall be a n upon the irrigation system of the district. All lands now within the dis- ict or hereafter embraced within the district shall be subject to a special tax assessment for the payment of all amounts to be paid to the United States der any such contract between the district and the United States, and said ecial tax or assessment shall constitute a first and prior lien on the land ainst which levied to the same extent and with like force and effect as taxes vied for state and county purposes.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.12, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 83, 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2122.**

85-7-1954. Assumption of operations by United States upon fault. In addition to other legal remedies, the board of commissioners of e district shall have the power and authority to provide in any contract exe- ted between the United States and the district hereunder that in case of fault for more than 12 months in the payment of any installments due der such contract, the control, operation, and maintenance of the district ay, in the discretion of the secretary of the interior, be assumed by the nited States and the delivery of water withheld until payments are duly ade in accordance with the contract requirements.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.13, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2123.**

85-7-1955. Liquidation of indebtedness with federal funds. When oney is provided by the United States for liquidating bonded indebtedness any irrigation district, the county treasurer is authorized and empowered cancel the district bonds so liquidated and surrender them to the United ates, taking therefor a receipt signed by the secretary of the interior, which receipt shall be placed in the records of the county treasurer and shall be co clusive evidence of the cancellation and surrender of the district bonds.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.14, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-212

85-7-1956. Majority vote or petition necessary to contract wi United States. No contract shall be made with the United States hereund except upon approval of a majority of those voting on the question at an ele tion conducted pursuant to 85-7-1710, provided that the voting majority mu own at least 50% of the acreage included within the district, or upon a pet tion signed by at least 60% in number and acreage of the holders of title evidence of title to the lands included within the district. Such petition sh be addressed to the board of commissioners, shall set forth the aggrega amount of money to be borrowed from the United States and the purpose purposes thereof, shall have attached thereto an affidavit certifying the sign tures to said petition, and shall be filed with the secretary of the board commissioners. Such petition may consist of one or more parts or papers.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.15, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-212 amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 463, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In first sentence, inserted clause beginning with "upon approval" providing for an election to ratify authority to contract.

85-7-1957. United States contracts — court approval require (1) The board of commissioners of any irrigation district, before the maki of any contract with the United States hereunder, shall commence a speci proceeding in the district court of the state, by which the proceedings of t board and of the district leading up to the making of any such contract an the validity of the terms thereof shall be judicially examined and approve and affirmed or disapproved and disaffirmed.

(2) The practice and procedure for the confirmation of any step or actio as provided in subsection (1) shall be as nearly as possible in conformity wit the practice and procedure now provided for the confirmation before the issu ance and sale of bonds of an irrigation district. The court may approve an affirm such proceedings in part and disapprove and declare illegal or invali other and subsequent parts of the proceedings, and insofar as possible, th court shall remedy and cure all defects in said proceedings.

History: (1)En. Sec. 7, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.16, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 39, C 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-2126, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 8, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.1 R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2127, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2126, 89-2127.

Cross-References

District Court confirmation before the issuance and sale of bonds of an irrigation district, 85-7-2016, 85-7-2017.

85-7-1958. Power to contract with United States cumulative. Se tions 85-7-1951 through 85-7-1958 shall not limit the power and authority an irrigation district or the commissioners thereof to contract with the Unite States under other applicable statutes but shall be cumulative thereto.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.18, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-212

85-7-1959 and 85-7-1960 reserved.

85-7-1961. Districts organized prior to certain date — authority continue electrical power operations. (1) An irrigation district or oject that was organized prior to March 30, 1981, under Title 85, chapter is authorized to continue all electrical power operations it conducted prior March 30, 1981.

(2) Electrical power operations authorized by subsection (1) of this section clude generation, distribution, and sale of electrical power and the reasonle and necessary means to carry out such operations.

(3) In addition to the authority otherwise provided in this section and itle 85, chapter 7, irrigation districts or projects organized under Title 85, apter 7, or described in 85-7-110, may construct, install, operate, and mainin facilities to generate, transmit, and sell, as well as any associated facilies necessary to that end, electricity using the water power potential of rigation projects or works or federally owned water impoundment projects here electric power generation facilities have not heretofore been installed d licensed under the Federal Power Act.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 179, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 553, L. 1983.

mpiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2), inserted "subsection of" before "this section"; and inserted (3).

Part 20

Indebtedness, Bonds, and Bankruptcy

rt Cross-References

Payment of funds — liability of officers, -9-444, 20-9-445.

Insurer's investment in bonds, 33-2-815.

85-7-2001. Limitations on debt-incurring power. (1) The board of mmissioners or other officers of the district may not incur any debt or liality, either by issuing bonds or otherwise, except as provided in this chapter. o irrigation district may become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose any one year, in an amount exceeding 18.75% of the assessed valuation of e district, except as provided in subsection (2).

(2) (a) For the purpose of organization; for any of the immediate purposes this chapter; to make or purchase surveys, plans, and specifications; for ream gauging and gathering data; or to make any repairs occasioned by any lamity or other unforeseen contingency, the board of commissioners may, any one year, incur the indebtedness of as many dollars as there are acres the district and may cause warrants of the district to issue therefor.

(b) For the purpose of organization, for any of the immediate purposes of is chapter, or to meet the expenses occasioned by any calamity or other foreseen contingency, the board of commissioners may, in any one year, cur (in addition to the 18.75% limitation of subsection (1)) an additional debtedness not exceeding 12.5% of the assessed valuation of the district and ay cause warrants of the district to issue therefor.

(c) The limitation of subsection (1) does not apply to warrants issued for paid interest on the valid bonds of any irrigation district.

(d) The limitation of subsection (1) does not apply to any bonds issued der this chapter pursuant to a provision which expressly supersedes the nitation.

(3) Any debt or liability incurred in excess of the limitations provided b the irrigation district laws is void.

History: En. Sec. 38, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1913; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12 L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 7208, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7208, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 23 L. 1971; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1701; amd. Sec. 63, Ch. 614, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Increased 15% to 18.75% in (1) and (2)(b); and increased 10% to 12.5% in (2)(b).

Cross-References

Sections 85-7-2001, 85-7-2011 throug 85-7-2027, 85-7-2031, and 85-7-2032 not app cable to irrigation districts formed under Tit 85, ch. 7, part 3, 85-7-304.

Failure to levy or collect tax assessmen 85-7-2137.

85-7-2002 through 85-7-2010 reserved.

85-7-2011. Exemption of irrigation district property. The bond issued under the provisions of this part, rights-of-way, ditches, flumes, pipe lines, dams, water rights, reservoirs, equipment, machinery, motor vehicle and all other personal property belonging to any irrigation district organize under the laws of Montana and not operating for profit may not be taxed fo state, county, or municipal purposes.

History: En. Sec. 39, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7209, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 720 R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 492, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1702.

85-7-2012. Purposes for which bonds may be issued. The board o commissioners of a district established under the provisions of part 1 ma authorize and issue negotiable coupon bonds for the district for the purpos of providing the necessary funds for:

(1) constructing the necessary irrigation canals and works, includin drainage works, and constructing works for the generation and distribution o electricity within the district and for acquiring the property and rights neces sary therefor;

(2) acquiring, by purchase or otherwise, waters, water rights, canals, reser voirs, reservoir sites, irrigation works, drainage works, and works for th generation and distribution of electricity, whether such works are constructe or partially constructed;

(3) meeting the expense incurred incident to the construction or acquisi tion of such works and property, including administrative, engineering, an legal expenses;

(4) assuming, as principal or guarantor, indebtedness to the United State on account of district lands;

(5) providing a sufficient amount of money to pay the interest on all nego tiable coupon bonds of the district for a period not exceeding 5 years;

(6) redeeming or paying all or any portion of the existing indebtedness o the district, evidenced by outstanding bonds; delinquent interest coupons an accrued interest; or warrants, together with all delinquent and accrued inter est, whether such indebtedness has or may hereafter become payable at th option of the district, by consent of the bondholders or by any lawful means or

(7) otherwise carrying out the provisions of the irrigation district laws.

History: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 15 L. 1917; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 15

1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 460,
1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1703(1).

oss-References

mending or supplementing United States
tracts — effect on indebtedness — petition
necessary, 85-7-2031, 85-7-2032.

Apportionment of costs when bonds issued, 85-7-2114.

85-7-2013. Petition requirements. No bonds provided for in
-7-2012 through 85-7-2015 may be authorized or issued by or on behalf of
y irrigation district organized hereunder and no contract may be made with
United States as provided in 85-7-1906 except upon a petition signed by
least 60%, in number and acreage, of the holders of title or evidence of title
lands included within the district or by at least 75%, in number and acre-
e, of the holders of title or evidence of title to such lands who are residents
the county or counties in which lands of the district are situated. The peti-
n shall be addressed to the board of commissioners, set forth the aggregate
ount of bonds to be issued and the purpose or purposes thereof, have
ached thereto an affidavit verifying the signatures to the petition, and be
ed with the secretary of the board of commissioners. When bonds are issued
the sole purpose of redeeming or paying the existing and outstanding
nds or warrants, or both, including delinquent and accrued interest, of such
trict, such bonds may be authorized and issued in the manner provided for
85-7-2019.

istory: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 153,
1917; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 157,
1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 460,
1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1703(2).

35-7-2014. Procedure after petition filed. Upon the filing of the peti-
n, the board of commissioners shall, by appropriate order or resolution,
thorize and direct the issuance of the bonds of the district to the amount
d for the purpose or purposes specified in the petition; fix the numbers,
nominations, and maturity or maturities of the bonds; specify the rate of
erest thereon and whether payable annually or semiannually; designate the
ce of payment of the bonds and the interest coupons, within or without
state of Montana; prescribe the form of the bonds and interest coupons
be attached thereto; and provide for the levy of a special tax or assessment
provided in this chapter on all the lands in the district for the irrigation
d benefit of which the district was organized and the bonds are issued or
contract is to be made, sufficient in amount to pay the interest on and
ncipal of the bonds when due and all amounts to be paid to the United
ates under any contract between the district and the United States, accom-
nying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United
ates as provided in 85-7-1906.

istory: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 153,
1917; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 157,
1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 460,
1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1703(3).

oss-References

ax or assessment to pay bonds and interest,
7-2101.

85-7-2015. Effect of contracting with United States. If contract i to be made with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906 and bonds are not to be deposited with the United States in connection with the contract the board of commissioners need not authorize the issuance of bonds, or i bonds are required in addition to the contract, the commissioners may authorize bonds only for the amount needed in addition to the contract. Such order or resolution shall also provide for the confirmation proceedings in the district court as provided in 85-7-2016 through 85-7-2018.

History: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 153 L. 1917; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 157 L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 460 L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1703(4).

Cross-References

Amending or supplementing United States contracts, 85-7-2031, 85-7-2032.

Apportionment of costs when bonds issued 85-7-2114.

85-7-2016. Confirmation by district court. (1) Within 10 days after the adoption of the order or resolution mentioned in 85-7-2014, the board of commissioners shall file a petition in the district court of the judicial district where the office of the board is located to determine the validity of the proceedings relative to the issuance of the bonds and the levy of the special tax or assessment.

(2) Such action shall be in the nature of a proceeding in rem, and jurisdiction of all parties interested shall be had by giving notice. The petition shall set forth:

(a) generally, the establishment and organization of the district;

(b) a certified copy of the petition mentioned in 85-7-2013;

(c) a certified copy of the order or resolution mentioned in 85-7-2014;

(d) a prayer for the confirmation of the proceedings of the board stated in the petition and for the confirmation of the bond issue and the special tax or assessment levied to pay the bonds and interest thereon.

History: En. Sec. 41, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7211, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 161 L. 1923; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7211, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 460 L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1704(1), (2).

Cross-References

Objection by landowner, 85-7-2115.

85-7-2017. Hearing and procedure in the district court. (1) Upon the filing of this petition in the district court, the court shall fix the time for the hearing of the petition, which may not be less than 15 days from the date of filing the petition in the court, and shall order the clerk of the court to give notice of the filing of the petition and the date of the hearing thereon by publication at least once a week for 2 calendar weeks in a newspaper published or of general circulation in the county where the office of the board of commissioners of the district is situated and also by posting a written or printed copy of such notice in at least three public places in each division of the district, the first of such publications and such posting to be not less than 15 days prior to the date fixed for the hearing.

(2) The notice shall state the substance of the petition and the time and place fixed for the hearing thereon and that any person interested in or whose rights may be affected by the issuance or sale of the bonds, the levy of the

ecial tax or assessment, or the proceedings had or to be had by the board commissioners with respect to such matters may, on or before the day ed for the hearing of the petition, answer the petition and may appear at e hearing and contest the granting of the prayer of the petition and the try of any order of confirmation.

(3) The provisions of Title 25 respecting the answer to a verified com- aint are applicable to an answer to the petition. The persons so answering e petition are the defendants in the proceeding, and the board of commis- ners is the plaintiff. Every material statement of the petition not specifi- lly controverted by the answer shall be taken as true, and every holder of le or evidence of title to lands included in the district failing to answer the tition shall be considered to admit as true all the material statements ereof. The procedure in such action shall be determined by Title 25.

(4) Any person interested in or whose rights may be affected by the issu- ce or sale of the bonds, the levy of the special tax or assessment, or the oceedings had or to be had by the board of commissioners of the district connection with such matters and the entry of any order of confirmation ay enter his appearance in such proceedings and answer the petition and ntest the granting of the prayer of the petition.

istory: **En. Sec. 41, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7211, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 161, 1923; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7211, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 460, 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1704(3) thru (6).**

85-7-2018. District court findings and order — appeal. (1) Upon e hearing, the district court shall find and determine whether the provisions d requirements of the preceding section have been complied with and ether notice of the filing of the petition in the district court and of the ne and place of the hearing has been given for the time and in the manner escribed and may examine and determine the regularity, legality, and valid- of the proceedings preliminary and relative to the issuance of the bonds d the levy of the special tax or assessment in the petition mentioned and e legality and validity of the bonds and special tax or assessment and all tions taken by the board of commissioners in connection with such matters d shall hear all objections filed to the proceedings or any part thereof or the issuance of the bonds or the levy of the special tax or assessment or y portion thereof. The court, in inquiring into the regularity, legality, and lidity of the proceedings, shall disregard any error, omission, or other egularity which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties to the oceedings. The court may ratify, approve, and confirm the proceedings in ole or in part and may ratify, approve, and confirm the bonds and special or assessment and enter its judgment accordingly.

(2) From any such judgment, an appeal may be taken to the supreme urt at any time within 10 days from the entry of the judgment. The appeal all be taken, perfected, and heard in the manner prescribed by Title 25 cov- ng appeals from district courts to the supreme court. If no appeal is taken time or if taken and the judgment of the district court is affirmed by the preme court, the judgment is final. The costs of the proceedings shall be owed or apportioned between the parties in the discretion of the court.

istory: **En. Sec. 41, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7211, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 161, 1923; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7211, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 460, 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1704(7), (8).**

Cross-References

Appeals to Supreme Court, Title 25, ch. 21.

85-7-2019. Refunding bonds. (1) Any irrigation district may issu refunding bonds.

(2) An irrigation district may issue refunding bonds for the purpose o redeeming or paying the indebtedness or any portion thereof of the district whether represented by existing and outstanding bonds, interest coupons thereof, or warrants, including accrued and unpaid interest on the bonds, coupons, and warrants, and whether such indebtedness is due or not due or has or may become payable at the option of the district, by consent of the bondholders or warrant holders, or by any legal means and whether such indebtedness is now existing or may be created, and funds in the treasury of the district are not available for the payment of the same. The refunding bonds may be issued in one or more series. The petition for the refunding bonds signed as required by law by at least 60% in number and acreage of the holders of title or evidence of title to the lands included within the district and addressed to the board of directors or commissioners of the district, may contain the following specifications, in addition to the matters now required by law:

(a) how many series of bonds shall be issued; and

(b) the terms, conditions, and liens of the bonds and the terms and conditions upon which each of the series of bonds shall be exchanged for outstanding bonds of the district if the same are to be exchanged and not sold.

(3) The specifications provided for in subsection (2), when set forth in the petition, are controlling upon the board of directors or commissioners. The petitioners shall in the specifications set forth the contract of exchange to be made, with particularity. The contract may include any term, requirement, grant, transfer of property or rights, covenant, or condition considered by the petitioners to be in the best interest of the district. The petition shall state that the board of directors or commissioners of the district may authorize and direct the issuance of bonds according to the specifications of the petition, make any such contract, and bind the irrigation district under the contract.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 155, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7226.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 315, L. 1974; Sec. 89-1712, R.C.M. 1947; (2), (3)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 155, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7226.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-1713, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1712, 89-1713.

85-7-2020. Details relating to bonds. (1) All bonds issued under the provisions of this part shall run for a period not longer than 40 years from their date but may contain a clause providing for their prior redemption and payment, at the option of the board of commissioners of the district, on any interest payment date after 5 years from their date. Instead of straight maturity bonds, bonds may be issued to mature serially at such times and in such amounts as the board of commissioners shall determine, but no bonds so issued may run for a longer period than 40 years from the date of issue. The bonds shall bear interest from their date until paid, payable annually or semiannually with the installments of interest to date of maturity of principal to be evidenced by appropriate coupons attached to each bond. The bonds and interest coupons shall be payable at such place or places within or without the state of Montana as the board of commissioners shall prescribe.

(2) The bonds shall be of such denomination or denominations and in such form as the board of commissioners shall prescribe. An issue of bonds is defined to be all the bonds issued in accordance with a resolution or order of the board of commissioners. Each issue of the bonds of a district shall be numbered consecutively as authorized, and the bonds of each issue shall be numbered consecutively. The board of commissioners shall fix the date of the bonds, or they may divide any issue into two or more divisions and fix different dates for the bonds of each division. The date of any bond must be subsequent to the order or resolution authorizing it and prior to its delivery to a purchaser from the district.

(3) All bonds issued hereunder shall be signed by the president and attested by the secretary of the board under the corporate seal of the district, and each of the interest coupons to be attached to the bonds shall be executed by the signatures of the president and secretary. Each bond shall be signed and each interest coupon shall be executed by the president and secretary of the board of commissioners who may be in office at the date of the bond and coupons or at any time thereafter prior to the delivery of the bond to the purchaser from the district.

(4) The board of commissioners may provide for the registration of bonds in their discretion. The secretary of the board of commissioners and county treasurer shall each keep a record of the bonds sold or otherwise disposed of; their date, number, amount, maturity, or maturities; to whom sold; rate of interest; and the place or places of payment.

History: En. Sec. 42, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 17, Ex. L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7212, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7212, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 260, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1705.

85-7-2021. Liens of bonds. (1) All bonds issued hereunder and all amounts to be paid to the United States under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906, shall be a lien upon all the lands originally or at any time included in the district for the irrigation and benefit of which said irrigation district was organized and said bonds were issued and for the benefit of which such contract between the district and the United States was made, except upon such lands as may at any time be included in such district on account of the exchange or substitution of water under the provisions of 85-7-1912, if any there be; and all such lands shall be subject to a special tax or assessment for the payment of the interest on and principal of said bonds. All amounts to be paid to the United States under any such contract between the district and the United States and said special tax or assessment shall constitute a first and prior lien on the land against which levied to the same extent and with like force and effect as taxes levied for state and county purposes.

(2) All liens herein created shall remain upon the lands for a period of 8 years after the date of maturity of the obligation. Thereafter, the lands and the titles thereto shall be free from any such liens.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7213, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7213, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 190, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1706.

Cross-References

Added lands to pay proportional share of bonded indebtedness, 85-7-2102.

85-7-2022. Sale of bonds. Bonds issued under the provisions of th part shall be issued, negotiated, and sold by or under the direction of th board of commissioners but shall never be sold for less than 90% of their pa value and accrued interest thereon to date of delivery. The board may se said bonds from time to time in such quantities as may be necessary an most advantageous to raise money for the purposes for which said bonds we issued.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 721 R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7214, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 194 89-1707(1).

85-7-2023. Notice of sale of bonds. Before making any sale the boar shall, by resolution at a meeting, declare its intention to sell a specifie amount of the bonds and the day and hour and place of such sale. The boar shall cause such resolution to be entered in the minutes and notice of the sal to be given by publication thereof at least once a week for 3 successive calen dar weeks in some newspaper in the county where the office of the board o commissioners is located and in any other newspaper within or without th state at its discretion. The notice shall state that sealed proposals will b received by the board at its office, for the purchase of bonds, until the da and hour named in the resolution. At the time appointed the board shall ope the proposals and award the purchase of the bonds or any portion or portion thereof to the highest responsible bidder or bidders. Said board may reje any or all bids. In case no award is made, the board thereafter may eithe readvertise said bonds or any part thereof for sale or sell the same or any pa thereof at private sale. Coupons evidencing unearned interest shall b detached and canceled.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 721 R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7214, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 194 89-1707(2).

85-7-2024. Issuance of bonds for direct contract payments. An bonds issued hereunder may, in the discretion of the board of commissioner be issued direct in payment and satisfaction of the contract or purchase pric of any irrigation works, canals, water, water rights, or other property con structed or acquired by or for the district or may be deposited with th United States as provided in 85-7-1906.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 721 R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7214, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 194 89-1707(3).

85-7-2025. Cancellation of unused bonds. Any bonds which ma have been authorized but which have not been sold or deposited as securit for funds advanced or to be advanced and against which the state, Unite States, or any other person, firm, or corporation shall have no claim to o equity in may be canceled by the board of commissioners by appropriate reso lution or order. After the cancellation of said bonds, the same shall not b sold or otherwise disposed of and shall be invalid and of no effect, and th ard shall have no authority to replace such canceled bonds without an thorization from the members of the district similar to that which provided r their issuance.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7214, C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7214, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, -1707(4).

oss-References

Cancellation of tax levy under certain condi- ns, 85-7-2105.

85-7-2026. Delivery of bonds. If bonds are sold for cash, they shall be livered by the board of commissioners to the county treasurer of the county which the office of the district is located. The county treasurer, after aking a complete record of them, shall deliver them to the purchaser upon ceipt of the purchase price. Delivery of the bonds may be made by the unty treasurer to the purchaser at any place or places inside or outside this ate, and the county treasurer may receive the proceeds of the sale of the nds at the place or places of delivery.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7215, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 157, 1923; re-en. Sec. 7215, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 258, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 145, Ch. 431, 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1708(part).

oss-References

Proceeds of certain bonds, 85-7-2141.

85-7-2027. Disposition of bond proceeds. The county treasurer shall ace the proceeds of the sale to the credit of the district, and the proceeds all be paid out by the county treasurer only upon the written order of the ard of commissioners, signed by the president and secretary under the seal the district. The proceeds shall be spent only for the purpose for which the nds were issued. If any portion of the funds realized from the sale of bonds not needed immediately for the purpose for which the bonds were issued, e board of commissioners may direct the investment of the funds and any her surplus funds of the district or any portion thereof in interest-bearing curities of the United States or of the state of Montana or in interest-bear- g certificates of deposit of national or state banks approved by the depart- ent of commerce. A bank shall furnish an indemnity bond to be approved the board of commissioners and the department of commerce. The county easurer shall transfer to the credit of the district and place to the credit of e fund or funds, as the board of commissioners may direct, all interest ceived upon money or securities of the district entrusted to his care.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7215, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 157, 1923; re-en. Sec. 7215, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 258, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 145, Ch. 431, 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1708(part); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 83.

mpiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted references to partment of commerce for references to partment of administration.

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of administration" for "department of community affairs" in two places.

85-7-2028 through 85-7-2030 reserved.

85-7-2031. Amending or supplementing United States contracts - effect on indebtedness. The board of commissioners of any irrigation district established and organized under and by virtue of the laws of Mon tana, whenever deemed advisable and to the interests of the district, shal have the power and authority to enter into any contract with the Unite States supplementing or amending any original contract with the Unite States, said original contract having been entered into pursuant to the provi sions of 85-7-1906 and 85-7-2012 through 85-7-2018; provided, that suc supplementary or amendatory contract does not increase the amount of th principal indebtedness of the district to the United States as it exists at th date of the supplementary or amendatory contract authorized under th provisions of 85-7-2012 through 85-7-2015.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7215.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1709.

85-7-2032. Amending or supplementing United States contract — petition not necessary. In case any supplementary or amendatory con tract shall be made with the United States hereunder, no petition as require by 85-7-2012 through 85-7-2015 shall be necessary, nor shall the board o commissioners of such irrigation district be required to proceed unde 85-7-2016 through 85-7-2018 for a judicial confirmation of the making of suc contract and the terms thereof. It shall be sufficient in the case of a contrac made with the United States hereunder for the board of commissioners of an irrigation district to authorize the execution of the same by its president an secretary by appropriate resolution adopted at any regular or special meetin of said board of commissioners.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 71, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7215.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1710.

85-7-2033 through 85-7-2040 reserved.

85-7-2041. Bankruptcy proceedings by irrigation districts. (1) Th board of commissioners or directors of any irrigation district may, in th name and on behalf of such district, initiate and carry out proceedings fo readjustment of the debts of such district, under Chapter IX of the federa Bankruptcy Act or similar provisions of any past or future federal bankruptc act.

(2) This section is remedial in its nature and shall be liberally construe to effect its purpose, which is to permit irrigation districts to readjust thei debts under federal bankruptcy acts and to confer upon the board of commis sioners or directors thereof every power necessary therefor or reasonably inci dental thereto.

History: En. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 110, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1903(part), 89-1904.

Part 21

Taxes and Assessments

85-7-2101. Tax or assessment to pay bonds and interest. (1) A bonds and the interest thereon issued hereunder and all payments due or t become due to the United States under any contract between the district an the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not bee deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906, shall be paid b revenue derived from a special tax or assessment levied upon all the land included in the district, except upon those lands that have been included in the district on account of the exchange or substitution of water under the provisions of 85-7-1912, if there are any. All lands in the district at the time the bonds are issued and all lands subsequently included which are so chargeable under the provisions of this chapter shall be and remain liable to be taxed and assessed for the payment of the bonds and interest and all payments due or to become due to the United States under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906.

(2) The board of commissioners of the district, in the order or resolution authorizing and directing the issuance of bonds of the district mentioned in 85-7-2014, shall provide for the annual levy and collection of a special tax or assessment upon all the lands included in the district and subject to taxation and assessment, sufficient in amount to meet the interest on the bonds promptly when and as the same accrues and to discharge the principal thereof at their maturity or respective maturities and to meet all payments due or to become due to the United States under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906, at the times such payments by such contract become due and payable.

History: **En. Sec. 46, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 60, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1801(part).**

Cross-References

Proceeds of certain bonds, 85-7-2141.

85-7-2102. Added lands to pay proportional share of bonded indebtedness. (1) Where a district is extended after the construction of works of irrigation, including drainage works, to include other irrigable lands, such included lands shall be chargeable with such proportion of the bonded indebtedness incurred or authorized to be incurred by any district and such proportion of the indebtedness incurred under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906, as the district court shall order, as provided in 85-7-1808 through 85-7-1811 and 85-7-1841 through 85-7-1845. The board of commissioners of the district shall provide for the levy of a special tax or assessment against such included lands on account of said bonds and the interest thereon and on account of any payments under any contracts between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States, as provided in 85-7-1906.

(2) Said special tax or assessment shall be levied and collected as and in the manner as the special tax assessment against the lands of the original district on account of the payments under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906, and on account of which said bonds and the interest thereon is provided for, levied, and collected. Upon the extending of any such district, the total of said bond indebtedness or indebtedness due to the United States shall be reapportioned,

spread, and equalized upon and over the entire area thereof, as provided in 85-7-2021.

History: En. Sec. 47, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7233, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7233, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1802.

85-7-2103. All irrigable lands chargeable alike. (1) All irrigable lands in each irrigation district, except such lands that are included within the district because of the exchange or substitution of water under the provisions of 85-7-1912, shall pay at the same rate for all purposes for which the lands are charged, except as otherwise provided by law. There may be an administrative charge of $5 to $25 against each separately owned tract of land regardless of its size, as provided in 85-7-2104.

(2) Whenever water used for the irrigation of any lands within an irrigation district is obtained by pumping to different elevations, the cost of maintenance, operation, and pumping to each separate elevation shall be apportioned and levied upon the lands lying under the ditch or ditches running from that particular elevation, in such manner as may be determined fair and equitable by the board of commissioners after considering the facts in each case. This apportionment shall be made by the board of commissioners and included each year in the assessment provided for by 85-7-2104. The amount of the assessment for maintenance, operation, and pumping of water to each separate elevation, whenever there are different elevations, shall be determined by the board of commissioners in such manner and upon such notice to the persons interested in the district as the board in its rules may provide.

(3) Whenever a contract has been made with the United States, the lands within the district, whether originally included or later annexed to the district, shall pay in accordance with the federal reclamation laws and the public notices, orders, and regulations issued thereunder and in compliance with any contracts made by the United States with the owners of the lands and in compliance with the contract between the districts and the United States.

(4) Whenever a contract has been made with the state of Montana, the lands within the district, whether originally included or later annexed to the district, shall pay in accordance with state laws and public notices and rules issued thereunder and in compliance with any contract made by the state with the owners of the lands and in compliance with the contract between the district and the state.

(5) Whenever the works necessary for the completed project are constructed progressively over a period of years and whenever a portion of the lands within the district are or can be irrigated 1 year or more before the completion of the entire project, those lands so irrigated or that can be so irrigated through the built portion of the project shall pay for the cost of operating that portion of the project serving them with irrigation water and also shall pay such portion of the interest charges as its irrigable area bears to the irrigable area of the entire project.

(6) Whenever lands have appurtenant thereto a partial water right or partial rights in a system of irrigation other than that of the district, the amounts payable shall be equitably apportioned.

(7) Whenever the owners of a portion of the lands within an irrigation district choose to install a gravity system to irrigate those lands, the cost of

nstructing the gravity system shall be apportioned among and levied upon e lands irrigated by the gravity system in a manner determined to be equi- ble by the board. The levy shall be included each year in the assessment arged under 85-7-2104.

History: En. Sec. 48, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, 1921; re-en. Sec. 7234, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 136, 1925; re-en. Sec. 7234, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 135, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 460, 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1803; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 586, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 330, L. 1983.

mpiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), inserted "an admin- rative" before "charge of $5 to $25"; deleted m end of (2) "However, a separately owned tract of land of 1 acre or less and unable to receive water may be charged not more than the $5 minimum."; inserted (4) and (7).

85-7-2104. Annual tax levy — apportionment when tracts vided. (1) On or before the second Monday in July each year, the board commissioners of each irrigation district organized under parts 1 and 15 all ascertain the total amount required to be raised in that year for the gen- al administrative expenses of the district, including the cost of maintenance d repairs, and the total amount to be raised that year for interest on and incipal of the outstanding bonded or other indebtedness of the district, cluding any indebtedness incurred under any contract between the district d the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not en deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906. The board all levy against each 40-acre tract or fractional lot, as designated by the nited States public survey, or platted lot, if land is subdivided in lots and ocks (or where land is owned in less than 40-acre tracts or in less than the atted lot, then against each such tract) of land in the district, that portion the respective total amounts so to be raised which the total irrigable area any such tract bears to the total irrigable area of the lands in the district, that each acre of irrigable land in the district shall be assessed and quired to pay the same amount as every other acre of irrigable land therein, less otherwise specifically provided. The board of commissioners may make charge of $5 to $25 against each separately owned tract of land, regardless its size.

(2) In the event that the ownership of any such 40-acre tract or other sub- vision of land in the district shall be divided after a special tax or assess- ent against the same has been levied, each or either of the owners of such act or subdivisions shall be entitled to have such special tax or assessment uitably apportioned to and against said divisions of such tract or subdivi- ons, so that each owner shall be enabled to pay such special tax or assess- ent against his portion of such tract or subdivision and have the same scharged from the lien thereof. In no event shall the charge against any parately owned tract of land be less than $5.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, 1921; re-en. Sec. 7235, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235, R.C.M. 35; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 135, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1804(1), (2); d. Sec. 2, Ch. 586, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 330, L. 1983.

mpiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: At end of both (1) and (2), leted "However, a separately owned tract of d of 1 acre or less and unable to receive water may be charged not more than the $5 minimum."

Cross-References

United States contracts — cancellation of assessment on amended contracts, 85-7-2118.

85-7-2105. Cancellation of tax levy under certain conditions Whenever the board of commissioners has provided for the payment of an indebtedness of the district by levy of a special tax or assessment and thereafter makes provision for the payment of said indebtedness by the issuanc of bonds, said board may cancel any portion or all of said levy theretofor made to raise funds to pay said indebtedness. Whenever said board has provided for the payment of any indebtedness of the district by the authorizatio of bonds and the levy of a special tax or assessment to pay the principal o and interest on said bonds and thereafter cancels said issue of bonds as provided for in 85-7-2025, said board may cancel any portion or all of said lev theretofore made to raise funds to pay the principal of or interest on sai bonds so canceled and refund to the respective persons paying the same th funds, if any, in the custody of the county treasurer collected for the purpos of meeting the principal of and interest on such bonds so canceled.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148 L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7235, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235, R.C.M 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 135, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1804(3).

85-7-2106. Back assessments. Any land or lands which may for an reason have escaped assessment in any previous year or years may b assessed or listed for the omitted years and omitted charges in any subsequent year at the time of the making of the assessment in and for such subsequent year, but no such assessment shall be made later than 3 years after th occurrence of such omission.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148 L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7235, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235, R.C.M 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 135, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1804(4).

Cross-References

United States contracts — cancellation of assessment on amended contracts, 85-7-2118.

85-7-2107. Procedure for the determination of irrigable area. (1 For the purpose of determining the number of acres of irrigable lands in eac 40-acre tract or fractional lot as designated by the United States public surve or platted lot, if land is subdivided in lots and blocks (or whenever land i owned in less than 40-acre tracts or in less than the platted lot, then in eac such tract) of land in the district, the board of commissioners of any irrigation district established under part 1, whenever considered advisable and a any time except as otherwise provided, may cause a careful topographica survey and map of the lands to be made, as well as a specific examinatio of the character of the soil of each tract. Upon completion of the survey an maps and examination, the board shall give notice that at a meeting of th board, to be held at the office of the board on a day to be fixed in the notice the board will determine the irrigable area of each tract of land in the distric and that it will hear and consider any objection on the part of any landowne in the district to the determination and to adjustment of the irrigable are of the district or of any lands within any tract or subdivision thereof. It i not necessary to describe the tracts in the notice. The notice shall be give by publication once a week for 2 successive calendar weeks in a newspape of general circulation in the county where the office of the board is located and whenever lands of any irrigation district lie in more than one county, th notice shall also be published in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in each county. The last publication of the notice shall be at least 5 days prior to the date fixed for the meeting.

(2) At the meeting, the board shall proceed to determine and fix the number of acres in each tract or subdivision irrigable from the works or proposed works of the district and shall hear all persons interested who may appear and shall continue in session from day to day (exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays) as long as may be necessary and until the determination of irrigable area is completed. The board shall hear and receive all evidence offered, including maps and surveys caused to be prepared by it as well as maps and surveys prepared by any owner of lands. Upon such determination, the irrigable area so fixed shall become and thereafter be the acreage upon which any special tax or assessment shall be levied, and each irrigable acre shall pay at the same rate as every other acre of irrigable land in the district, except as otherwise provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 88, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(part).

Cross-References

Legal holidays, 1-1-216.

85-7-2108. Taxes to be lien upon land. Any special tax or assessment levied for any purpose is a lien upon the entire 40-acre tract or fractional lot as designated by the United States public survey or platted lot, if land is subdivided in lots and blocks (or whenever land is owned in less than 40-acre tracts or in less than the platted lot, then against each such tract) of land in the district of which the irrigable area forms a part, and the lien shall attach to the entire tract as of January 1 in the year in which the special tax or assessment is levied.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 88, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(part).

85-7-2109. List of all lands in district to be prepared. Upon completing the determination, the board shall fix, by appropriate resolution or order, the total acreage and the irrigable acreage of each tract or subdivision and shall cause to be prepared a list of all lands in the district, which list shall contain an accurate description of each 40-acre tract or fractional lot as designated by the United States public survey or platted lot, if land is subdivided in lots and blocks (or whenever land is owned in less than 40-acre tracts or in less than the platted lot, then of each such tract) of land in the district, the total acreage and the number of irrigable acres therein as so fixed and determined, and the name of the owner or holder of title or evidence of title thereof, ascertained as provided in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102. This list, when completed and adopted, shall be filed in the office of the board of commissioners and shall remain there for public inspection. A certified copy of the resolution and list shall be filed with the county clerk and recorder of each county in which any portion of the lands in the district is situated. The lands not situated in the county in which such copy is filed shall be omitted from the copy.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 88, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(3).

85-7-2110. Nonirrigable lands not to be taxed. No special tax or assessment may be levied against any 40-acre tract or fractional lot as designated by the United States public survey or platted lot, if land is subdivided in lots and blocks (or whenever lands are owned in less than 40-acre tracts or in less than the platted lot, then against each such tract) found by the board of commissioners to contain no irrigable land; nor may any lien created after the order of determination attach to any such tract, nor may the owner or owners of any tract or tracts have any vote or votes in any proceeding or election under the provisions of Chapter 146 of the Laws of 1909 or any amendment thereof or act supplementary thereto, after the making of such order, unless their land or a portion thereof is found by the board to contain an area irrigable from the works or proposed works of the district.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(4).

85-7-2111. Refunds and cancellation of excess taxes. Upon the determination provided for in 85-7-2107 through 85-7-2113, the board of commissioners may refund any taxes paid or cancel any unpaid taxes or assessments levied upon an acreage in excess of that so fixed by the order of determination and whenever necessary may issue warrants therefor.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(5).

85-7-2112. Confirmation of board actions by district court. (1) Within 60 days after the resolution adopting the list, the board of commissioners may petition the district court for confirmation of their acts in determining the irrigable area and in refunding or canceling any taxes or assessments. The majority in number and acreage of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands in the district, ascertained as provided in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102, may likewise within such 60-day period petition the district court for review of the actions of the board of commissioners. However, one of these proceedings, if prosecuted to determination, is exclusive of the other. Upon such proceeding, the court may order any assessment of taxes upon any land or lands to be reduced or raised according to the irrigable area as found by the court or taxes previously levied upon any area shown to be excessive to be refunded or canceled.

(2) The provisions of 85-7-1808 through 85-7-1810 regarding the procedure as well as the right and time to appeal apply to any proceeding instituted pursuant to this section, provided nothing in this section affects or impairs the lien of any bonds issued by the district. If confirmation proceedings are held and a certified copy of the order of confirmation is filed with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which any portion of the lands is situated, it is not necessary to file in the office the certified copy of the resolution and order of the board or of the list provided for in this section.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(6), (7).

85-7-2113. Effect of federal involvement. Whenever districts have been established in order to cooperate with the United States under the federal reclamation laws or under any act of congress which permits the performance by the United States of work in this state, for the purposes of construction of irrigation works, including drainage works, or for purchase, extension, operation, or maintenance of construction works or for the assumption as principal or guarantor of indebtedness to the United States on account of district lands, the determination of the irrigable area of the lands in the district may be made by the board of commissioners in the manner provided in 85-7-2107 through 85-7-2112 or by the United States at the option of the latter, and, if the United States determines the irrigable area, the proceeding for the apportionment and distribution of the costs of the proposed works or improvements provided for in 85-7-2114 through 85-7-2116 may not be had.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 88, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(8).

85-7-2114. Apportionment of costs when bonds issued. (1) Whenever a petition for the issuance of bonds of any irrigation district established under the provisions of part 1 has been filed as provided in 85-7-2012 through 85-7-2015, the board of commissioners of the district shall examine or cause to be examined each 40-acre tract or fractional lot as designated by the United States public survey or platted lot, if land is subdivided in lots and blocks (or whenever land is owned in less than 40-acre tracts or in less than the platted lot, then each such tract) of land in the district and cause a careful topographical survey and map to be made in the manner provided for in 85-7-2107. Upon such examination, the board shall determine the number of irrigable acres in each such tract and shall apportion and distribute the cost of the works or improvements for which the bonds are to be issued over the tracts within the district according to the irrigable area in each of the tracts or subdivisions, so that each such irrigable acre is required to bear the same burden of such costs as each other irrigable acre in the district, except as otherwise provided by law. The special tax or assessment levied to meet the principal of and interest on the bonds so authorized is a lien upon the entire tract of which such irrigable area forms a part or portion as of January 1 of the year in which the special tax or assessment is levied, and the number of irrigable acres in each such tract as so determined may not be diminished but may be increased during the term for which any such bonds are issued or until the bonds are liquidated in full.

(2) Whenever a proceeding for the determination, in whole or in part, of the irrigable area of the lands in the district has already been had or a topographical survey or maps thereof prepared or a court confirmation of prior proceedings had, in part or in full, the board may, in its discretion, adopt all or such portions of the prior proceedings and need not cause an additional survey or maps or examination of any of such tracts to be made or redetermine the irrigable area of any such tract.

(3) The board shall make such determination after the hearing and shall fix the total acreage and the irrigable acreage and shall cause a list of such irrigable area to be made and filed, and the proceedings of the board in connection with such determination, including the hearing and notice of the hearing and order or resolution fixing the irrigable area and the preparation and filing of the list, shall conform to the requirements set forth in 85-7-2107 through 85-7-2113. At the hearing, the board shall also determine the amount and rate per acre necessary to be levied against each irrigable acre in the district to meet the interest on and principal of the authorized bond issue, and

any tax levied for such purposes is a lien upon the entire tract of which th irrigable area forms a part. If any landowner in the district appears before th board at that time and pays in cash the amount fixed against his land as it proportion of the amount found necessary for the purposes for which th bonds were authorized and are to be issued, his land shall be excluded from the lien of the bond issue and the amount of bonds intended to be issued shall be reduced by the amount of such payment. Any person interested who fails to appear before the board at the meeting may not thereafter be permitted to contest the proceedings of the board or any part thereof, except upon special application to the court in the proceedings for the confirmation of the bonds and a showing of reasonable excuse for failure to appear before the board of commissioners.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1806(1) thru (3).

85-7-2115. Objection by landowner. In case any such landowner makes objection to the proceedings of the board in determining the irrigable area in his own or any other tract of land or the amount or rate per acre of the special tax and assessment to be levied against each irrigable acre in the district for the purposes of the proposed bond issue and the objection is overruled by the board, the objection without further proceedings shall be regarded as appealed to the district court and shall, with the other proceedings of the board at the meeting, be heard at the proceedings to confirm the bonds, as provided in 85-7-2016 through 85-7-2018, and when so confirmed, the order overruling such objection and confirming the order of the board determining the irrigable area of each tract of land and apportioning the cost of the improvement thereto shall become final, binding, and conclusive upon the landowner and upon the district, unless appealed from as provided in 85-7-2018.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1806(4).

85-7-2116. Restrictions on reduction of taxable acreage. Whenever the irrigable area of the lands in any irrigation district has been determined and confirmed, no owner or holder of title or evidence of title to lands in the district, during the period when any bonds thereafter authorized are issued and outstanding, may have the taxable acreage of his lands fixed or adjudicated in the manner provided by 85-7-1841 through 85-7-1845 in such manner or to such extent as to reduce the acreage subject to the payment of the bonds or interest thereon or in such manner as to affect the security of the bonds or interest thereon.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1806(5).

85-7-2117. Conclusiveness of tax or assessment. In determining the proper and just tax or assessment to be levied against any land for district purposes, the finding of the board of commissioners of the district, in the absence of fraud or mistake, shall be conclusive and final, except as herein otherwise provided.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7237, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7237, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1809.

85-7-2118. United States contracts — cancellation of assessment n amended contracts. In any case where the board of commissioners of ny irrigation district has made a levy or assessment under the provisions of 5-7-2104 through 85-7-2106 and included therein any amount due the United tates under any contract or agreement for the purchase of any irrigation orks or for the operation and maintenance of any irrigation works, while cting as fiscal agent for the United States, or under any authorization of the istrict by the United States to make collections of moneys for or on behalf f the United States in connection with any federal reclamation project, as rovided in 85-7-1906, and the United States shall thereafter modify or upplement such contract or agreement so as to eliminate certain charges nder said contract or agreement or so as to make such charges due at a later ate or dates than originally provided in said contract or agreement, said oard of commissioners are empowered to direct the cancellation of said levy r assessment theretofore made to raise funds to pay the United States that re under such modification or supplemental contract or agreement made due nd payable at a later date or dates.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1807.

85-7-2119. United States contracts — assessments where district artly outside state. Where a contract has been entered into or may be ereafter entered into between an irrigation district and the United States, he board of commissioners shall have the power to levy assessments against ll of the land within the district for any and all of the purposes hereinbefore numerated and, in addition thereto, the power to levy assessments against ny or all of the lands in said district in compliance with such contract. Where irrigation works lie partly in the state of Montana and partly in an djacent state, the board of commissioners may contract with the district or istricts in the adjacent state for the mutual construction of works, operation nd maintenance of works, drainage, and other matters and things pertaining o said works and shall have the power to levy assessments against any or all nds within the district necessary to carry out the provisions of such conract.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 4, Ex. L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7236, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 103, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7236, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1808.

85-7-2120 through 85-7-2130 reserved.

85-7-2131. Funds for payment of each series of bonds to be kept istinct. When more than one series of bonds shall have been issued by a istrict, the funds for the payment of each series shall be kept separate and istinct. When contract is made between the district and the United States, ccompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States, as provided in 85-7-1906, the funds for the payment to be made under any such contract shall be kept separate and distinct.

History: En. Sec. 52, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7238, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7238, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1810.

85-7-2132: Sinking fund for straight maturity bonds. When traight maturity bonds are issued, the board of commissioners of the district hall create and maintain a sinking fund sufficient to pay and discharge the bonds at maturity. If the bonds are issued for 20 years or less, there shall l annually levied for the sinking fund a special tax or assessment sufficient produce a net amount represented by the quotient found by dividing tl aggregate amount of the principal of the bonds by the number of years tl bonds have to run; but if the bonds are issued for more than 20 years, it not necessary to levy a special tax or assessment for sinking fund until tl 20th year prior to the maturity of the bonds, at which time and each ye thereafter there shall be levied and collected a special tax or assessment suff cient to produce a net sum equal to one-twentieth part of the aggrega amount of the principal of the bonds.

History: En. Sec. 46, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 723 R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 30, C 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1801(part).

Cross-References

Relations with United States, 85-7-1906.

85-7-2133. Role of the county officers in collection of tax c assessment. (1) A certified copy of such resolution shall be filed with th clerk of the board of county commissioners of each county in which the lan of the irrigation district lie, and the special tax or assessment therein pr vided for shall be levied and collected as prescribed and when so collecte shall, by the county treasurer having custody of the funds of the district, b placed in a special fund and used solely for the payment of all bonds issue under the provisions of this chapter and interest thereon so long as any c the bonds or interest coupons remain outstanding and unpaid. Whenever th payments are made for amounts due or to become due to the United State under a contract between the district and the United States, accompanyin which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United State as provided in 85-7-1906, the special fund shall be known as the Unite States contract fund.

(2) The county treasurer of the county where the office of an irrigatio district is located is the custodian of all funds belonging to the district, an he shall pay out such funds upon the order of the board of commissioner except payments on bonds and interest for which no order is necessary. If an portion of the funds belonging to a district has been collected for the purpos of establishing a reserve fund, the county treasurer shall pay such portion t the district on order of the district's board of commissioners who may inves the same in state or federal bonds or in savings certificates of institution insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation. Where moneys of a district in the United States contract fund established pursuant to subsection (1 are in excess of those needed to pay a district's next succeeding annual contract obligation or obligations to the United States, such excess or any par thereof may, upon order of the district's board of commissioners and with th consent of the United States officer administering the contract for which th contract fund has been established, be paid to the district for use in meetin other obligations of the district. Such orders of the board of commissioner shall be signed by the president and secretary of the board and shall bear th official seal of the district.

History: (1)En. Sec. 46, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 723 R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 30, C 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-1801, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 53, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 18, C

145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7239, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7239, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 137, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-1811, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1801(3), 89-1811.

85-7-2134. Levy of taxes and assessments by county commissioners. If for any reason a levy of taxes or assessments shall not be made for any irrigation district in any year by the board of commissioners of such district within the time provided by 85-7-2104, the board of county commissioners of the county in which such district is situated shall, not later than the second Monday in August, ascertain the total amount to be raised for all purposes of said district, make the levy which should have been made by board of commissioners of such district, and furnish the county clerk of such county with a list of the lands and the amount of taxes or assessments as provided in 85-7-2136, and such levy so made shall have the same force and effect as though made by the board of commissioners of such district. This section shall apply only to irrigation districts having a bonded indebtedness and actually in possession of a dependable water supply system and furnishing substantial amounts of water to bona fide users.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7240.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1813.

85-7-2135. Transmission of funds from other counties. Where the lands of any district lie in more than one county, the district taxes or assessments collected in counties in which the principal office is not located shall be transmitted, on or before January 1 of each year, by the county treasurer of such county to the county treasurer of the county wherein the office of the district is located.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7241, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7241, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 78, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1814.

85-7-2136. Collection of taxes or assessment. (1) On or before the third Monday in August of each year the board of commissioners shall furnish the agent of the department of revenue in each county in which any of the lands of the district are situate a correct list of all the district lands in such county, together with the amount of the total taxes or assessments against said lands for district purposes. The agent of the department of revenue in each county shall immediately thereafter, and prior to the delivery of the assessment book to the county treasurer, cause said assessment roll to be entered in the assessment book of said county for each year.

(2) It shall be the duty of the county treasurer of each county in which any irrigation district is located, in whole or in part, to collect and receipt for all taxes and assessments levied by any such district, in the same manner and at the same time as is required in the collection of taxes upon real estate for county purposes as provided in 15-16-102; provided the treasurer shall receive from any taxpayer, at any time, the amount due on account of any district assessments of any kind, whether other taxes on the same real estate are paid or not. When any real estate on account of which such district taxes and assessments have been levied has been sold to the county and tax certificate of sale is held by the county, the taxpayer may pay to the treasurer at any time any semiannual installment of such district tax or assessment, together with the penalty and interest to date of payment on such installment; provided that such payment shall not be deemed a redemption of said property

from such tax sale but shall be credited on account of any redemption that may thereafter be made. In case of any payment pursuant to this subsection, a separate tax receipt shall issue showing exactly what assessments have been paid and shall show that no other tax on said real estate has been received by said treasurer; provided such county treasurer shall not collect or receive or receipt for any taxes levied for county purposes upon real estate situated wholly or in part within any irrigation district upon which an assessment for the purposes of such irrigation district has been levied unless the assessment levied for such irrigation district purposes be paid as herein permitted and the receipt therefor presented to the county treasurer at the time such taxes are paid, or paid at the same time.

History: (1)En. Sec. 54, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 96, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7240, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7240, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 14, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 65, Ch. 391, L. 1973; Sec. 89-1812, R.C.M. 1947 (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 2172.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 188, L. 1943; Sec. 84-4108, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 84-4108(part), 89-1812.

Cross-References

Delinquency sale, 35-1-604.

Proceeds of certain bonds, 85-7-2141.

85-7-2137. Failure to levy or collect tax or assessment. In the event that for any reason a special tax or assessment provided for cannot or may not be levied and collected in time to meet any interest falling due on any bonds issued, the board of commissioners shall provide for and pay such interest when due, either out of any of the funds in hand in the treasury of the district not otherwise appropriated or by warrants drawn against the next district tax or assessment levied or to be levied. These warrants shall be in addition to those mentioned in 85-7-2001.

History: En. Sec. 46, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1801(4).

85-7-2138. Surplus in construction fund. In the event of any money remaining in the construction fund after the completion of any district project, the same may be transferred to an appropriate fund for the redemption of the outstanding bonds of the district.

History: En. Sec. 62, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7257, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7257, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2104.

85-7-2139. Transfer of funds. The board of commissioners shall have power to transfer money from any one fund to any other fund, except that no money shall be drawn from the sinking fund or construction fund, except as specifically provided in this chapter; provided, that no money in the United States contract fund shall ever be diverted to any other fund.

History: En. Sec. 63, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7258, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7258, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2105.

85-7-2140. Investment of funds. The board of commissioners shall direct the investment of the funds in any bond sinking fund in interest-bearing securities whenever in their judgment the investment may be to the best interest of the district. All such securities shall be converted into cash in time to meet the principal on the bonds payable from such sinking fund promptly at their maturity.

History: En. Sec. 46, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1801(5).

85-7-2141. Proceeds of certain bonds. The provisions of 85-7-2026, -7-2027, 85-7-2101, 85-7-2132, 85-7-2133(1), 85-7-2137, and 85-7-2140, with ference to the disposition of the proceeds of bonds mentioned therein, the vy and collection of a special tax or assessment for the payment of the prin-pal and interest of such bonds, the creation of a sinking fund, the issuance warrants for the payment of interest, and the investment of the funds in y sinking fund created, shall apply to the bonds issued under Chapter 252, aws of 1921. All other provisions of Chapter 146, Laws of 1909, as amended, ith reference to the levy and collection of a special tax and assessment, not consistent or in conflict with the provisions of Chapter 252, Laws of 1921, hall apply to the bonds issued under Chapter 252, Laws of 1921, the same to the bonds mentioned therein.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 252, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7231, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7231, R.C.M. 35; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1714.**

85-7-2142. Misconduct in relation to bond funds. (1) (a) Except as rovided in subsection (1)(b), when any officer or officers or board or body officers of any irrigation district of the state are or shall be required by w to provide by a levy of taxes or by certifying the amount of money quired or otherwise a sinking fund or fund required to pay at maturity any onds hereafter issued or created, such officer or officers and the members of ich board or body of officers shall be jointly and severally liable to the irri-ation district which they represent if they shall fail to perform any such uties so required by law, as in this section hereby specified, in an amount qual to the sum which would have been added to such fund had they per-ormed such duty.

(b) When any such board shall fail or neglect to perform any such duty, o minority member of said board who shall have moved said board or voted favor of a performance of such duty shall be held liable.

(2) Any person or persons who shall take, use, appropriate, or permit to e taken, used, or appropriated any portion of any such fund, as herein speci-ed, for any purpose other than that permitted by law shall be jointly and everally liable to the irrigation district to which said fund shall belong for the ortion of such fund so unlawfully taken, used, or appropriated.

History: **En. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 5, L. 1923; re-en. Secs. 463.1, 463.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 9-534(part), 59-535(part).**

ross-References

Officer's liability with respect to funds, -7-121.

85-7-2143. Prosecution for misconduct. It shall be the duty of the ounty attorney in each county to commence and prosecute all actions to nforce any liability created in 85-7-2142. Such actions shall be tried as civil ctions at law.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 5, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 463.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 59-536.**

85-7-2144 through 85-7-2150 reserved.

85-7-2151. Delinquent sale and redemption. Delinquent sales of land or unpaid taxes or assessments shall be made in the same manner as for

state and county taxes in the respective counties where such lands are sit
ated. The right of redemption shall in all cases be made the same as in cas
where lands are sold for state or county taxes.

History: En. Sec. 56, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 724
R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7242, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1815.

85-7-2152. Proceeds of sale. Whenever any lot, tract, piece, or parc
of land included within and forming a part of any irrigation district create
under the provisions of this chapter or included within any extension of suc
district is sold by the treasurer of the county where such land is situated i
the manner provided by law for the sale of lands for delinquent taxes for stat
and county purposes and taxes or assessments of the irrigation district for
all or a part of the taxes for which such lands are sold, the county treasure
making such sale or sales shall place to the credit of the proper funds of suc
irrigation district, out of the proceeds of the sale or sales, the total tax o
assessment of the irrigation district, inclusive of the interest and penalt
thereon as provided for by the general laws relating to delinquent taxes fo
state and county purposes, and whenever any such lands are struck off a
such sale to the county where they are situated pursuant to the provisions o
15-17-207, the county treasurer of the county must, upon the issuance of th
certificate of tax sale to the county, issue to the irrigation district, in its cor
porate name, a debenture certificate for the amount of taxes and assessment
due to the irrigation district from the lands and premises so sold, inclusiv
of the interest and penalty thereon, which certificate is evidence of and con
clusive of the interest and claim of the irrigation district in, to, against, an
upon the lands and premises so struck off to the county at the tax sale, an
after the issuance of the certificate, the sum named therein and the taxes an
assessments of the district evidenced thereby shall bear interest at the rat
of 1% a month from the date of the certificate until redeemed in the manne
provided for by law for the redemption of the lands sold for delinquent stat
and county taxes or until paid from the proceeds of the sale of the lands an
premises described therein in the manner provided for by law, and duplicate
of such certificates so issued to the irrigation district shall be filed in th
office of the county clerk and county treasurer of the county with the certifi
cate of tax sale of the lands and premises.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 7243, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7243, R.C.M
1935; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1816.

85-7-2153. Assignment of debenture certificates. The certificate
provided for by the preceding section hereof shall be assignable and may b
sold or negotiated by the board of commissioners of said irrigation distric
and the proceeds thereof delivered to and deposited with the county treasure
of said county for proper credit to the respective funds of said irrigation dis
trict. Upon the sale, negotiation, or transfer thereof, as provided for above
the lien of said irrigation district shall vest in the purchaser thereof and i
only divested by the payment to the purchaser or the county treasurer of sai
county, for his use, of the sum for which said certificate is issued and 1
additional for each month that elapses from the date of such certificate unti
redeemed as hereinafter provided for.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 7244, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7244, R.C.M
1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1817.

85-7-2154. Redemption of lands sold. Upon the redemption of any lands so sold for taxes in the manner provided for by 15-18-101, the county treasurer of said county, out of the redemption money, shall pay to the holder or holders of such certificate or certificates the sums for which the same were issued, with interest as therein provided to the date of the redemption of said lands.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 7245, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7245, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1818.

85-7-2155. Sale by county commissioners when land not redeemed. When the lands and premises so sold for taxes and upon and against which the certificates have been issued for the taxes and assessments of the irrigation district are not redeemed within the time provided for by 15-18-101, the board of county commissioners of the county, within 3 months thereafter, shall cause these lands and premises to be sold as provided for by law, and out of the proceeds of the sale, the county treasurer of the county shall pay to the holder or holders of the certificates the sum for which the same were issued, with interest as provided for to the date of the sale of the lands by the board of county commissioners, and no lands and premises so held by any county and against which the certificates provided for by this chapter have been issued may, upon such sale, be struck off or sold for a less sum than the amount of taxes and assessments of the irrigation district represented by the certificate, inclusive of the interest thereon, in addition to the state and county taxes, if any, against the same.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 7246, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7246, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1819.

85-7-2156. Proceedings where land struck off to county and not redeemed. In case the property so assessed for irrigation district purposes is struck off to the county, as provided for by law, and certificates of the taxes and assessments of said irrigation district issued thereon, as hereinbefore provided for, and the said lands and premises be not redeemed before the next annual assessment for irrigation purposes shall become delinquent thereon, then and in that event (whether said lands and premises be again sold by the county treasurer of said county or the sale thereof adjourned as provided for by 15-17-304 and 15-17-305), like certificates for each year's irrigation district taxes and assessments shall be issued against said land and shall be included in and satisfied by any redemption thereof, with interest as hereinbefore provided for, and shall in like manner be paid from the proceeds of sale of said lands by the board of county commissioners, if the same be not redeemed as provided for by law.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 7247, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7247, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1820.

85-7-2157. Purchase of lands by district — revolving fund, credits, and expenditures. (1) At all sales of all lands for delinquent taxes where all or a portion of such delinquent taxes are taxes and assessments levied and assessed by any irrigation district against the lands to be sold, the commissioners of such irrigation district, if there be no other bidder for such land at such tax sale, may bid therefor the total amount of all delinquent taxes and assessments, penalty, and interest against such land, and thereupon the county treasurer shall strike off said lands to such irrigation district an issue certificates of tax sale to said irrigation district the same as such certif cates of tax sales are issued to other purchasers. For the purpose of payin such taxes, assessments, interest, and penalties, the commissioners of suc irrigation district shall have the power and authority to create by resolutio a fund to be known and designated as the revolving fund for the purchase c tax certificates and titles and to provide funds for such revolving fund b levy, bond issue, or otherwise. The district may pay such taxes, assessment interest, and penalties by issuing a warrant to the county treasurer agains such revolving fund, provided that there shall be sufficient money in suc fund to pay same in full upon demand.

(2) When taxes are paid by the district as provided in this part, th county treasurer shall distribute that portion of said tax belonging to the irrigation district to the several funds as designated in the tax levy and assessment. However, if the board of commissioners of the irrigation district sha file with the county treasurer a certified copy of resolution passed by suc commissioners requesting nondistribution by the county treasurer of the portion of the tax belonging to the district, the county treasurer shall not distribute that portion of said tax belonging to the irrigation district to the severa funds as designated in the tax levy and assessment, but the total amount du the irrigation district shall be credited by him to the revolving fund abov specified. In such event, at the time of the sale by the district of the tax sal certificate or of the property obtained through such certificate, such funds a are realized from such sale must be deposited with the county treasure together with the rentals received from the property, and he shall credit th proceeds of such redemption sale or rental pro rata to the several funds o the district in accordance with the original levy or assessment.

(3) At the time of redemption or of the sale by the district of the tax sal certificate or of the property obtained through such certificate, such funds a are realized must be deposited with the county treasurer, together with rental received from the property. He shall credit the proceeds of such redemption sale, or rentals to the above specified revolving fund to such extent as ma be required, with the credit provided for above, to reimburse said revolvin fund in full, if the sum realized permits, the overplus, if any, to be credite to the several funds of the district in accordance with the original levy an assessment. No expenditures shall be made from the revolving fund except fo the purpose as herein specified, and when, by resolution of the board of irrigation district commissioners, such fund shall be deemed inactive, the balanc remaining in said fund shall be transferred to a sinking fund to be applie upon any indebtedness which may have been incurred by the district b reason of the creation of such revolving fund, if any there may be.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 57, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7248.1, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1822.**

Cross-References

Powers of District Commissioners to acquire and manage tax sale lands, 85-7-2162.

Application of 85-7-2157, 85-7-2164.

85-7-2158. Purchase of lands by district — tax sale certificate and payment. (1) Any irrigation district may:

(a) purchase the certificate of tax sale issued to any county for lands sol at tax sale against which any of its taxes and assessments are delinquent; or

(b) if deed therefor has issued to the county, purchase such lands from the unty by paying all state, county, city, school district, and other delinquent xes together with penalty, interest, and costs of publication and sale to the unty treasurer of the county making the sale.

(2) Such payment shall be made by the commissioners of such district suing and delivering to the county treasurer a warrant drawn against the volving fund of said district; provided there shall be sufficient money in said nd to pay same in full upon demand. Thereupon, such treasurer shall assign ch certificate of tax sale to such irrigation district as in the case of the purase thereof by any other person, or the commissioners of the county shall nvey such lands to said district in case tax deed therefor has been issued the county.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 89, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7248.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1823.

ross-References

School district replaced by community college strict, 20-15-403.

85-7-2159. Issuance of tax deed. When there has been no redemption the lands so sold at tax sale to an irrigation district or any other person of the lands struck off to the county for which certificate of sale has been signed to an irrigation district or any other person in the manner and ithin the time allowed by 85-7-2163 for the redemption of lands from such x sales, the county treasurer of the county within which such lands are situed shall issue tax deed therefor to such irrigation district or other holder certificate of sale.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 89, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7248.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1824.

85-7-2160. Sale by district of purchased tax-deed lands. After the suance of any such tax deeds to an irrigation district, the commissioners of ch district shall have power to sell and convey the lands so purchased, or y part thereof, at either public or private sale whether or not the price ceived therefor equals the amount of delinquent taxes, assessments, penties, interest, and costs against said lands. If such lands be offered for sale public sale, such commissioners may reject any and all bids thereon. No ch lands shall be sold by said commissioners at private sale until the same all have been offered for sale at public sale, and no such lands shall be sold private sale at a price less than the highest price bid therefor at the public le at which such lands are offered. If no bid is received for such lands when e same are offered for sale at public sale, the commissioners may then sell e same in such manner and for such price as in their judgment they shall eem to be for the best interests of said district.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 89, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7248.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1825.

85-7-2161. Action to quiet title in district. If any such lands are con- eyed to any irrigation district, it may maintain an action to quiet title to id lands in said district in the manner provided by the laws of Montana for ieting title to real property.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 89, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7248.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1826.

85-7-2162. Powers of district commissioners to acquire and man- ge tax sale lands. (1) In addition to the powers heretofore granted to irri- ation districts, the commissioners of every irrigation district established and organized under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Montana shall hav power to:

(a) purchase lands within their respective districts heretofore sold an conveyed to the county for nonpayment of taxes and assessments, purchas certificates of tax sales of such land when struck off to the county, take titl thereto for their district;

(b) own, manage, operate, lease, sell, and dispose of the same for the us and benefit of their respective districts upon such terms as shall, in the judgment of the board of commissioners of such irrigation district, be deeme most advantageous to the district;

(c) sue and be sued in reference to said lands in the name of their respective irrigation districts; commence, maintain, and prosecute suits to quiet titl to said lands and any and all other suits in equity or actions at law with reference thereto, the same as might be done by any other individual or corporate owners of such lands; and

(d) do any and all other acts or things necessary or beneficial for thei respective districts in connection with such lands.

(2) Such lands shall be first offered for sale at public sale and the commissioners may reject any and all bids thereon, if in their judgment such bids ar insufficient. No such lands shall be sold at private sale at a price less tha the highest bid therefor at the public sale at which such lands are offered fo sale, and if no bid is received for said land when said land is offered at publi sale, the commissioners may then sell the same in such manner and at suc price and upon such terms as in their judgment shall be for the best interest of said district.

(3) The board of commissioners of any irrigation district shall be and the are hereby authorized and empowered to do any and all things necessary t carry out the provisions and intentions of 85-7-2157 through 85-7-2164.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 89, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7248.6, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1827.

85-7-2163. Period of redemption — application for tax deed. Th holder of such certificate of tax sale of such land, whether said holder be a irrigation district or individual, may, at any time after the expiration of years from the date of sale of said property for delinquency, if same has no been redeemed within said period of 2 years from date of sale of said land for delinquency, apply to the county treasurer, as provided by law for th issuance of a tax deed to said property, and upon such application, the count treasurer shall issue such tax deed, in the manner and form provided by law to said holder.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 89, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7248.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1828.

85-7-2164. Application of certain sections. Sections 85-7-215 through 85-7-2163 shall apply only when or after said irrigation district sha have commenced delivery of water to any lands included in such irrigatio district.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 89, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7248.8, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1829.

85-7-2165. Partitioning interest in tax-deed lands in certain districts. (1) In any case where an irrigation district established under the la of this state has incurred a bonded indebtedness or other indebtedness bu has not constructed or purchased any irrigation plant or system for the irrigation of land in the district and more than 10 years have expired since the date of the creation of the irrigation district, the board of commissioners of such irrigation district and also the board of county commissioners of the county in which the lands of the district or any part thereof are situated shall have power to enter into an agreement, on behalf of such irrigation district and such county, for the partitioning of the respective interests of the irrigation district and the county in lands to which the county has taken tax deed and to make all necessary conveyances and assignments to carry out such agreement in such manner that the respective interests of the county and the irrigation district shall be fully segregated and thereafter separately owned and controlled.

(2) The board of commissioners of such irrigation district shall have power to sell and convey such lands and interests so acquired by the irrigation district or any part thereof and any other property or assets which such irrigation district may hold, at either public or private sale, or transfer such lands or interests in lands or other assets to creditors of the district in payment of the indebtedness of such irrigation district, upon such terms as shall, in the judgment of the board of irrigation district commissioners, be deemed most advantageous to the irrigation district. The board of commissioners of such irrigation district and the board of county commissioners of the county in which the lands of such irrigation district or any part thereof are situated shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to do any and all things necessary to carry out the provisions and intentions of this section, the purpose of which is to enable such irrigation district to dispose of its assets in settlement of its liabilities and to be dissolved.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 207, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1830.

85-7-2166. Liability of county treasurers. (1) The county treasurer to whom district funds or securities are entrusted shall be liable on his bond for the safekeeping of said funds and securities. Such funds shall be properly divided into the respective funds for which district taxes or assessments were levied; that is to say, United States contract fund; bond principal and interest fund; sinking fund to redeem bonds; maintenance fund; construction fund; and general fund. The construction fund shall be available for the payment of the purchase price of all works, water rights, or other property purchased by or for the district and all expenses incident thereto, as well as for the payment of the cost of construction of works, including cost of engineering, superintendence, and other expenses incident thereto. All warrants issued for preliminary and organization expenses and all administrative expenses shall be paid from the general fund.

(2) The county treasurer is authorized to receive, in lieu of cash, matured bonds and/or matured coupons or interest coupons maturing within the year in payment of any tax or assessment levied for the payment of bonds or interest on bonds. The county treasurer at any time, upon the order of the board of commissioners of the district, shall turn over to said board any bonds or securities held by him and required to be delivered to said board in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. All bonds and interest coupons so received or otherwise paid and all bonds of the district upon the payment

thereof shall be immediately canceled and retained by the county treasurer a vouchers.

History: En. Sec. 57, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 724 R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 114, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7249, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 194 89-1831.

85-7-2167. Sale or transfer of lands. Where any lands in any distric are sold or transferred, either by deed, mortgage, foreclosure sale, or otherwise, such sale or transfer shall include the water belonging to and appurtenant to the land, whether or not the same is expressly stated in the deec instrument of transfer, or decree, and such land shall be liable to special ta or assessment the same as if such sale or transfer had not been made.

History: En. Sec. 58, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7250, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 725 R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1832.

Part 22

Miscellaneous Provisions

85-7-2201. Limitation on actions attacking decrees. No suit, action or proceeding shall be brought in any court in this state attacking the validit or regularity of any order or decree of the court purporting to establish a district hereunder or correcting or amending any order or decree creating a district after the expiration of 6 months from the date of the recording of th order establishing the district or the order correcting or amending the same Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed or construed to confirm approve, or validate any warrant issued, disbursement made, or contrac entered into for the expenditure of money by the board of commissioners o behalf of any district.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 54, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7231.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947 89-1715(part).

85-7-2202. Consolidation of appeals. If more than one appeal shall be pending at the same time concerning similar contests provided for in thi chapter, such appeals shall be consolidated and tried together.

History: En. Sec. 59, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7254, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7254 R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2101.

85-7-2203. Nonsubstantial errors disregarded — rules of practice — costs. The court hearing any of the contests or proceedings herein provided for shall disregard any error, irregularity, or omission which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties to said action or proceeding. The rules of pleading and practice provided by Title 25 which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter are applicable to all actions or proceedings herein provided for. The costs of any such hearing or contest may be allowed and apportioned between the parties or taxed to the losing parties, in the discretion of the court.

History: En. Sec. 60, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7255, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7255, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2102.

85-7-2204. Written consent of owners — acknowledgment and recording requirements. Whenever any written consent is required to be ven by or obtained from the owner or owners of any lands by any of the ovisions of any of the sections of this chapter, such written consent must acknowledged before some officer authorized to take acknowledgments and all be filed and recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the unty in which such lands are situated, and a certified copy thereof must be ed in the office of the clerk of the court in the county in which the proceedgs for the organization of such district were instituted. The provisions of is section shall not apply to any petition provided for by this chapter, and such petitions may be signed in any number of original parts with the me effect as though all signatures had been affixed to one instrument.

History: En. Sec. 64, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7259, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7259, C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2106; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

CHAPTER 8

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

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Part 1

Creation of Districts

85-8-101. Petition for creation of district. (1) Whenever a majority the owners of lands within any district of land who shall represent one- ird in area of the land within said district to be reclaimed or benefited or enever the owners of more than one-half of the lands within such district sire to construct one or more drains, ditches, levees, waste ditches, or other rks across the lands of others or to straighten, widen, deepen, or otherwise er any natural stream or watercourse not navigable, for the promotion of e public health or welfare and the drainage of the lands and removal of sur- ce waters therefrom; or desire to maintain and keep in repair any such ain, ditch, or levee heretofore constructed under any law of this state, such ners may file, in the district court of any county in which the lands or any rt of them shall lie, a petition setting forth:

(a) the proposed name of the drainage district;

(b) the necessity of the proposed work;

(c) a general description of the proposed starting points, routes, and ter- ni of the proposed drain, ditches, and levees;

(d) a general description of the lands proposed to be included in the dis- ct;

(e) the names of the owners of all lands in the district, when known.

(2) If the purpose of the petitioners is the enlargement, repair, an maintenance of a ditch, levee, or other work heretofore constructed under an law of this state, the petition shall give a general description of the sam with such particulars as are considered important. The petition shall pray fo the organization of a drainage district by the name and with the boundarie proposed and for the appointment of commissioners for the execution of suc proposed work, according to the provisions of this and the following sections.

(3) (a) Any lands, the title to which is in the state and which are withi the boundaries of any drainage district heretofore created or which may b hereafter created, may be included in any such drainage district in the sam manner as is by law provided for adding other lands to drainage district whenever it is found necessary to include lands in drainage districts as provided by the preceding subsections.

(b) All copies of petitions or notices required by law to be served o account of such lands being included in such drainage districts shall be serve on the president of the board having control of such lands in the same manner as is hereinafter provided for the service of petitions and notices on othe owners of lands in the district in which said lands are situated.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7265, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7265, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2201; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 326, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Receiving affidavits on question of petition sufficiency, 85-8-119.

85-8-102. Amendment and circulation of petition — court consideration. No petition having as many signers as are required by 85-8-101 ma be declared void, but the court may at any time permit the petition to b amended in form and substance to conform to the facts, if the facts justi the organization of a drainage district. Several similar petitions for the organization of the same district may be circulated and, when filed, together sha be regarded as one petition having as many signers as there are separat signers on the several filed petitions who own lands within the propose drainage district. All petitions for the organization of the district filed pric to the hearing on the petition shall be considered by the court the same a if filed with the first petitions placed on file, and the signatures thereon sha be counted in determining whether sufficient landowners have signed the petition.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7266, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7266, R.C.M 1935; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2203; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 326, L. 1979.**

85-8-103. Territory to be included. Said territory need not be contiguous, provided that it be so situated that the public health or welfare will b promoted by such drainage of each part thereof, the benefits of the propose work in each part will exceed the damages from the costs of said propose work in each part, and the court shall be satisfied that said proposed wor can be more cheaply done if in a single district than otherwise.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7267, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7267, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2204.**

85-8-104 through 85-8-110 reserved.

85-8-111. Notice of hearing. (1) On such petition being filed, the court or judge thereof shall make an order fixing a time and place of hearing thereon and ordering notice. Thereupon, the clerk of said court for the county in which the proceedings are instituted shall cause 20 days' notice of the filing of such petition to be given:

(a) by posting notice thereof in at least five of the most public places in the proposed district in which said work is to be done;

(b) by serving or causing to be served a copy of such notice on each owner of land within said proposed district residing in any county in which any lands in said proposed district are situated, either personally or by leaving a copy thereof at his last usual place of abode with a person of suitable age and discretion, to whom its contents shall be explained; and

(c) by publishing a copy thereof at least once a week for 3 successive weeks in some newspaper published in each county from which any part of the district is proposed to be taken. If there be no newspaper in any such county, such notice may be published in a newspaper published in an adjoining county.

(2) Such notice shall:

(a) state in what court said petition is filed;

(b) state briefly the starting points, routes, and termini of said drains, ditches, and levees;

(c) give a general description of the proposed work;

(d) give the proposed boundaries of said district (or a general description of all the lands in said proposed district);

(e) give the name proposed for said drainage district; and

(f) state the time and place fixed by the court when and where the petitioners will ask a hearing on said petition.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7268, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7268, R.C.M. 35; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2205.

85-8-112. Affidavit in case of nonresident petitioners. If any of the owners of land in said district are nonresidents of the county or counties in which the proposed district lies, the petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit giving the names and post-office addresses of such nonresidents, if such be known, and if unknown, shall state that upon diligent inquiry their names or post-office addresses (whichever may be the fact) cannot be ascertained. The clerk of the court shall mail a copy of the notice aforesaid to each of said nonresident owners whose post-office address is known, within 6 days after the first publication of the same.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7269, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7269, R.C.M. 35; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2206.

85-8-113. Proof of service and publication. The certificate of the clerk of the court or other public officer or the affidavit of any other person who knows the facts, affixed to a copy of said notice, shall be sufficient evidence of the posting, serving, mailing, or publication thereof.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7270, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7270, R.C.M. 35; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2207.

85-8-114. Personal service of notice to confer jurisdiction. Personal service of such notice on (or service by leaving at the last usual place of abode of) all owners of lands or easements or interest in lands within said district shall give the court complete jurisdiction, without posting, publication or mailing of said notice.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7271, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7271, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2208.

85-8-115. Insufficient service. (1) If it shall be found, before the hearing on a petition for the organization of a drainage district, that one or more owners of land in said district have not been duly served with notice of hearing on said petition, the court or presiding judge shall not thereby lose jurisdiction. The court or presiding judge in such case shall adjourn the hearing make an order directing the serving of said notice upon said landowner, and fix the time and manner of service of such notice, which notice shall notify him to appear at said adjourned time and place and be heard on said petition.

(2) Said notice shall be served personally or by leaving at the last usua place of abode of said unserved owners as provided in 85-8-111, not less than 8 days before said adjourned hearing, or published, not less than 14 days before said adjourned hearing, in some newspaper published in the county in which said owners' lands lie or, if no newspaper be published in said county then in some newspaper published in an adjoining county.

History: En. Secs. 8, 9, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7272, 7273, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs 7272, 7273, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2209, 89-2210.

85-8-116. Procedure on adjourned day. Upon the adjourned day the same proceedings, adjournments, trial findings, and orders may be had as in case of complete service of notice in the first instance. In case of failure to mail said notice as herein required, the court or judge may order the same mailed later and shall adjourn said hearing so that said notice shall be mailed at least 14 days before said adjourned hearing. In case of failure to publish or post notice as required in this part, the court or judge may adjourn said hearing for sufficient time to permit the due posting and publication of said notice and order said notice posted or published as directed in 85-8-111. In case of adjournment to permit notice to be given, the notice shall state the fact of such adjournment and the time and place of hearing pursuant to said adjournment.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7274, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7274 R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2211.

85-8-117. Contest by landowners. (1) On the day fixed for hearing on such petition, all parties owning lands or any interest or easement in land within said proposed district or who would be affected thereby may appear and contest:

(a) the sufficiency of the petition;

(b) the sufficiency of the signers of the petition;

(c) the sufficiency of the notice;

(d) the constitutionality of the law; and

(e) the jurisdiction of the court, specifying their objections to such jurisdiction.

(2) The petitioners and contestants may, on the trial, offer any competen evidence in regard thereto. All notices of contest shall be in writing and shal clearly specify the grounds of contest.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7275, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7275 R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2212.

85-8-118. Determination of sufficiency of petition. The court shall ar and determine whether or not the petition contains the signatures of a jority of the owners of lands within the proposed district who are of lawful and who represent one-third in area of the lands proposed to be affected said work or the signatures of the owners of more than one-half of such ds and shall determine all questions of law arising on said contest. The trict court in which such petition shall be filed or the judge thereof may ourn the hearing on the petition from time to time for want of sufficient ice, to give time to prepare for trial, or for other good cause.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7276, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7276, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2213; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

85-8-119. Receiving affidavits on question of petition sufficiency. e affidavits of any 10 or more of the signers of the petition, stating that y have examined it and are acquainted with the locality of the district and t the petition is signed by a sufficient number of owners of lands in the trict to satisfy 85-8-101, may be taken by the court or judge as prima facie dence of the facts therein stated. The affidavit of any petitioner or other downer before the court or represented before the court asserting his ownhip of lands in the district, properly described, is sufficient evidence to the irt of such facts.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7277, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7277, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2214; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

85-8-120. Fraudulent deeds. All deeds made for the purpose of estabning or defeating the prayer of said petition and not made in good faith l for a valuable consideration shall be taken and held to be a fraud, and holders thereof shall not be considered as the owners of the lands cribed therein.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7278, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7278, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2215.

85-8-121. Court determination. (1) If the court or presiding judge reof, after hearing any and all competent evidence that may be offered for l against the petition, shall find that the same has not been signed as ein required, the petition shall be dismissed at the cost of the petitioners l judgment shall be entered against said petitioners for the amount of said ts.

(2) If it shall appear that the petition has been so signed, the court or ge shall so find and order any necessary amendments thereto; shall divide district into three divisions, as nearly equal in area as possible; and shall oint three suitable and competent persons as commissioners and fix their porary bonds. In making such appointments one commissioner shall be pointed from each division, and each person so appointed a commissioner st be an actual landowner and resident of the county or counties in the ision for which he is appointed such commissioner. If the district is situd in two or more counties, not more than two of said commissioners shall ide in one of said counties. Ownership of land within the district shall not qualify a person from acting as a commissioner.

History: (1)En. Sec. 15, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7279, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7279, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2216, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 16, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7280,

R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 50, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7280, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2217, R.C.
1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2216, 89-2217(part).

Part 2

Dissolution of Districts

85-8-201. Dissolution of districts. Whenever the owners of more tha
one-half of the lands within any drainage district organized under the prov
sions of this chapter shall present to the district court having jurisdiction
the drainage district a petition signed by them, praying that such draina
district be dissolved, the judge of the court shall cause notice of such petitio
together with a copy of the petition, to be served upon the commissioners
the district, directing them to show cause on a day certain, not less than 1
or more than 30 days from the date of the filing of the petition, why the pet
tion should not be granted. The judge, at the time of receiving the petitio
shall make an order forbidding the commissioners from incurring any furth
expense or proceeding with the work of constructing a drain. On the day
hearing the court shall hear the same, and if it appears that the owners
more than one-half of the lands in the drainage district have signed the pet
tion, it shall be granted. Thereupon, the court shall make an order directin
the commissioners to file a written report, under oath, setting forth th
amount of the debts and obligations of the drainage district. Within 30 day
after such report is filed, the court shall cause an assessment to be levie
against all lands in the district on the basis of the final report of the commis
sioners, as confirmed by the court, and if no final report has been made, the
on an area basis. The court shall also enter judgment dissolving the distric
and authorize the commissioners to settle the business of the district on th
basis of the final report of the commissioners or on the area basis as con
firmed by this court, the commissioners to render their services for sam
without pay.

History: En. Sec. 7265-A by Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7265.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M
1947, 89-2202; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

Part 3

Organization and Operation

85-8-301. Term of commissioners at creation of district. On th
creation of a district the commissioners appointed by the judge or court sha
hold office until the first Tuesday in May following their appointment an
until their successors are elected. When a district is in existence on March 1
1921, and thereafter an order is made dividing such district into divisions, th
terms of office of such commissioners shall cease with the Monday immedi
ately preceding the first Tuesday in May next following.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7282, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 5
L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7282, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2301.

85-8-302. Election of commissioners — regular term of office. (1
The regular election of commissioners shall be held annually in accordanc

th 13-1-104 and 13-1-401. The term of office of commissioners shall com- ence on the first Tuesday in May following their election. At the first gular election following the organization of a district and in districts organ- d and in existence on March 1, 1921, and which, on petition, have been vided into divisions, at the first regular election following the date of the der making such division, there shall be elected three commissioners, one mmissioner being elected from each division of which he must be an actual ndowner. One of the commissioners, to be determined by lot, shall hold fice until the first Tuesday in May in the year following his election; other of the commissioners, to be determined by lot, shall hold office until e first Tuesday in May in the second year following his election; and the ird of the commissioners shall hold office until the first Tuesday in May the third year following his election. Thereafter one commissioner shall be cted each year, who shall hold office for a term of 3 years and until his ccessor is elected and qualified. The person elected as a commissioner in ch year to succeed the commissioner whose term is then expiring must be cted as a commissioner from the same division as the commissioner whom is to succeed.

(2) Each commissioner must be a resident of a county where a portion of e district lands is situated.

istory: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7283, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 50, . 1925; re-en. Sec. 7283, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2302; d. Sec. 400, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 27, L. 1981.

mpiler's Comments

981 Amendment: Added "and 13-1-401" at l of first sentence; substituted "first Tuesday in May" for "first Monday in January" throughout section.

85-8-303. Repealed. Sec. 15, Ch. 27, L. 1981.

istory: En. Sec. 7283A by Sec. 4, Ch. 50, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7283.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 7, 89-2303; amd. Sec. 401, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

85-8-304. Results of election. The secretary of the board of commis- ners shall enter the result of the election in the minutes of the board and e with the clerk of the district court creating the district a statement show- g the names of the persons elected as commissioners, the names of the com- ssioners whose term will expire on the first Tuesday in May following, and e names of all of the persons who will compose the board of commissioners the year next following the first Tuesday in May.

istory: En. Sec. 7283B by Sec. 4, Ch. 50, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7283.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 7, 89-2304; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 171, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 402, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 12, . 27, L. 1981.

mpiler's Comments

981 Amendment: Substituted "secretary" for erk" and "commissioners" for "directors"; stituted "first Tuesday in May" for "first nday in January".

omposite Section: This section was amended Ch. 171 and Ch. 571, L. 1979, and a compos- section has been prepared by the Code Com- ssioner, 1979. Ch. 171 extended the closing e for the polls to 8 p.m., while Ch. 571 rote the section as part of a general revision of the election laws. Under this revision, drainage district elections are subject to the general election laws, including a provision for polls remaining open until 8 p.m. Consequently the language in Ch. 171, which is covered in 13-1-106, is not incorporated into the composite.

Cross-References

Assessments on improvements — taxpayers' approval, limitations, and election procedures, 85-8-624.

85-8-305. Qualifications of electors. (1) At all such elections, excep as herein otherwise expressly provided, the following persons holding title c evidence of title to lands within the district shall be entitled to vote:

(a) all of the persons having the qualifications of electors under the con stitution and general laws of the state;

(b) guardians, administrators, executors, and trustees residing in the state

(c) domestic corporations by their duly authorized agents.

(2) In all elections each elector shall be permitted to cast one vote fo each 40 acres of land or major fraction thereof in the district owned by suc elector, but any elector owning 20 acres or less shall be entitled to one vote.

History: En. Sec. 7283C by Sec. 4, Ch. 50, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7283.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M 1947, 89-2305.

85-8-306. Nominations. Candidates for the office of commissioner t be filled by election may be nominated by petition filed with the electio administrator or deputy election administrator at least 75 days before th election and signed by at least five electors of the district. If no nomination are made, the electors of the district shall write on the ballots the name c names of the persons for whom they desire to vote. This section does not pre vent an elector from voting for any qualified person, although the name doe not appear on the official ballot.

History: En. Sec. 7283D by Sec. 4, Ch. 50, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7283.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M 1947, 89-2306; amd. Sec. 403, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 27, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4 Ch. 250, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In first sentence substituted "75 days" for "30 days".

1981 Amendment: Deleted "under the prov sions of this part", substituted "election admi istrator or deputy" for "county", and insert "at least 30 days before the election" in the fir sentence.

85-8-307. Vacancies. If a vacancy occurs in the board of commissior ers, the remaining members of the board shall elect some qualified elector t fill such vacancy, and the person so elected shall hold such office for th unexpired term and until his successor is elected and qualified. The perso so appointed must be appointed as a commissioner for the division in whic such vacancy exists. In the event there is a vacancy or vacancies in the boar of commissioners by reason of no appointment being made, due to the failur of the remaining members of the board to act or on account of no electio being held, then, in that event, the judge of the court having jurisdiction ove said drainage district shall, upon the receipt of a petition signed by 10% c the resident owners of land in said district, appoint to such vacancy or vacar cies such person as the aforesaid petition may designate.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7284, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 5 L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7284, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2307.

85-8-308. Oath and bond of commissioners — quorum. (1) Befor entering upon their duties such commissioners shall:

(a) take and subscribe an oath to support The Constitution of the Unite States and The Constitution of the State of Montana, to faithfully and impa tially discharge their duties as such commissioners, and to render a tru account of their doings to the court by which they are appointed, wheneve required by law or the order of the court; and

(b) execute a bond running to the clerk of said court and his successors office as obligees, to be filed with said clerk for the benefit of the parties terested, in an amount to be fixed by the court or presiding judge and with reties to be approved by the court or presiding judge, conditioned for the ithful discharge of their duties as such commissioners and the faithful counting for and application of all moneys which shall come into their nds as such commissioners.

(2) A majority shall constitute a quorum, and a concurrence of a majority any matter within their duties shall be sufficient to its determination.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7281, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7281, C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2218.

85-8-309 and 85-8-310 reserved.

85-8-311. Record and vouchers. The commissioners shall keep an curate record of all moneys collected on account of the work under their arge and of all payments made by them; shall take vouchers for such payents; and shall keep full, accurate, and true minutes of all their proceedings.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7285, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7285, C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2308.

85-8-312. Custody of funds. The county treasurer of the county erein the court having jurisdiction of such district is located shall be the stodian of all funds belonging to the district, and he shall pay out such nds upon warrants drawn by the board of commissioners of such district, cept that the bonds of said district and the interest coupons thereon shall payable as they mature, on presentation to such treasurer.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7286, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7286, C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2309.

85-8-313. Annual report of commissioners. On the first Tuesday of ly of each year the commissioners shall file in the office of the clerk of the urt having jurisdiction in the matter an itemized statement of all their ceipts and disbursements and leave said report in such office for examinaon by parties interested at all times.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7287, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7287, C.M. 1935; R.C.M.1947, 89-2310.

85-8-314. Court control and compensation of commissioners. (1) e commissioners shall receive for their services such compensation as the urt or presiding judge thereof may determine. They shall also receive their tual reasonable expenses. They shall at all times be under the control or rection of the court or presiding judge and shall obey its or his directions; r failure to do so they shall forfeit their compensation and be dealt with mmarily as for contempt. Suit may also be brought upon their bonds, in the me of the clerk of the court, and the amount recovered shall be applied to e construction of the work or to the party injured, as justice may require.

(2) The court may at any time require the commissioners to make a port on any matter or matters connected with their duties as commissioners d after due hearing may remove from office any or all of said commissions for neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or for other good cause. The urt may at any time require the commissioners to give new bonds to the

clerk of the court and may fix the amount thereof. Said bonds shall be submitted to the court or the presiding judge thereof for approval.

History: (1)En. Secs. 24, 25, 26, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7288, 7289, 7290, R.C.M 1921; re-en. Secs. 7288, 7289, 7290, R.C.M. 1935; Secs. 89-2311, 89-2312, 89-2313, R.C.M. 1947 (2)En. Sec. 92, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7356, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7356, R.C.M. 1935 Sec. 89-2812, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2311, 89-2312, 89-2313, 89-2812.

85-8-315. Presumption of regularity of commissioners' acts. Commissioners of drainage districts are hereby declared to be public officers. The presumption shall be in favor of the regularity and validity of all their officia acts. Whenever any report of the commissioners of any drainage district or any part of any such report is contested, remonstrated against, or called in question, the burden of proof shall rest upon the contestant, remonstrant, or questioner.

History: En. Sec. 95, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7359, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7359 R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2815.

85-8-316 through 85-8-320 reserved.

85-8-321. Organization, appointments, and preliminary report. (1) Within 10 days after said commissioners shall be appointed and qualified they shall meet and organize by electing one of their number president and a secretary, who may or may not be one of their number.

(2) They shall appoint one or more attorneys to assist in the establishment of the district; advise with its officers, agents, and employees; and prepare reports and other necessary documents. The court shall allow such attorney or attorneys just compensation to be taxed in the case.

(3) They shall also appoint a competent civil and drainage engineer, who may be an individual, a partnership, or a corporation, who may employ assistants and make surveys; and who, with the approval of the court, may employ a consulting engineer or secure expert advice. The expense of the engineer, his assistants, and the consulting engineer shall be taxed as expenses under the petition. As soon thereafter as may be, they shall personally examine the lands in said district and make a preliminary report to the court, which report shall state:

(a) whether said proposed work is necessary or would be of utility in carrying out the purposes of the petition;

(b) whether the proposed work would promote the public health;

(c) whether the proposed work would promote the public welfare;

(d) whether the total benefits from said proposed work will exceed the cost thereof, together with the damages resulting therefrom, and in arriving at this, they shall include all benefits and all damages resulting therefrom both within and without said district.

(4) Said commissioners shall in said report fix, as near as may be, and report to the court the boundaries of said proposed drainage district. Said boundaries shall not be changed from those in the petition described so as to deprive the court of jurisdiction by reason of not having on the petition the required number of signers owning land within said changed boundaries.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7291, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7291, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2314.

85-8-322. Adoption of feasible plan. If said proposed work, as scribed in the petition, is not best suited to carry out the purposes of the tition, the commissioners shall consider and base their report upon the one st suited to carry out those purposes and propose to the court the one conlered by them.

istory: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7292, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7292, .M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2315.

85-8-323. Hearing and notice on preliminary report. Upon the ing of the preliminary report the court or the presiding judge thereof shall order fix a time and place when and where the same shall be heard at me general or special term of said court, not less than 30 days from the ing of said report. Notice of the time and place of hearing upon said preinary report shall be given to all interested persons by publishing a brief tice of the filing of said report, including a brief statement of the substance said report, in one or more newspapers published in each county in which y land in said proposed drainage district shall be situated (or, if no newsper is published in said county, in one or more newspapers in an adjoining unty) once in each week for 3 successive weeks prior to the day appointed hearing thereon. Said notice shall:

(1) describe all lands included by said report in said district which were t included therein by the petition and state that such lands are to be luded in said district; and

(2) describe all lands excluded from said district which were by the petin included therein and shall state that such lands are to be excluded from id district.

istory: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7293, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7293, .M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2316.

85-8-324. Adjournment of hearing or trial of issues. Upon the day ed for hearing upon said report, said court may adjourn said hearing for od cause or may proceed to hear, try, and determine all issues arising upon id report.

istory: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7294, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7294, .M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2317.

85-8-325. Remonstrance by interested parties. Any interested party y appear and remonstrate against said report or any material part thereof. l remonstrances shall be in writing, be verified on oath, be filed at least 5 ys before the day fixed for hearing, and shall set forth the facts upon which ey are based.

istory: En. Sec. 31, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7295, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7295, .M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2318.

85-8-326. Service of owners of added lands. When lands are added the district, the owners thereof shall be served with said notice as provided serving of notice of hearing on the petition.

istory: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7296, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7296, .M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2319.

85-8-327. Procedure at court hearing and order. (1) All issues aris- upon said preliminary report shall be tried by the court without a jury.

(2) If the court shall find in favor of the remonstrance or if said repor be that the proposed work will not promote the public health and will no promote the public welfare or that the benefits from said proposed work wil not exceed the damages and cost of construction and no remonstrance agains said report is filed, the petition shall be dismissed, the costs taxed against th petitioners, and judgment entered therefor, as provided in 85-8-350.

(3) If the preliminary report be that the benefits of said proposed work (o work proposed by the commissioners) will exceed the damages and the cos of construction and that the public health will be promoted thereby or tha the public welfare will be promoted thereby and no remonstrance thereto i filed or if on the trial of the issues made on said report the court finds tha the benefits will exceed the damages and cost of construction and that th public health or the public welfare will be promoted by said proposed work the court shall make and file such findings in writing and make an order confirming said report or directing amendment of the report to conform to th findings of said court, and when so amended the court shall by order confirm the same and direct said commissioners to proceed with said work with al convenient speed.

(4) Such findings and order shall be final and conclusive unless appealed from to the supreme court within 30 days after filing thereof.

History: En. Secs. 33, 34, 35, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7297, 7298, 7299, R.C.M. 1921 re-en. Secs. 7297, 7298, 7299, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2320, 89-2321, 89-2322.

Cross-References

Judgment on dismissal of proceedings — assessment of costs, 85-8-350.

85-8-328. Corporate nature of drainage district. (1) Upon entering of such order of confirmation of said preliminary report of record, such drainage district shall be and is thereby declared to be organized as a drainage district, by the name mentioned in said petition or such other name as the court shall fix, with the boundaries fixed by the order confirming the report of said commissioners, to be a body corporate, by said name fixed in said order, with the right to sue and be sued, to adopt and use a seal, and to have perpetual succession.

(2) The commissioners appointed as aforesaid and their successors in office shall, from the entry of such order of confirmation, constitute the corporate authority of said drainage district, exercise the functions conferred on them by law, and do all things and perform all acts necessary to the construction and preservation of the proposed work.

History: En. Secs. 36, 37, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7300, 7301, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs 7300, 7301, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2323, 89-2324.

85-8-329. Necessity of preliminary proceedings. All proceedings herein required, prior to the entry of such order of confirmation of record shall be deemed to be and are hereby declared to be necessary to the formation of said body corporate.

History: En. Sec. 38, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7302, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7302 R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2325.

85-8-330 through 85-8-340 reserved.

85-8-341. Preparation of report — contents. (1) As soon as may be ter the confirmation of the preliminary report or within such time as the urt may direct, said commissioners shall proceed to have all necessary levels ken and surveys made and shall lay out said proposed work; make a map ereof and plans, profiles, and other specifications thereof; and report in riting to the court:

(a) whether the starting points, routes, and termini of the proposed work d the proposed location thereof as contained in the petition are in all spects proper and feasible and, if not, shall report such as are most proper d feasible;

(b) if it be found necessary to change the boundaries of said proposed disict, as fixed by them previously, they shall report said proposed change and, possible, shall report the names, residence, and post-office addresses of the wner or owners of all lands affected by said change in boundaries, but no ich change in boundaries shall be made as to deprive the court of jurisdicon; provided, however, that if the owners of lands adjacent to the district etition to have their lands brought into the district such may be considered e same as original petitioners in making changes of boundaries;

(c) what lands within the district, as reported by them, will be injured by e proposed work, if any, and they shall therein award to each tract, lot, isement, or interest, by whomsoever held, the amount of damages which ey shall determine will be caused to the same by the proposed work;

(d) what lands (including improvements when improvements receive benets), easements, irrigation ditches, cities, towns, counties, individuals, and her corporations and persons should be assessed for the payment of any art of the cost of constructing the proposed drains, levees, or other facilities, pairs thereto, maintenance thereof, and the incidental expenses attached to e establishment of such drainage district;

(e) the total amount, as near as they can determine, that said proposed ork will cost, which cost shall include all incidental expenses, the reasonable ost of organizing said district, the costs of proceeding and all probable damge to lands, both within and without the district, together with a reasonable torney fee for the petitioners, which cost will hereinafter be referred to as ost of construction.

(2) If the cost of construction of any particular part of the work so proosed to be done should be assessed upon any particular tract or tracts, lot r lots of land, including improvements where the same are benefited or upon ny corporation or corporations, the commissioners shall so specify, and in eir report they shall fix and determine the sums which should be assessed gainst said tracts, lots, and corporations and assess such sum against said acts, lots, and corporations.

(3) If any individual, association of individuals, or corporation would, in e judgment of said commissioners, derive special benefits from the whole or ny part of such proposed work, the commissioners shall so report and assess ose benefits and assess against the recipient thereof its proportionate share f the costs of said proposed work. The word "corporation", whenever conined in this chapter, shall be construed to include:

(a) railroad companies;

(b) other private and quasi-public corporations of all kinds;

(c) towns;

(d) cities;
(e) villages;
(f) other drainage districts; and
(g) counties.

(4) They shall apportion and assess the part of this cost of construction, not assessed as above, against the several benefited tracts, lots (including improvements when the same are benefited), and easements in said drainage district, in proportion to the benefits which they have assessed against the same, by setting down opposite each tract, lot, or easement the sum which they assess against the same for construction. The assessments which together make up the cost of construction, as above defined, are herein referred to as assessments for construction.

(5) The commissioners shall further report to the court the probable cost of keeping said proposed work in repair after it is completed.

(6) They shall include in their report said map, plans, and other specifications and file the same with their report.

History: (1)(a) thru (1)(c)En. Secs. 39, 40, 41, 42, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7303, 7304, 7305, 7306, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7303, 7304, 7305, 7306, R.C.M. 1935; Secs. 89-2326, 89-2327, 89-2328, 89-2329, R.C.M. 1947; (1)(d)En. Sec. 43, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7307, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7307, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 409, L. 1973; Sec. 89-2330, R.C.M. 1947; (1)(e)En. Sec. 44, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7308, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7308, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2331, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 45, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7309, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7309, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 409, L. 1973; Sec. 89-2332, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 46, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7310, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7310, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 409, L. 1973; Sec. 89-2333, R.C.M. 1947; (4)En. Sec. 47, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7311, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7311, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 409, L. 1973; Sec. 89-2334, R.C.M. 1947; (5)En. Sec. 48, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7312, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7312, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2335, R.C.M. 1947; (6)En. Sec. 49, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7313, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7313, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2336, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2326, 89-2327, 89-2328, 89-2329, 89-2330(part), 89-2331, 89-2332, 89-2333, 89-2334, 89-2335, 89-2336.

85-8-342. Apportionment of costs. (1) In apportioning the costs and expenses mentioned in 85-8-341(1)(d), the following classes of property, persons, corporations, and municipalities shall be assessed:

(a) all lands which are swampy, bogged, or waterlogged and will be relieved and improved by virtue of the construction of the proposed drainage system;

(b) all lands which are becoming or are liable to become swampy, bogged, or waterlogged and which the construction of the proposed drainage system will prevent from being thus affected;

(c) all lands from which surface or seepage waters will enter or can be conducted into the proposed drainage system;

(d) all lands and improvements thereto upon which or through which surface or seepage water will be prevented from flowing or can be prevented from flowing by virtue of the construction of the proposed drainage system;

(e) all lands or improvements which will sustain any direct benefit of any kind or character whatsoever;

(f) all railways, whether operated by steam, electricity, or otherwise, whose right-of-way or roadbed will be benefited or can be benefited by reason of the construction of the proposed drainage system or levee project;

(g) all public utilities whose easements or other facilities within the district will receive benefit from the proposed work;

(h) all owners of irrigation ditches or canals included within said district r from which water seeps, drains, or wastes to, upon, or through lands cluded within the district;

(i) the county or counties which the proposed drainage system traverses r which will be benefited as to public health, convenience, welfare, or nprovement of any public highway;

(j) all incorporated cities or towns and lands included within townsites nd subdivisions, in whole or in part, directly benefited by reason of the conruction of the proposed drainage system.

(2) In apportioning the costs and expenses mentioned in 85-8-341(1)(d), e following principles shall be regarded:

(a) All of the above classes of lands, improvements, railways, public utilies, irrigation ditches, counties, cities, towns, townsites, and subdivisions hall be liable to assessment for the construction of the proposed drainage stem in such proportions as may seem just and equitable.

(b) The benefits to accrue from the construction of the proposed drainage stem to a railway, county, incorporated city or town, and lands included ithin a platted townsite or subdivision being of a different character than ose to accrue to agricultural lands shall be considered in apportioning the ssessment, and also the damages and inconvenience caused by seepage and aste waters from irrigation ditches and from the higher lands shall be condered in apportioning the assessment to them.

(c) In the case of the construction of levees or other flood control facilies, lands and improvements which are located or constructed at an elevation hich is greater than the elevation of the design flood level which said levees r other flood control facilities are designed to protect against shall not be ssessed for the payment of any part of the cost of constructing the levees r other flood control facilities, nor shall such lands or improvements be ssessed for the payment of any part of the cost for repairs thereto, mainteance thereof, or the incidental expenses attached to the establishment of ich drainage district.

(d) The assessment against each tract, lot, easement, town, city, county, rigation ditch, railroad, public utility, individual, or corporation owner hereof which will be benefited by the proposed work or which, in any maner, contributes to the swamped, seeped, bogged, or waterlogged condition of ny land within said district and the proportionate share of cost of construcon of the proposed drainage system which each of them should bear shall e shown in tabular form, the columns of which shall be headed as follows: olumn 1—Owners of property assessed; 2—Description of property assessed; —Number of acres assessed; 4—Amount of benefits assessed; 5—Number of cres taken for right-of-way; 6—Value of property taken; 7—Damages; —Assessment for costs; which shall be known as the assessment roll. Where roperty, persons, or corporations, public or private, contribute to the damged condition of the lands to be reclaimed, it shall not be necessary to assess such assessment roll the benefits to be derived by or accruing to them.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7307, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, . 1929; re-en. Sec. 7307, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 409, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, -2330(part).

ross-References

Procedure to levy additional assessments, -8-615.

85-8-343. Commissioners to use most feasible plan. The commissioners shall not be confined to the points of commencement, routes, or termini of the drains or ditches or the number, extent, or size of the same or the location, plan, or extent of any levee, ditch, or other work as proposed by the petitioners but shall locate, design, lay out, and plan the same in such manner as to them shall seem best to promote the public health or welfare and to drain or to protect the lands, including improvements, of the parties interested with the least damage and the greatest benefit to all lands affected thereby. Any plan proposed by the commissioners may, on the application of any interested person, on the hearing provided for hereinafter, or on the application of the commissioners, be altered by the court, by written order, in such manner as shall appear to the court to be just.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7314, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7314, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 409, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2337.

85-8-344. Alteration of boundaries. If the commissioners find that the proposed district, as described in the filed petition, will not embrace all of the lands, including improvements, that will be benefited by the proposed work or that it will include lands that will not be benefited and are not necessary to be included in said district for any purpose, they shall extend or contract the boundaries of the proposed district so as to include or exclude all such lands or improvements, as the case may be, and the boundaries adopted and reported by them, upon the hearing of their report, as hereinafter provided, upon their application or that of any person interested, may be altered by the court in such manner as shall appear to be just; provided, that the alteration of boundaries as aforesaid shall not have the effect of so far enlarging or contracting the proposed district as to render such petition void or dismissable. Said report shall be filed with the clerk of the court.

History: En. Sec. 51, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7315, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7315, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 409, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2338.

85-8-345. Notice of hearing of report. (1) Upon the filing of such report, the court shall make an order fixing the time and place when and where all interested persons may appear and remonstrate against the confirmation thereof. The clerk of such court shall cause notice to be given to all parties interested by publication thereof for at least 3 successive weeks before the date of such hearing in at least one newspaper in each county wherein lands located in such district are situate, which notice shall contain a statement of the time and place of the hearing of said report and a brief statement of the substance thereof.

(2) Upon a date not later than the date of the first publication of the notice referred to in the last subsection, the clerk of such court shall also cause to be mailed to each of the persons or corporations recommended by said report to be assessed or whose lands are recommended by said report to be included in said district, at his or its last known post-office address, a notice containing a brief description of the land or easement belonging to such person or corporation benefited or damaged; the net damage awarded to such tract, parcel, easement, or corporation; and the sum assessed against such benefited parcel, tract, easement, or corporation.

History: En. Secs. 52, 53, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7316, 7317, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7316, 7317, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2339, 89-2340.

85-8-346. Modification of report. If the court finds that the report requires modification, the same may, by order of the court, be referred back to the commissioners, who may be required to modify it in any respect.

History: En. Sec. 54, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7318, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7318, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2341.

85-8-347. Confirmation of report — appeals. If there be no remonstrance or if the finding be in favor of the validity of the proceedings or after the report shall have been modified to conform to the findings, the court shall confirm the report. The order of confirmation shall be final and conclusive, the proposed work shall be established and authorized, and the proposed assessments approved and confirmed unless within 30 days an appeal be taken to the supreme court. The said order of confirmation shall also fix the commissioners' bond.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7319, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7319, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2342.

Cross-References

Construction assessments — annual installment, 85-8-611.

85-8-348. Modification of court order. Said order of confirmation may, at the same or at any subsequent term of said court, be revised, modified, or changed, in whole or in part, on petition of the commissioners, after such notice to parties adversely interested as the court may require.

History: En. Sec. 56, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7320, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7320, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2343.

85-8-349. Supplemental report. At any time prior to making the order confirming said report or thereafter, the court may permit the commissioners to present and file a supplemental report or amend their report as to any matter which, pursuant to the provisions hereof, was or might have been included in the original report presented by them, and after reasonable notice given to all parties interested, in such manner as the court shall direct, the court may, upon the hearing in said matter, make such order as the case may require.

History: En. Sec. 57, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7321, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7321, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2344.

85-8-350. Judgment on dismissal of proceedings — assessment of costs. (1) In case the petition or proceedings are dismissed as provided in 85-8-327, a judgment shall be entered for the costs, expenses, and liabilities incurred in said proceedings against the petitioners and in favor of the commissioners, but for the benefit of those who have rendered services or advanced money in the prosecution of said proceedings or have recovered costs on successful contests therein.

(2) In case the proceedings are dismissed at any time or the district is discontinued for any cause subsequent to the time provided in subsections (1) and (2) of 85-8-327, a judgment shall be entered directing the commissioners of the district to assess the costs, expenses, and liabilities incurred in said proceedings, up to and including the time of such dismissal and discontinuation, on an acreage basis against the lands in said district, which assessment shall be a lien upon said lands from the date of said judgment superior to the

lien of any other judgment, mortgage, or mechanic's lien against said lands. Said assessment shall be verified by the commissioners of the district the same as assessments to pay costs of construction. Such assessments shall be spread upon the tax rolls of the counties in which said district is situated and shall be collected by the county treasurers of such counties the same as assessments to pay costs of construction are collected. Such assessments shall be payable on or before November 30 following the date upon which they are so spread upon the assessment roll of such counties. The money so collected shall be paid out upon warrants issued by the commissioners of the district to those who have rendered service or advanced money in connection with said district or have recovered costs on successful contests therein. Should such assessment, for any cause, be not sufficient for all such costs, expenses, and liabilities, then additional assessments shall be made and collected in like manner until sufficient funds have been raised to pay all such costs, expenses, and liabilities.

History: **En. Sec. 58, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7322, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 169, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7322, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2345.**

Cross-References

Procedure at court hearing and order, 85-8-327.

85-8-351. Statement of costs before entry of judgment. Before any such judgment is entered, said commissioners shall file with the clerk of the district court in which said proceedings were instituted an itemized statement of such costs and expenses, duly verified, upon which an order shall issue requiring said petitioners or landowners to show cause before said court, at a time and place named, why judgment should not be entered against said petitioners or landowners for the amount of said costs and expenses. Notice of the hearing of said order to show cause shall be given to said petitioners or landowners by mailing to each a copy thereof, to their last known post-office address, at least 20 days prior to the time set for hearing and by publication of the same in one or more newspapers published in the county where the proceedings are pending at least 3 successive weeks prior to the day set for such hearing. Said notice need not contain an itemized statement of said account.

History: **En. Sec. 59, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7323, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 169, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7323, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2346.**

85-8-352. Contribution among petitioners. All petitioners shall, among themselves, contribute to the payment of said judgment in proportion to the number of acres of land they have within the boundaries of the proposed district at the time of filing of said petition.

History: **En. Sec. 60, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7324, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7324, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2347.**

85-8-353 through 85-8-360 reserved.

85-8-361. Contracts. In all cases where the work to be done at any one time under the direction of the commissioners shall, in their opinion, cost to exceed $2,500, the same shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, and the commissioners shall advertise for sealed bids, by notice published in some newspaper published in the county in which the petition is filed, and may advertise in one or more newspapers published elsewhere. If there be no newspaper published in the county in which the petition is filed, they shall advertise in some newspaper published in an adjoining county, which notice shall particularly set forth the time and place when and where the bids advertised will be opened, the kind of work to be let, and the terms of payment. Said commissioners may continue the letting from time to time, if in their judgment the same shall be necessary, and shall reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

History: En. Sec. 81, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7345, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7345, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2801.

85-8-362. Interest of commissioners in contracts forbidden. The commissioners shall not, during their term of office, be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract for the construction of any drain, ditch, levee, or other work in such drainage district; in the sale of materials therefor; or in the wages of or supplies for men or teams employed on any such work in said district.

History: En. Sec. 82, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7346, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7346, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2802.

85-8-363. Commissioners' right of entry. The commissioners, their agents, servants, and employees shall have the right to go upon all lands along any drain, ditch, levee, or embankment in their district to inspect, deepen, widen, and repair the same, whenever necessary, doing no unnecessary damage, and shall not be liable for trespass therefor.

History: En. Sec. 70, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7334, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7334, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2406.

85-8-364. Payment or tender of damages. (1) The damages allowed to the owners of lands shall be paid or tendered before the commissioners shall be authorized to enter upon the lands (for damage to which the award is made) for the construction of any drains, ditches, or levees proposed thereon. If the owner is unknown or there shall be a contest in regard to the ownership of the land or the owner will not receive payment or there exists a mortgage or other lien against the same or the commissioners cannot for any other reason pay him, they may deposit the same damages with the clerk of the court, for the benefit of the owner or parties interested, to be paid or distributed as the court shall direct, and such payment shall have the same effect as the tender to and acceptance of the damages awarded by the true owner of the land.

(2) This section shall not, however, prevent said commissioners, their agents, servants, and employees going upon said lands to do any and all work found necessary prior to making their assessment of benefits and award of damages and the trial on their report thereof.

History: En. Sec. 83, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7347, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7347, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2803.

85-8-365. Location of drains. When practicable, said drains provided for herein shall be laid out and constructed on the side of public highways or along natural watercourses.

History: En. Sec. 84, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7348, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7348, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2804.

85-8-366. Drains on railroad lands. (1) Said commissioners shall have the right to lay out and construct all necessary drains, ditches, and levees across any railway right-of-way or yards in their district. Any railway company whose right-of-way or yards cross the line of any proposed drain, ditch, or levee shall open its right-of-way or yards and permit such drain, ditch, or levee to cross the same as soon as said drain, ditch, or levee is constructed to such right-of-way.

(2) Every drainage district shall be liable to the railway company whose right-of-way or yard any of its drains, ditches, or levees cross for the reasonable cost of the culverts and bridges made necessary by said drain, ditch, or levee crossing said right-of-way or yards but not of more expensive character than the average other culverts and bridges on said division of railway crossing streams or ditches of approximately the same width and depth and within 100 miles of said district ditches.

(3) Upon receiving 15 days' notice in writing, any railway company in whose right-of-way or yard any such drain, ditch, or levee is laid out shall open its right-of-way or yards and permit said commissioners and their contractors, agents, and employees to construct said drain, ditch, or levee or to repair, maintain, or clean out same across said right-of-way or yards. For every day after the end of said 15 days that said railroad company fails to open its said right-of-way or yard, as hereinbefore required, it shall forfeit $25 to said drainage district, to be collected in an action, as other forfeitures are collected, or set off against any damages that have been awarded to such company. If said railway company fails to open its right-of-way or yard along the line of said drainage district, drain, ditch, or levee, the commissioners may, at any time after the expiration of said 15 days, open such right-of-way and yard along the line of said drains, ditches, and levees and construct the same.

History: En. Secs. 71, 72, 73, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7335, 7336, 7337, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7335, 7336, 7337, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2407, 89-2408, 89-2409.

85-8-367. Commissioners' powers during emergency. Commissioners having charge of any completed drain, ditch, levee, or other work constructed under any drainage law of the state of Montana, whether now in force or repealed, shall be authorized, in the case of an emergency, to make such repairs as may be necessary for the preservation and protection of the work under their control.

History: En. Sec. 63, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7327, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 169, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7327, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2350(part).

Cross-References

Authority to borrow money and issue notes or bonds, 85-8-501.

85-8-368. Annual report — objections. (1) The commissioners shall, on or before the first Tuesday of March of each year, file with the clerk of court having jurisdiction a report in which they shall specify in detail:

(a) the emergency repairs which they have made during the preceding year;

(b) the labor and repairs then necessary to the preservation and protection of the work under their control;

(c) the places where such labor and repairs are especially needed;

(d) the amount of the outstanding indebtedness of the district; and

(e) the sum to be assessed against each tract, lot, easement, or corporation pay all emergency repairs theretofore done, necessary labor and repairs to done during the ensuing year, maintenance, incidental expenses, and inter- t on and principal of all outstanding indebtedness.

(2) No notice of the filing of such report shall be necessary. All such sessments shall be apportioned on the last assessment roll of drain districts on the last assessments in drainage districts confirmed by the court having risdiction thereof.

(3) Within 30 days after filing such annual report, at a time and place to fixed by the court or presiding judge, the court or presiding judge shall amine said report, hear all objections to the same, fix and determine the nount of such assessments, and cause such adjudication to be entered of cord in said court and a certified copy of the same to be delivered to said mmissioners.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 63, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7327, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, h. 169, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7327, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2350, C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 64, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7328, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7328, C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2351, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2350(part), 89-2351.

Part 4

Alteration of District

85-8-401. Alterations or additions to district — petition required.) Whenever, in the judgment of the commissioners of any drain district or ainage district, it is necessary or will be beneficial to such district to make ny alteration and/or any addition to the drainage system of such district, ey shall file a petition with the clerk of the court having jurisdiction of such strict, in which shall be stated:

(a) the proposed alteration of and/or the proposed addition to the drain- ge system of said district;

(b) the necessity therefor; and

(c) the probable cost of making such alteration and/or addition.

(2) Whenever such commissioners shall fail or refuse to file such petition in event any landowners desire to file such petition, such petition may be led by such landowners, provided the same be signed by the owners of at ast 40% in area of the lands in said district.

History: En. Sec. 7364C by Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7364.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. ec. 1, Ch. 70, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2702.

85-8-402. Hearing — notice and service. Upon the filing of such etition, a judge of said district court shall set the same for hearing and direct e clerk of such court to give notice thereof. Such notice shall contain a con- se statement of the proposed alteration and/or addition and the estimated st thereof, which notice must be served and published at least 20 days efore the date fixed for such hearing. Service of such notice shall be made y certified or registered mail, addressed to each landowner and corporation at may be liable for the payment of any portion of the cost of making such teration and/or addition, at his or its post-office address, if the same can ascertained by the exercise of due diligence. Such notice shall be published once a week for 20 days prior to such date in some newspaper, to be designated in the order fixing the date for such hearing, published in the county where said court is held; provided, however, that if all interested landowner and corporations are so served, such notice need not be published.

History: En. Sec. 7364D by Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7364.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M 1947, 89-2703.

85-8-403. Court order — dismissal of petition. (1) Any such landowner or corporation may, at any time prior to 5 days before the date fixed for such hearing, file his or its objections to such petition. A copy of such objections shall be delivered to the attorney for said commissioners, if they have an attorney of record, or to the chairman of the board of commissioners of said district, if there be no such attorney of record, prior to filing the original thereof with the clerk of said court.

(2) If objections are made and filed by the owners of at least 75% in area of the lands in said district, said petition shall be dismissed and no further proceedings had thereon. If the owners of less than 75% in area of the lands in said district object to such petition, then, on the date fixed for such hearing or upon any day to which such hearing may be adjourned, the court having jurisdiction will hear testimony in support of said petition and in opposition thereto.

(3) After such hearing the court shall determine whether the proposed alteration and/or addition is necessary, whether it will be beneficial to said district and improve the drainage system thereof, and either approve or deny such petition or modify and change the proposed alteration and/or addition. If the court shall approve such petition or modify and change the alteration and/or addition proposed, the court shall by order direct said commissioners to proceed with said work with all convenient speed.

(4) So far as possible, such hearing shall be conducted as other hearings and trials in the district courts of the state of Montana, and the laws of the state of Montana with reference to hearings and trials, so far as applicable, shall govern in the conduct of such hearings.

History: En. Sec. 7364E by Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7364.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 70, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2704.

85-8-404. Appeals and assessments. Any party interested in such hearing, deeming himself aggrieved by the order of the court thereon, may appeal from such order to the supreme court of Montana within 30 days after the entry of such order. If no such appeal is taken within the time limit, the order of the court made upon such hearing will be final and conclusive. If any such alterations and/or additions are authorized by such order, the same shall be made by the commissioners of said district and the cost thereof apportioned in accordance with the last assessment roll of any such drain district or in accordance with the last assessments of any such drainage district confirmed by the court.

History: En. Sec. 7364F by Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7364.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2705.

85-8-405. Exclusion of lands from district. Any lands within a drainage district, which district is not bonded or indebted and which lands have not been and will not in the future be benefited by the drainage system of the district and which lands do not contribute water to seep other lands in the district, may be excluded or eliminated from said district by an order of the district court of the county wherein the said lands are situate upon the proceedings hereinafter set forth being had.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 155, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2706.

85-8-406. Court action — parties. An action for the exclusion of lands from any such drainage district may be brought in the district court of the county wherein said lands are situated by the owner or owners in fee of said lands, who shall be designated as the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and in said action the members of the board of drainage commissioners of said drainage district shall be made defendants.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 155, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2707.

85-8-407. Complaint required — contents. (1) Said action shall be commenced by filing in the office of the clerk of the district court a complaint which must contain:

(a) the title of the action, the name of the court and the county in which the action is brought, and the names of the parties to the action;

(b) a statement of the facts constituting the cause of the action, in ordinary and concise language;

(c) a demand for the relief which the plaintiff claims.

(2) The complaint shall be verified in the same manner as complaints in other civil actions.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 155, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2708.

85-8-408. Summons. (1) Upon the filing of the complaint the clerk of the court shall issue a summons which shall contain, in addition to the matters specified in Rules 4 and 12(a), Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, a brief statement of the relief demanded and a description of the lands sought to be excluded from the drainage district.

(2) The summons shall be served upon the president and secretary of the board of drainage commissioners, and such service shall be deemed as service upon the drainage district.

History: (1)En. Sec. 4, Ch. 155, L. 1941; Sec. 89-2709, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 5, Ch. 155, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 196, L. 1943; Sec. 89-2710, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2709, 89-2710.

85-8-409. Rules of practice applicable. The same rules relative to the filing of answers and replies relative to other causes of action affecting the title to real property shall apply in actions to exclude lands from a drainage district, and all issues arising may be tried by the court without a jury.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 155, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2711.

85-8-410. Court order excluding lands. If the issue shall be found in favor of the plaintiff, the court may make its order describing the lands to be excluded from the district, and a certified copy of the same shall be filed in the office of the county recorder of the county wherein the lands are situate. From and after the date of such order the lands shall no longer be liable for any assessment levied by the district against the lands excluded.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 155, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2712.

85-8-411. Appeals. Appeals may be taken from the orders and judgments of the district court to the supreme court of the state of Montana in the same manner as appeals in other causes of action affecting the title to real property.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 155, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2713.**

Cross-References

Appeals to the Supreme Court, Title 25, ch. 21.

85-8-412 through 85-8-420 reserved.

85-8-421. Procedure to bring other drained lands into district. (1) Whenever any drained lands outside a drainage district are receiving the benefits of the drains of said district, by direct or indirect, natural or artificial connection therewith, the commissioners of said district may report said facts to the court and ask that said lands, describing them, be brought into said district and assessed for the benefits received by them from the drains, ditches, or levees of said district.

(2) Upon the filing of said report, the court shall order the owners of such lands to be notified of the filing of said report and the contents thereof and shall require such owners to show cause at a time and place therein fixed, not less than 20 days thereafter, why their lands should not be brought into said district and assessed for said benefits.

(3) At the time and place fixed for hearing said report, any of said landowners may appear and remonstrate against the confirmation of said report. All remonstrances shall be in writing, verified, and shall set forth the facts on which they are based. All issues arising on said report shall be tried by the court without a jury.

History: **En. Secs. 85, 86, 87, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7349, 7350, 7351, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7349, 7350, 7351, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2805, 89-2806, 89-2807.**

Cross-References

Assessment of unassessed, benefited lands, 85-8-618.

85-8-422. Court order for annexation — appeal. (1) If the court shall find that said lands or any of them are receiving the benefits of any such drain, ditch, or levee, the court shall so find in writing and shall order said lands to be annexed to and made a part of said district and benefits to be assessed against the same by the commissioners of said district.

(2) Said order shall be final and conclusive unless appealed from to the supreme court within 30 days from the date of entry thereof.

History: **En. Secs. 88, 89, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7352, 7353, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7352, 7353, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2808, 89-2809.**

85-8-423. Assessments against annexed lands. The commissioners shall, after the time for appeal is past, assess against each parcel, tract, and easement of the annexed lands reasonable and just benefits and shall assess against these lands for construction and repairs such sums as are just. If lands similarly situated and benefited are found in the district, the annexed lands shall be assessed a like sum of benefits and damages as the similar lands in the district to which they are sought to be annexed and a sum for construction of the work, which shall be equal to all sums assessed, for the complete construction of the drainage system in the district to which they are sought to be annexed against lands having the same assessment of benefits in the district.

History: En. Sec. 90, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7354, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7354, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2810.

85-8-424. Confirmation of commissioners' report of assessments. The commissioners shall file their report and assessments in court. The court shall, by order, require said owners to show cause at a time and place therein fixed, not less than 20 days after the service of said order, why said report and assessments should not be confirmed. On the hearing of said order to show cause, if a jury trial is demanded, the court shall frame issues on benefits and damages and impanel a jury or adjourn the hearing thereon until some term of court when a jury is in attendance and take the verdict of a jury on such issues. All other issues arising on said report shall be tried by the court. The court shall order all necessary amendments of said report and make written findings of fact and, when said report is amended, shall by order confirm the same.

History: En. Sec. 91, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7355, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7355, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2811.

Cross-References

Assessment of unassessed, benefited lands, 85-8-618.

Part 5

Bonds and Revenue

85-8-501. Authority to borrow money and issue notes or bonds. The commissioners may:

(1) borrow money, not exceeding the amount of assessment for the cost of construction and additional assessments, as provided in 85-8-367 and 85-8-368, unpaid at the time of borrowing, for the construction or repair of any work which they shall be authorized to construct or repair or for the payment of any indebtedness which they may have lawfully incurred; and

(2) issue notes or negotiable coupon bonds on the district, bearing interest, payable semiannually and not running beyond 1 year after the payment of the last installment of the assessment, on account of which money is borrowed, shall fall due.

History: En. Sec. 79, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 260, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 234, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2501(1).

85-8-502. Resolution for issuance of notes or bonds. Before the issuance of said notes or bonds, the commissioners shall pass a resolution providing for the issuance of such notes or bonds. Said resolution shall fix the rate of interest which said notes or bonds shall bear, the time of payment, and, if redeemable before maturity, the date thereof; shall prescribe the denominations, not exceeding $1,000, and form thereof; and may provide that both the principal and interest of said notes and bonds shall be payable at some convenient banking house or trust company's office, to be named in said notes or bonds. Such notes or bonds and the coupons attached thereto shal bear the signatures of the president and the secretary of the drainage district The corporate seal of the drainage district shall be affixed to each of th notes or bonds.

History: En. Sec. 79, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 260, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 234, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2501(2).

85-8-503. Sale of notes or bonds. Upon execution, the notes or bonds shall be deposited with the county treasurer, who shall register the same in a book for that purpose, which shall show the number and amount of each note or bond, its date, the date payable and redeemable, where payable, the person to whom issued. Upon sale of the notes or bonds, the county treasurer shall deliver the same to the person or persons to whom sold, upon their making payment for the same. Said notes or bonds may be sold by the commissioners at either public or private sale, either with or without advertisement, as they may deem it to the best interests of the district. Said notes or bonds shall not be sold at less than 90% of their face value. Said notes or bonds shall not be held to make the commissioners personally liable but shal constitute a lien upon the assessments for the repayment of the principal and interest of such notes or bonds.

History: En. Sec. 79, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343 R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 260, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 234, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947 89-2501(3).

85-8-504. Disposition of excess money. In case any moneys derived from bonds sold to pay for the original construction of said improvement now or hereafter, remain on hand after the work is completed in original construction and paid for and not raised for damages unpaid for, such residue may be used in the maintenance and repair, as provided in this chapter, before making assessments for such maintenance and repair.

History: En. Sec. 79, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 260, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 234, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2501(4).

85-8-505. Refunding indebtedness of district. The court may, on the petition of the commissioners, authorize them to refund any lawful indebtedness of the district by:

(1) taking up and canceling all of its outstanding notes and bonds, as fast as they become due or before, if the holders thereof will surrender the same; and

(2) issuing in lieu thereof new notes or bonds of such district, payable in such longer time as the court shall deem proper, not to exceed in the aggregate the amount of all notes and bonds of the district then outstanding and the unpaid accrued interest thereon.

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7344, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7344, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 234, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2502.

Part 6

Taxes and Assessments

85-8-601. Certification and collection of district taxes. (1) On or before the third Monday in August of each year the commissioners shall certify to the agent of the department of revenue in each county wherein the nds of the district are situate a correct list of all the district lands in such ounty and the owners thereof, together with a statement of the amount of ne total tax or assessment against said lands for district purposes for that ear. The agent of the department of revenue in each county shall immeditely thereupon cause said assessment roll to be entered in the assessment ook of said county for each year and prior to the delivery of the assessment ook to the county treasurer.

(2) It shall be the duty of the county treasurer of each county in which ny drainage district is located, in whole or in part, to collect and receipt for ll taxes and assessments levied by any such district, in the same manner and t the same time as is required in the collection of taxes upon real estate for ounty purposes as provided in 15-16-102; provided the treasurer shall receive rom any taxpayer, at any time, the amount due on account of any district ssessments of any kind, whether other taxes on the same real estate are paid r not. When any real estate on account of which such district taxes and ssessments have been levied has been sold to the county and tax certificate f sale is held by the county, the taxpayer may pay to the treasurer at any ime any semiannual installment of such district tax or assessment, together vith the penalty and interest to date of payment on such installment; proided that such payment shall not be deemed a redemption of said property rom such tax sale, but shall be credited on account of any redemption that nay thereafter be made. In case of any payment pursuant to this subsection, separate tax receipt shall issue showing exactly what assessments have been aid and shall show that no other tax on said real estate has been received y said treasurer; provided such county treasurer shall not collect or receive r receipt for any taxes levied for county purposes upon real estate situated vholly or in part within any drainage district upon which an assessment for he purposes of such drainage district has been levied unless the assessment evied for such drainage district purposes be paid as herein permitted and the eceipt therefor presented to the county treasurer at the time such taxes are aid, or paid at the same time.

History: (1)En. Sec. 65, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7329, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7329, .C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 391, L. 1973; Sec. 89-2401, R.C.M. 947; (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 2172.1, R.C.M. 935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 188, L. 1943; Sec. 84-4108, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 84-4108(part), 9-2401.

ross-References

Method of collection of taxes and assessnents, 85-7-2136.

85-8-602. Tax collection if lands in several counties. Where lands f any district lie in more than one county, the district taxes or assessments ollected in all other counties shall be remitted to the county treasurer of the ounty wherein the court having jurisdiction of said district is located, on or efore January 1 of each year.

History: En. Sec. 66, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7330, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7330, .C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2402.

85-8-603. Rules of law applicable to tax collection. The rules of law pplying to the collection of taxes and sale of land for taxes shall, unless in onflict with this chapter, apply to the collection and sale of lands for drainge assessments. Delinquent sales of land for unpaid taxes and assessments shall be made in the same manner as for state and county taxes in the respective counties where such lands are situate, and the right of redemption shall in all cases be made the same as in cases where lands are sold for state or county taxes. Such drainage district shall be entitled to the benefit of all penalties and interest upon delinquent district assessments.

History: En. Sec. 67, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7331, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7331, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2403.

85-8-604 through 85-8-610 reserved.

85-8-611. Construction assessments — annual installment. At the time of the confirmation of the assessments as provided in 85-8-347, the court may order the assessment for construction of new work to be paid in not more than 15 annual installments of such amounts and at such times as will be convenient for the accomplishment of the proposed work or for the payment of the principal and interest of such notes or bonds of the district as the court grants authority to issue for the construction of new work. The court shall also by such order fix a date on which the first installment of the assessments for construction shall become due, not more than 5 years after the date of the order, and each of the installments shall draw interest at the rate fixed by the court in accordance with law from the date of the order.

History: En. Sec. 61, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7325, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7325, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2348.

85-8-612. Lien of assessments — payment of assessments against state lands. (1) From the time of the entry of said order, assessments for construction of new work and additional assessments and interest thereon shall be a lien upon the lands assessed, until paid. Any owner of land or any corporation assessed for construction may, at any time within 30 days after the confirmation of said report, pay into court the amount of the assessment against his land or any tract thereof or against any such corporation. Said payment shall relieve said lands from the lien of said assessment and said corporation from all liability on said assessment.

(2) Upon presentation to the state auditor of an order of the district court having jurisdiction of such drainage district, properly certified, the auditor shall draw his warrant on the treasurer on the common school fund in favor of the commissioners of such drainage district for the total amount that may be assessed against any lands included in such district, the title to which is in the state of Montana, and upon the payment of such warrant such lands shall thereby be relieved from the lien theretofore created for such costs of construction.

History: En. Sec. 62, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7326, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7326, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2349.

85-8-613. Assessments against certain corporations. Assessments against all public corporations or any private corporation not owning land within the district shall be payable to the county treasurer wherein the court having jurisdiction of the district is located, on or before September 1 of each year.

History: En. Sec. 68, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7332, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7332, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2404.

85-8-614. Procedure on failure to certify assessments. When com-
issioners shall fail to certify to the county treasurer of the proper county
y one or more drainage assessments for construction or repair or additional
sessment against any lands (including improvements where benefited) in
id district at the proper time, they may certify the same to the county
easurer at any time thereafter, whether in the same or any subsequent year.

History: En. Sec. 69, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7333, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7333,
C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 409, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2405.

85-8-615. Procedure to levy additional assessments. If in the first
sessment for construction the commissioners shall have reported to the
urt a smaller sum than is needed to complete the work of construction or
in any year an additional sum is necessary to pay the lawful indebtedness
said drainage district, further or additional assessments on the land
ncluding improvements where benefited) and corporations benefited, propor-
oned on the last assessment of benefits which has been approved by the
urt, shall be made by the commissioners of said drainage district under the
der of the court or presiding judge thereof; provided, however, that the total
sessments for original construction and any additional assessments, other
an for maintenance, incidental expense, and interest on bonds, shall, in no
ent, exceed the total assessments of benefits as provided in 85-8-342. Notice
the hearing of the application for such additional assessment shall be pub-
shed at least once each week for 3 consecutive weeks in one newspaper pub-
shed in each county in which said lands, or any part thereof, within said
strict are situated, which further or additional assessment may be made
ayable in installments as specified in 85-8-611 and shall be treated and col-
cted in the same manner as the original assessments for construction con-
rmed by the court in said drainage district.

History: En. Sec. 74, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7338, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7338,
C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 409, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2410.

85-8-616. Correction of omissions. Omission to assess benefits, to
sess for construction, to make additional assessments, to make assessment
r repairs, to award damages to any one or more tracts of land or easements
a drainage district or to assess benefits, assess for construction, assess for
pairs, or make additional assessments against any corporation which should
ave been assessed does not affect the jurisdiction of the court to confirm the
port or to render the benefits assessed, the assessments for construction,
dditional assessments, or assessments for repairs against other lands or
ssessments against any corporation voidable; but the commissioners of the
rainage district shall thereafter, as soon as they discover the omission or as
on as they have notice thereof, either agree with the omitted parties upon
e proper assessments and award the damages or assess such benefits, make
ch assessments for construction, and make such additional assessments
gainst the omitted lands and corporations and award such damages as are
st and report the facts, together with such assessments and awards, to the
urt.

History: En. Sec. 75, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7339, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7339,
C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2411.

85-8-617. Illegal assessments. In case the court decides that any lan should not have been assessed for drainage purposes or that any assessmen is void, the commissioners of the district shall:

(1) levy an additional assessment on all of the assessable lands, irrigatio ditches, railroads, corporations, and individual owners, based on the las assessment of the district approved by the court, sufficient to pay the sur lost to the district by reason of such void assessment; or

(2) pay such sum out of the general fund of the district.

History: En. Sec. 78, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7342, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 734 R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 109, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 169, L. 1929; R.C.M. 194 89-2412.

85-8-618. Assessment of unassessed, benefited lands. Whenever an lands from which surface or seepage water enters any drain or upon whic or through which surface or seepage water has been prevented from flowin because of the construction of any drain have not been included within th drainage district which constructed such drains or drain or the owner of an irrigation ditch or canal from which water seeps, drains, or wastes to, upon or through lands included within a drainage district has not been assessed fo the cost of construction of the drainage system of said drainage district, th commissioners of such district may report said facts to the court and ask tha said lands, describing them, be brought into said district and assessed fo their proportionate share of the cost of the drainage system of said drainag district and ask that the owner of any such irrigation ditch or canal b assessed its proportionate share of the costs of construction of such drainag system. Thereupon, the same proceedings as set out in 85-8-421 throug 85-8-424 for the determination and levy of assessments against drained land outside of drainage district receiving benefits from the drainage of said district shall be had to determine the proper assessments, if any, to be levie against said lands and the owner of such irrigation ditch or canal to aid i payment of costs of construction.

History: En. Sec. 7364A by Sec. 7, Ch. 169, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7364.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M 1947, 89-2601.

85-8-619. Assessments to have effect of judgment. Each and ever sum assessed for construction, for additional assessment, or for repair against any land or against any corporation, as soon as such assessment i confirmed by the court, shall be and is declared to be a judgment of the district court in favor of said drainage district and against said land or corporation. Unless some other method of collection is herein provided, the judgment shall be collected in the same manner as any other money judgment is collected; provided, that whenever said assessment is a lien upon land, it shal only be collected out of said land on which it is a lien.

History: En. Sec. 93, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7357, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7357, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2813.

85-8-620. Bonds not to be affected by assessment change. No bonds or other money obligations issued by any drainage district shall be adversely affected by any subsequent change in assessments of benefits.

History: En. Sec. 94, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7358, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7358, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2814.

85-8-621. Renumbered 85-8-803 by Code Commissioner, 1983.

85-8-622. Agreement of landowners to omitted assessments. In se of omission to assess any corporation or land that should be assessed for nefits, construction, repairs, or additional assessments or to award damages, id omitted party and the owner of omitted land may in writing agree with e commissioners of said district what the assessment should be against said d or against said corporation or what said damages should be, and such reement shall be acknowledged and witnessed, as provided above for waiv- s, and be filed in the court.

istory: En. Sec. 97, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7361, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7361, C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2817.

85-8-623. Assessments not to be obstructed by preliminary fects. The collection of any assessments made by the commissioners for nstruction and confirmed by the court shall not be restrained or obstructed reason of any omission, imperfection, or defect in the organization of any strict or in any proceedings occurring prior to the order confirming the sessments of benefits, but such order shall be conclusive as to the regularity all proceedings relating to the assessments of benefits unless appealed from thin 30 days after the entry of such order.

istory: En. Sec. 99, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7363, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7363, C.M. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7363, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2819.

85-8-624. Assessments on improvements — taxpayers' approval, nitations, and election procedures. (1) It shall require a vote of the per- ns on the assessment rolls in any existing district to make Chapter 409, ws of 1973, applicable to such districts.

(2) Nothing in Chapter 409, Laws of 1973, confers upon districts created r drainage purposes only the authority to levy assessments on benefits to provements.

(3) The election provided for by subsection (1) shall be governed by the lowing rules:

(a) Notice of the election shall be as provided in 13-1-401(3).

(b) The manner of conducting the election shall be as provided in -8-304 and as nearly as practicable in accordance with the provisions of the neral election laws of the state, except that no registration may be required.

(c) The qualifications of electors shall be as provided in 85-8-305, except at, in addition to persons holding title or evidence of title to lands within e district, any person as therein defined who does not own land within the strict but has been assessed or will have his improvements assessed under apter 409, Laws of 1973, or who will be assessed for benefits received shall entitled to one vote. Commissioners shall prepare a list of such persons d the election administrator or deputy election administrator shall give em notice as provided in 13-1-401(3).

(d) The commissioners of any district in existence prior to March 21, 73, who wish to hold an election to determine if the district shall be gov- ned by Chapter 409, Laws of 1973, shall at any regular or special meeting opt a resolution calling for an election to determine whether or not the ters of said district wish to be governed by Chapter 409, Laws of 1973. The solution shall contain a short summary of the changes made by Chapter

409, Laws of 1973, and the summary must be included in the notice provide for by 13-1-401(3). In addition, the commission shall provide copies of Cha ter 409, Laws of 1973, to any person interested in obtaining a copy of th same and the notice to the persons in the district calling the election sha describe where and how copies may be obtained. The commissioners ma authorize a reasonable charge for providing said copies, not to exceed 20 cent per page.

(e) The ballot shall include the summary as provided for in the precedin subsection and the form of the ballot shall conform as closely as possible t that provided for in Title 13, chapter 27.

(f) A simple majority of those who cast valid ballots shall determine th outcome of the election.

History: (1)En. Sec. 10, Ch. 409, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 147, L. 1974; Sec. 89-2330. R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 11, Ch. 409, L. 1973; Sec. 89-2330.2, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. 89-2330. by Sec. 2, Ch. 147, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 342, L. 1977; Sec. 89-2330.3, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M 1947, 89-2330.1, 89-2330.2, 89-2330.3; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 326, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 40 L. 1979; amd. Sec. 194, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 24, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3) changed "85-8-303" to "13-1-401(3)" in three places; near end of (3)(c) before "give them notice", inserted "the election administrator or deputy election administrator shall"; and in (3)(d) in second sentence substituted "and the summary must be included in the notice" for "and shall include the sum mary as part of the notice".

1981 Amendment: Deleted brackets aroun "85-8-303" in (3)(a); deleted "except that th form of the ballot shall be as hereinafter pro vided" at the end of (3)(a); in (3)(b), delete brackets around "85-8-304" and inserted th language following the reference.

Part 7

Flood Control and Planning

85-8-701. Purpose of part. (1) The purpose of this part is to confer certain additional powers on drainage districts already created or to be created under the laws of the state of Montana for the purposes of cooperating with the government of the United States and landowners in flood prevention and the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water for the further development of the economy of this state and for the promotion of the public health and welfare.

(2) The purpose of this part is to enable existing drainage districts or newly created drainage districts as provided herein to enter into cooperative agreements and programs to carry out the purposes of Public Law 566, 83rd congress of the United States, or other laws of the national congress pertaining to flood prevention and the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water. This part is to be given a liberal construction to the end that these purposes may be carried out, and to this end all political subdivisions of the state of Montana, all agencies and departments of the state government, and all soil conservation districts are authorized to cooperate with, expend funds for, and enter into agreements with drainage districts and any agencies of the United States government for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this part and Public Law 566, 83rd congress of the United States, or other laws of the national congress pertaining to flood prevention and the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water.

(3) None of the additional powers granted by this part shall be exercised cept for the purpose of participating in projects or programs authorized der Public Law 566, 83rd congress of the United States, or other laws of e national congress pertaining to flood prevention and the conservation, velopment, utilization, and disposal of water.

History: En. Secs. 1, 5, Ch. 3, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2821, 89-2825.

85-8-702. Additional powers. To the end that soil and water conserva- n measures may be improved, flood prevention and drainage programs engthened, and the land and water economy of the state stabilized, the fol- ving additional powers are conferred upon presently existing drainage dis- cts or new districts as created and established under this chapter and laws endatory thereof and supplementary thereto:

(1) to carry out necessary measures for the prevention of floodwater and liment damages and for the conservation, development, utilization, and dis- sal of water and to adopt necessary regulations, policies, and procedures to complish these ends, subject to the approval of the district court and on oper notice to interested parties as is provided for in the general statutes rtaining to drainage districts;

(2) to cooperate and enter into agreements to carry out the purposes of s part with (and to receive financial and other assistance from) state agen- s and political subdivisions of the state, other organizations created under ate laws, and the government of the United States and agencies thereof and enter into agreements with (and to accept contributions from) private land- ners for the purposes of this part;

(3) to construct, operate, and maintain such works of improvement, luding structures and related measures, as are needed to carry out their oadened purposes as set forth herein, subject to the approval of the district urt and on proper notice to interested parties as set forth in this chapter;

(4) to acquire lands, easements, and rights-of-way for sites for structures d for the flowage or impoundment of waters, such acquisitions for such rposes to be accomplished in the same manner and through the same wers and procedures as provided for under this chapter;

(5) to enlarge their boundaries to permit the construction of additional eded works of improvement or to construct additional needed works of provement outside their boundaries, subject to approval of the district urt and on proper notice to interested parties in the manner set forth in s chapter;

(6) to make assessments and issue bonds for carrying out the purposes of s part and for constructing, maintaining, and operating any structures or provements established as provided herein, such assessments and bond ues to be made in the same manner and through the same procedures as der this chapter, including the right to extend annual installments for payment of construction costs over a period of not more than 50 years and bject to the approval of the district court in the same manner and on the me notice to the interested parties as in the first instance of approving sessments, bond issues, and benefits.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 3, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2822.

85-8-703. Petition for additional powers. Before the additional wers granted by this part shall become applicable to any presently existing drainage district in this state, the commissioners of such district shall file petition in the district court requesting such additional powers as set fort herein and proper notice shall be given to interested landowners in the san manner as in the first instance of creation of the district. Proceedings sha be conducted, insofar as possible, in accordance with the procedures set fort for determining whether or not the district shall be created in the fir instance, and the district court shall render its decree or order accordingly.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 3, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2823.**

85-8-704. Organization of areas not within existing districts. I areas not presently within the boundaries of an existing drainage district, th landowners may proceed to organize a drainage district for carrying out th purposes of this part, and such organization of such district may be carrie out for said purposes according to the procedure for organization of such districts set forth in this chapter. After organization such districts shall have a the powers vested by law in such districts.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 3, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2824.**

Part 8

Miscellaneous Provisions

85-8-801. Continuation of existing districts. All drain districts of th state of Montana organized prior to March 1, 1921, and continued in existence pursuant to section 100, Chapter 129, Laws of 1921, shall continue thei existence as drain districts under and pursuant to all of the provisions o drainage district laws, and the commissioners of such drain districts shal have all the power and authority conferred by the drainage district laws upo the commissioners of drainage districts.

History: **En. Sec. 7364B by Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7364.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd Sec. 44, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2701.**

85-8-802. Dividing older districts into three divisions. Ten percen of the adult owners or legally authorized agents or representatives of mino owners of lands within any drainage district heretofore created and organize and in existence on February 27,1925, may file a petition with the proper district court to have such district divided into divisions. Such court must thereupon make an order setting a day for hearing such petition and cause a copy of such order to be served on each of the commissioners of such district a least 5 days before the date set for such hearing. On the day fixed in such order (or on any day to which such hearing may be regularly continued) the court must hear such petition and, after such hearing, must make an order dividing such district into three divisions, as nearly equal in area as possible.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7280, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 50 L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7280, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2217(part).**

85-8-803. Waiver of defective service. In case of failure to serve any notice of any proceeding or hearing provided for in this chapter upon any person or corporation, such person or corporation may appear in open court and waive such defect of service or may waive it by filing in court or delivering to the commissioners of the drainage district, to be filed in court, a written waiver of such defect, in which waiver said defect shall be described, ich waiver shall be signed by such party and witnessed and acknowledged fore a proper officer having power to take acknowledgments of deeds.

istory: **En. Sec. 96, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7360, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7360, .M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2816; MCA 1981, 85-8-621; redes. 85-8-803 by Code Commis- ier, 1983.**

CHAPTER 9

CONSERVANCY DISTRICTS

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Part 1

General Provisions

85-9-101. Policy considerations. To provide for the conservation an development of the water and land resources of the state of Montana, conserve Montana's water for utilization for beneficial purposes within the state and provide for the greatest beneficial use of water within this state, the orga nization of conservancy districts and the construction of works as defined b this chapter are a public use and will:

(1) be essentially for the public benefit and advantage of the people o Montana;

(2) benefit all industries of the state;

(3) encourage economic growth;

(4) indirectly benefit the state by increasing property valuations;

(5) directly benefit municipalities by providing adequate supplies of wate for domestic uses;

(6) directly benefit lands irrigated or drained by works constructed;

(7) directly benefit lands now irrigated by stabilizing the flow of water i streams and by increasing the flow and return flow of water to those streams;

(8) enhance fish and wildlife habitat;

(9) improve recreational facilities; and

(10) promote the comfort, safety, and welfare of the people of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3401.

85-9-102. Purpose of chapter. The purpose of this chapter is to enabl the formation of conservancy districts comprised of area in one or more coun ties to promote the following purposes:

(1) prevent and control floods, erosion, and sedimentation;

(2) provide for regulation of stream flows and lake levels;

(3) improve drainage and to reclaim wet or overflowed lands;

(4) promote recreation;

(5) develop and conserve water resources and related lands, forest, fish, nd wildlife resources;

(6) further provide for the conservation, development, and utilization of nd and water for beneficial uses, including but not limited to domestic water pply, fish, industrial water supply, irrigation, livestock water supply, munic- al water supply, recreation, and wildlife.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3402.

oss-References

Policy of the state to conserve water, -5-101.

85-9-103. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context early indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Applicant" means any person residing within the boundaries of the oposed district making a request for a study of the feasibility of forming a nservancy district.

(2) "Board of supervisors" means the board of supervisors of the soil and ater conservation district in which the largest portion of the taxable valua- on of real property of the proposed district is located.

(3) "Cost of works" means the cost of construction, acquisition, improve- ent, extension, and development of works, including financing charges, terest, and professional services.

(4) "Court" means the district court of the judicial district in which the rgest portion of the taxable valuation of real property of the proposed dis- ict is located and within the county in which the largest portion of the tax- le valuation of real property of the proposed district is located within the dicial district.

(5) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conser- tion provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(6) "Directors" means the board of directors of a conservancy district.

(7) "District" means a conservancy district.

(8) "Elector" means a person qualified to vote under 85-9-421.

(9) "Notice" means publication at least once each week for 3 consecutive eks in a newspaper published in each county or, if no newspaper is pub- hed in a county, a newspaper of general circulation in the county or coun- s in which a district is or will be located. The last published notice shall pear not less than 5 days prior to any hearing or election held under this apter.

(10) "Owners" are the person or persons who appear as owners of record the legal title to real property according to the county records whether such le is held beneficially or in a fiduciary capacity, except that a person hold- g a title for purposes of security is not an owner, nor may he affect the pre- ous title for purposes of this chapter.

(11) "Person" means a natural person, firm, partnership, cooperative, asso- ation, public or private corporation, including the state of Montana or the ited States, foundation, state agency or institution, county, municipality,

district or other political subdivision of the state, federal agency or bureau or any other legal entity.

(12) "Taxable valuation" is the value as defined in 15-8-111 and does not mean assessed valuation.

(13) "Works" means all property, rights, easements, franchises, and other facilities, including but not limited to land, reservoirs, dams, canals, dikes, ditches, pumping units, mains, pipelines, waterworks systems, recreational facilities, facilities for fish and wildlife, and facilities to control and correct pollution.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 183, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 71, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3403(part).

Cross-References

Hearing by Department, 85-9-203.
Merger of districts, 85-9-501.
Notice of public budget hearing, 85-9-602.
Issuance of bonds — resolution and election, 85-9-623.

85-9-104. Limitations. (1) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to grant to the district the power to generate, distribute, or sell electric energy.

(2) The provisions of this chapter do not abrogate or limit in any manner the rights, powers, duties, and functions of the department, conservation districts, department of health and environmental sciences, or the department of fish, wildlife, and parks but are supplementary thereto and in aid thereof.

History: (1)En. Sec. 48, Ch. 100, L. 1969; Sec. 89-3448, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 49, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 193, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-3449, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3448, 89-3449; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

Part 2

Creation of Districts

85-9-201. Preliminary survey — petition. (1) To request a preliminary survey for a proposed conservancy district, the applicants shall present a written petition to the department.

(2) The petition shall:

(a) be signed by at least 10% of the registered voters residing within the boundaries of the proposed conservancy district;

(b) generally describe the proposed boundaries of the district;

(c) specify the purpose or purposes of the district;

(d) list the works contemplated;

(e) request that a preliminary survey be initiated.

(3) The department may initiate a preliminary survey without any prior written petition.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 19, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3404.

85-9-202. Action by department of natural resources upon receipt of request. (1) Sooner than 11 days after the request is received, the department shall acknowledge the request.

(2) The department shall itself, through cooperating agencies, or together with cooperating agencies:

(a) consult with the board of supervisors and all persons who may participate in the proposed project;

(b) conduct a preliminary survey of the proposed district;

(c) estimate costs of works, maintenance, and operation;

(d) determine sources of financing;

(e) reach a tentative decision on the feasibility, desirability, and compati-lity with the state water plan of the proposed district;

(f) adjust the boundaries of the proposed district to improve the feasi-lity, desirability, or consistency with the state water plan;

(g) sooner than 1 year after receipt of the request, send a report of the eliminary survey to the applicants, the board of supervisors, department of h, wildlife, and parks, department of health and environmental sciences, d other affected state and federal resource agencies for their comments.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 302, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 184, Ch. 253, 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3405; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

85-9-203. Hearing by department. (1) Upon receipt of the preliminary rvey report, the applicants or any one of them may request the department hold a hearing. The department shall hold the hearing sooner than 61 days ter receipt of the request. Notice of the hearing shall be given in accordance th 85-9-103(9).

(2) If the department itself initiated the preliminary survey, it may hold hearing without being requested to do so.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 185, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3406.

85-9-204. Feasibility study and report — adjustment of proposed undaries. After the hearing, the applicants or any one of them may quest the department to prepare a detailed feasibility study of the proposed strict. If the department concludes that the proposed district is feasible, sirable, and consistent with the state water plan, it shall prepare a feasi-ity report and sooner than 1 year after receipt of the request send copies the applicants, if any, the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, depart-ent of health and environmental sciences, and other affected state and fed-al water resource agencies. For good cause shown, based upon the actual chnical problems in completing the report, the department may use neces-ry additional time to complete and distribute the report. The detailed feasi-ity report shall describe the proposed works and contain an estimate of the st of the works, the means of financing, and the estimated costs of opera-n and maintenance. The department may adjust the boundaries of the pro-sed district to improve the feasibility, desirability, and consistency with the ate water plan and to exclude land which would receive no direct or indirect nefits from the proposed district.

istory: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 303, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 186, Ch. 253, 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3407; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

85-9-205. Procedure for organization of district. If in the opinion of e department the feasibility study shows that a district is feasible and con-tent with the state water plan, the procedure for organization is the follow-g:

(1) The department shall file a petition requesting organization with the urt.

(2) The petition shall:

(a) state the name of the proposed district;

(b) give a legal description of the boundaries of the proposed district excluding therefrom lands which would receive no direct or indirect benefit from the proposed district;

(c) describe the purposes of the district;

(d) describe the works;

(e) indicate the estimated cost of works, means of financing, and estimated costs of operation and maintenance;

(f) list the taxable valuation of real property in the proposed district which must be $100,000 or more;

(g) describe the means of repaying capital costs;

(h) propose the persons who should be represented and the number o directors.

(3) The petition shall be signed by owners of at least 51% of the land outside the limits of an incorporated municipality and not fewer than 5% or 100 whichever is the lesser, of the persons who would qualify as electors withi an incorporated municipality.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 187, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M 1947, 89-3408.

85-9-206. Court hearing on petition — election — limits on cour jurisdiction. (1) Upon receipt of a petition for organizing a district, the cour shall give notice and hold a hearing on the petition. If the court shall fin that the prayer of the petition should be granted, it shall:

(a) make and file findings of fact specifying those lands that will b directly or indirectly benefited by the proposed district and exclude thos lands which will not be so benefited;

(b) make an order fixing the time and place of an organizing election;

(c) order the election administrator to conduct the election in accordanc with the provisions of Title 13;

(d) order and decree the district organized if the requisite number of eligible electors vote in favor of organization.

(2) In order for the district to be organized, 51% or more of the eligibl electors must vote in the election, and a majority of those voting must vot in favor of organization.

(3) This chapter shall not confer upon the court jurisdiction to hear adjudicate, and settle questions concerning the priority of appropriation o water between districts and other persons. Jurisdiction to hear and determin priority of appropriation and questions of right growing out of or in any wa connected with a priority of appropriation is expressly excluded from thi chapter and shall be determined as otherwise provided by the laws of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3409; amd. Sec. 373, Ch. 571, L. 1979

85-9-207. Corporate nature of district. A district is a public corporation and a political subdivision of the state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 183, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 71, Ch 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3403(part).

85-9-208. Filing of documents after organization. Sooner than 3 days after the district has been decreed organized, the clerk of the court shal transmit to the secretary of state, the department, and to the county cler and recorder in each of the counties having lands in the district copies of th ection results, the decree of the court incorporating the district, and a scription of the boundaries of the district. Copies of the same documents all be filed in the office of the secretary of state in the same manner as ticles of incorporation are required to be filed under the laws governing cor- rations. Copies shall also be filed in the office of the county clerk and corder of each county in which a part of the district may be. The clerk and corder of each county where the articles are filed and the secretary of state all collect filing fees as provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 188, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, -3410.

85-9-209. Reimbursement of expenses of organizing election. If ganized, the district shall reimburse the county or counties for the expenses curred in the organizing election. The costs of conducting the preliminary id feasibility studies shall be considered costs of construction of an approved oject and shall be included in determination of the repayment schedules by e directors of the district.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 18, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3411.

Part 3

Dissolution of Districts

85-9-301. Procedure for dissolution of district. (1) The procedure r dissolution of a district is:

(a) a resolution shall be passed by the directors requesting dissolution;

(b) a petition signed by 20% of the electors representing 10% of the tax- le valuation of real property in the district shall be presented to the direc- rs; or

(c) if the district or its directors have been inactive for 1 year or more, iy elector may present a petition.

(2) The resolution or petition shall be presented to the court by the direc- rs or by the petitioners if the directors remain inactive.

(3) Not more than one resolution or petition may be presented to the urt in any 24-month period, and no such petition may be presented during e first 24 months after a district's initial organization.

History: En. Sec. 42, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3442.

85-9-302. Dissolution election. (1) After receipt of petition or resolu- n for dissolution, the court shall order an election in the way provided by -9-422.

(2) For dissolution to be approved, a majority of the electors voting must vor dissolution.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3443.

85-9-303. Termination plan — court jurisdiction. (1) In the event e vote is for dissolution, any qualified elector or the board of directors of e district may, within the time fixed by the court, present a written plan r terminating the affairs of the district which shall include assignment of y water rights and works owned by the district.

(2) The plan may specify that the affairs of the district shall be terminated by the directors or by a receiver appointed by the court.

(3) On a day fixed by the court, the court shall consider the plan or plans and shall enter an order establishing a plan for the termination of the affairs.

(4) The court shall retain jurisdiction to modify the plan and shall supervise the termination.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3444.

85-9-304. Appointment of receiver — assessments. (1) If no plan is presented on or before the date set by the court, the court shall appoint a receiver to terminate the affairs of the district under the supervision of the court.

(2) Upon the appointment of any receiver, all the authority of the directors shall cease. However, until dissolution, the receiver shall have authority to levy assessments for:

(a) the payment of obligations of the district;

(b) the costs of termination.

(3) The directors or, if there is a receiver, then the receiver, with the approval of the court, shall make assessments each year in an amount large enough to retire the obligations of the district.

(4) If a receiver has been appointed, he shall direct, under court supervision, the disposition of all assessments collected.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3445.

85-9-305. Entry of dissolution order. (1) The court shall enter an order dissolving the district when it appears to the satisfaction of the court that:

(a) all obligations of the district have been discharged;

(b) all the costs of termination have been paid.

(2) A certified copy of the order shall be recorded by the clerk of the court in all counties in which the district was situated and filed with the secretary of state.

History: En. Sec. 46, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3446.

85-9-306. County general funds to receive funds remaining after dissolution. All funds remaining after dissolution of a district shall be deposited in the general fund of the counties in which the district is located in proportion to the taxable value of property within the district in each county.

History: En. Sec. 47, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3447.

Part 4

Organization and Procedure

85-9-401. District directors — appointment, term of office, vacancies, first meeting, and bond. If a district is organized, the court shall:

(1) establish by court order the number of persons who shall comprise the directors, appoint persons who are electors within the district to membership on the board of directors, and fix their compensation. The number shall not

less than 3 or more than 11 persons. In fixing the number and making the pointments the court shall consider the interests and purposes to be served the district. Upon a verified petition filed by a majority of the directors d for good cause shown, the court may enlarge or reduce the membership the directors but not to be less than 3 or to exceed 11.

(2) fix the terms of office so that approximately one-third of the directors st appointed shall serve for 1 year, approximately one-third shall serve 2 ars, and the remainder shall serve 3 years. All succeeding terms shall be 3 ars. Unless excused for good cause, a director who misses three consecutive gular meetings has vacated his position.

(3) fill all vacancies on the board by appointment or reappointment;

(4) specify a date for the first annual meeting of the directors;

(5) specify the amount and form of a corporate surety bond which each ember of the directors shall furnish at the expense of the district, condined upon his faithful performance of his duties as a director.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3412.

85-9-402. Officers and meetings. (1) The directors shall select from nong themselves a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and other necessary ficers. The directors shall adopt bylaws and rules for the conduct of meetgs. All official acts of the directors shall be entered in a book of minutes be kept by the secretary.

(2) The directors shall establish times for regular meetings and may hold ecial meetings upon the call of the chairman or any two members and xcept in case of emergency) upon at least 3 days' notice of the time, place, d purpose of the meeting.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3413.

85-9-403. Directors' powers — conduct of business. On behalf of e district, the directors may:

(1) adopt an official seal;

(2) sue and be sued;

(3) provide for reimbursing of their members for actual expenses;

(4) merge with other special districts as hereinafter provided;

(5) call upon the county attorney or attorney general for such legal serces as the district may require or, in the discretion of the directors, employ ivate legal counsel.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3414(1), (2), (5), (9), (11).

85-9-404. Directors' powers to adopt rules. On behalf of the district, e directors may adopt rules to promote and encourage water recreation, cluding requirements concerning public access areas and facilities, and rules specting the use of reservoirs and waters, picnic sites, and other recreational eas operated by the district. Rules adopted shall be filed with the secretary directors and shall be available to any interested party upon reasonable quest.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3414(3).

85-9-405. Directors' powers over property. On behalf of the district, e directors may:

(1) enter private property for the purposes of making surveys, provide that just compensation for actual damages is made;

(2) appropriate water and initiate or participate in the adjudication streams;

(3) acquire, undertake, construct, develop, improve, maintain, and operat works and all incidental facilities;

(4) acquire by purchase, exchange, gift, lease, grant, devise, or otherwis lands, water, water rights, or rights-of-way as necessary for the execution any authorized function of the district. Title to all property (including wate rights) shall be in the name of the district.

(5) hold and dispose of property as necessary or convenient in the performance of the functions of the district;

(6) allocate or reallocate unused waters of the district.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3414(4), (6) thru (8), (10), (18).**

85-9-406. Directors' powers over finance. On behalf of the district the directors may:

(1) borrow money and incur indebtedness and issue bonds to financ works as provided by this chapter;

(2) in addition to all voted indebtedness, borrow money as necessary, bu the amount shall not at any one time exceed 5% of the taxable valuation o real property in the district;

(3) mortgage property owned by the district if the terms of the mortgag are not inconsistent with the provisions of a resolution authorizing the sal of bonds;

(4) use any surplus funds to purchase outstanding bonds;

(5) refund bonded indebtedness incurred by the district as provided by this chapter;

(6) after a hearing held in accordance with 85-9-602, make assessments sufficient to meet the budgetary requirements for the coming year.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3414(13) thru (15), (22) thru (24).**

85-9-407. Fees and charges. On behalf of the district, the directors may:

(1) fix and revise, from time to time, and collect rates, fees, and other charges for the services, facilities, or water furnished by the district to any person;

(2) withhold the delivery of water upon which there are any defaults or delinquencies of payment and otherwise dispose of that water while the default or delinquency continues.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3414(12), (17).**

Cross-References

Assessments, 85-9-601.

85-9-408. Contracts and agreements by directors. On behalf of the district, the directors may:

(1) contract for service, for water furnished, or for the sale of water with any person;

(2) cooperate with; accept grants, loans, and other assistance from; act as agent for; and enter into agreements with any and all state or federal agencies and exercise all necessary or convenient powers in connection therewith;

(3) enter into any obligation or contract with an agency of the federal government for the construction, operation, and maintenance of works or for the assumption as principal or guarantor of indebtedness to the United States on account of district lands under the provisions of the federal reclamation act and rules established under that act or contract with an agency of the federal government for a water supply under any federal act providing for or permitting such a contract. However, the action must be approved by a majority of the electors voting at an election held as provided in 85-9-422. If a contract is made with an agency of the federal government, the directors may deposit bonds of the district with the United States at 90% of their par value to secure the amount to be paid by the district to the United States under any contract. The interest on the bonds of the district to be applied as specified by the contract. If bonds of the district are deposited with the United States, it is the duty of the directors to make an assessment sufficient to meet all payments accruing under the terms of any contract with the United States.

(4) accept appointment of the district as fiscal agent for the United States or authorization of the district to make collections of moneys for or on behalf of the United States in connection with any federal reclamation projects, and the district is authorized to act and to assume the duties and liabilities incident to this action. However, the action must be approved by a majority of the electors voting at an election held as provided in 85-9-422. The directors may do all things required by federal statutes and rules and require prompt payment of all charges as a prerequisite to water service.

(5) make contracts incidental to the performance of the district's functions and employ and fix the compensation of employees, agents, or consultants as are deemed necessary, including but not limited to a manager, attorneys, accountants, engineers, construction and financial experts;

(6) cooperate with soil and water conservation districts to obtain agreements to carry out soil conservation measures and proper farm plans from owners of lands situated in the drainage area above each retention reservoir to be installed with federal assistance.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3414(16), (19) thru (21), (25), (26).

85-9-409. Participation in federal programs. A district organized under this chapter, by itself or in conjunction with others as a sponsoring organization, may participate in all federal programs, including but not limited to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 666), the federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 213), the federal Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and amendments to those acts.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 189, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3415.

85-9-410. Condemnation authorized. The district may exercise the right of eminent domain in the manner provided by the law to take private property for public use, with just compensation, where the taking is necessary for the purposes of the district. Water rights as such shall not be subject to such taking but may be taken as an incident to the condemnation of land to which such rights are appurtenant, where the taking of the land is the principal purpose of the condemnation.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3420.

85-9-411. Annual report of directors' activities. Before August 1 of each year, the directors shall send a written report of their activities during the previous fiscal year to the court and to the department. Reports shall be in the form and contain the information prescribed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 190, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3421.

85-9-412 through 85-9-420 reserved.

85-9-421. Persons entitled to vote. (1) Only persons who are taxpayers upon and owners of real property located within the district and whose names appear upon the last completed assessment roll of some county within the district for state, county, and school district taxes are electors and shall be entitled to vote in elections, provided that:

(a) an elector need not reside within the district in order to vote;

(b) where a corporation owns taxable real property within the boundaries of the conservancy district, the authorized agent of such corporation shall be entitled to cast a vote on behalf of the corporation;

(c) where land is under contract of sale to a purchaser and the contract is recorded, only the purchaser shall have the right to vote;

(d) guardians, executors, administrators, and trustees of real property within the district shall be entitled to cast the vote for the owner of the land.

(2) When voting, an agent of a corporation or of co-owners or a guardian, executor, administrator, trustee, or purchaser under contract of sale may be required to show his authority by the judges of the election.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3423.

Cross-References

Definitions, 85-9-103.

85-9-422. Election procedures. The election procedures after organization will conform to the requirements of Title 13.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3424; amd. Sec. 374, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Dissolution election, 85-9-302.

Contracts and agreements by directors, 85-9-408.

Issuance of bonds — resolution and election, 85-9-623.

85-9-423. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3425.

Part 5

Alteration of Districts

85-9-501. Merger of districts. (1) In case two or more districts have been organized in a territory which, in the opinion of the directors of each of the districts, should constitute but one district, the directors of the districts may petition the court for an order merging the districts into a single district. The petition shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for that county which has the largest portion of taxable valuation of property within the districts sought to be included, as shown by the tax rolls of the respective counties. The petition shall set forth facts showing that the purposes of this chapter would be served by the merging of the districts and that the merger would promote the economical execution of the purposes for which the districts were organized. A copy of the petition shall be filed with the department.

(2) Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall by order fix a time and place of hearing, and the clerk shall give notice as specified in 85-9-103(9), as well as by mail to the directors of the districts which would be merged. The notice shall contain the purpose, time, and the place of the hearing.

(3) Upon the hearing, should the court find that the averments of the petition are true and that the districts or any of them could feasibly and profitably be merged, it shall order that the merger take place and the districts shall be merged into one district and proceed as such. The court shall designate the corporate name of the district, and further proceedings shall be taken as provided for in this chapter. The court shall by order appoint the directors of the district, who shall thereafter have powers and be subject to rules as are provided for directors in districts created in the first instance.

(4) Instead of organizing a new district from the constituent districts, the court may, in its discretion, direct that one or more of the districts described in the petition be included in another of the districts, which other shall continue under its original corporate name and organization, or the court may direct that the district or districts so absorbed shall be represented on the directors of the original districts, designating what members of the directors of the original district shall be retired from the new board and what members representing the included district or districts shall take their places.

(5) If the court receives a petition opposing the merger, signed by a majority of the electors of any of the concerned districts, the court shall not grant the order and shall dismiss the petition.

(6) Upon merger or inclusion, existing obligations shall remain exclusively with those who bore them prior to the merger or inclusion, except with the written consent, given prior to the merger or inclusion, of those who did not bear the obligations.

History: En. Sec. 38, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 192, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3438.

85-9-502. Annexation of property. To annex real property to the district, the procedure is the following:

(1) The directors shall petition the court.

(2) The petition shall:

(a) give a general description of the real property to be annexed sufficient to enable a person to determine if his property is in the proposed annexation;

(b) describe the benefits to accrue to the real property as a result of the annexation.

(3) The court shall:

(a) give notice and hold a hearing on the petition;

(b) upon good cause shown, order or deny the annexation.

History: En. Sec. 39, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3439.

85-9-503. Preannexation bonds. Real property annexed to a district shall not incur any liens by reason of bonds issued before annexation unless agreed to by the owners of the annexed property, in writing, prior to annexation.

History: **En. Sec. 40, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3440.**

85-9-504. Procedure to exclude lands. Any territory included within any district formed under the provisions of this chapter and not benefited in any manner by such district or its inclusion therein may be excluded therefrom. The procedure for exclusion consists of the following:

(1) A petition for exclusion shall be initiated by either the directors or the owner or owners of the land sought to be excluded.

(2) The petition shall give a description of the territory sought to be excluded sufficient to enable a person to determine if his property is in the proposed exclusion; shall set forth that such territory is not benefited in any manner by the district or its continued inclusion therein; and shall request that such territory be excluded from the district.

(3) When owners of property initiate the petition for exclusion, the petition shall be filed with the secretary of the district and shall be accompanied by a deposit of $100 to meet the costs incident to the process of exclusion. The unexpended balance of the deposit shall be returned to the petitioner.

(4) Upon the filing of such petition with the secretary of the district, the secretary shall duly call a meeting of the directors to consider the petition. The directors shall approve or disapprove of the merits of the petition. The secretary shall then file the petition, together with a copy of the action of the directors, with the court.

(5) The court shall give notice, hold a hearing, and issue an order either granting or denying the petition.

History: **En. Sec. 41, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3441.**

Part 6

Finance

85-9-601. Assessments. (1) To the extent that anticipated revenues from rates, fees, and other charges fixed pursuant to 85-9-407(1) will not be sufficient to meet the district's anticipated obligations for annual operation, maintenance, and replacement or depreciation of works or for payment of the interest and principal on bonded indebtedness, the directors may make an assessment of not more than 2 mills on all taxable real property in the district for the purpose of fully meeting such obligations.

(2) In addition to the assessment authorized by subsection (1), the directors may annually make an assessment of up to 3 mills on the taxable real property in the district to pay interest and principal on bonded indebtedness.

(3) The assessments are a lien upon each lot or parcel of land within the district to the extent of the assessment on each.

(4) All assessments have the same force and effect as other liens for taxes, and their collection shall be enforced in the way provided for enforcement of liens for county taxes. Assessments, if not paid, become delinquent at the same time as county taxes.

(5) Except as provided in 85-9-624, approval of the electors is not required for the making of these assessments.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3416.**

85-9-602. Notice of public budget hearing. (1) The directors shall, prior to the first Monday in May of each year, give notice as provided in 85-9-103(9) of the intention to hold a public budget hearing. The notice shall include the date, time, place, and general agenda.

(2) At the hearing, the directors shall:

(a) review the present budget;

(b) present the budget for the next year;

(c) hear and consider protests from any elector;

(d) adopt the budget for the next year;

(e) set the assessment for the next year.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3417.

Cross-References

Directors' powers over finance, 85-9-406.

85-9-603. Directors to provide county officials with financial information. (1) Before the second Monday in July of each year, the directors shall provide the county assessor and treasurer with:

(a) the budget for the current fiscal year;

(b) a statement of the amount of special assessments to be collected for the districts;

(c) a listing of all real property within the district.

(2) If the district is located in more than one county, the directors shall provide this information to each of the county assessors and treasurers.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3418.

85-9-604. Collection and investment of assessments. (1) The treasurer of each county in which the district is located shall collect special assessments at the same time and in the same way as county taxes.

(2) If the district is located in more than one county, all assessments collected shall be deposited with the treasurer of the county in which the assessments were collected.

(3) The directors shall direct the county treasurer to invest any surplus district funds in saving or time deposits in a state or national bank, savings and loan association, or credit union insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, federal savings and loan insurance corporation, or national credit union administration or in direct obligations of the United States government payable within 180 days from the time of investment. All interest collected on the deposits or investments shall be credited to the fund from which the money was withdrawn. However, 5% of the interest shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3419; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 421, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3), in first sentence, after "bank", inserted "savings and loan association, or credit union", and after "federal deposit insurance corporation", inserted "federal savings and loan insurance corporation, or national credit union administration".

85-9-605 through 85-9-610 reserved.

85-9-611. · Examination by department of commerce. At least once each year the department of commerce shall examine the financial records of each district and file a report of the examination with the department of natural resources and conservation and court. The department of commerce shall collect a fee for the examination equal to that charged irrigation districts.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 191, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3422; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted references to department of commerce for references to department of administration.

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of administration" for "department of community affairs" in two places.

85-9-612 through 85-9-620 reserved.

85-9-621. Issuance of bonds — term and multipurpose bonds. A district may issue bonds payable from revenues, assessments, or both, or the district may use other financing as provided by this chapter for the cost of works. Bonds issued shall be for a maximum term of not to exceed 40 years. Bonds for more than one purpose may be sold as a single issue.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 234, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3426.

85-9-622. Issuance of bonds — determination of amount. In determining the amount of bonds to be issued, the directors may include:

(1) all costs of works;

(2) all costs and estimated costs of issuance of the bonds;

(3) interest which they estimate will accrue on money borrowed during the construction period and for 6 months after the period.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3427.

85-9-623. Issuance of bonds — resolution and election. When the directors find it necessary to issue bonds, the directors shall:

(1) pass a resolution which includes:

(a) the purpose or purposes for which the bonds will be issued;

(b) the maximum amount and term of the bonds;

(c) the maximum interest rate the bonds will bear;

(d) whether the bonds will be repaid from revenues, assessments, or both;

(2) give notice as provided in 85-9-103(9) which shall include the resolution adopted by the directors, location of polling places, and hours when the polls will be open;

(3) hold an election as provided by 85-9-422.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3428.

85-9-624. Issuance of bonds — approval and assessments. (1) For a bond issue to be approved, 40% of the qualified electors must vote thereon and 60% of those voting must approve the issue.

(2) Approval of the bond issue shall authorize the directors to make assessments necessary to pay the principal and interest on bonds issued, as provided in 85-9-601.

(3) The directors shall enter the results of the election in their records.

(4) If otherwise fairly conducted, no irregularities or informalities shall invalidate the election.

(5) Bonds for more than one purpose may be submitted to the electors as a single proposition.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3429.

85-9-625. Issuance of bonds — details of sale. (1) If a bond issue is approved, the directors shall by resolution provide for the form and execution of the bonds and for issuance of all or any part of the bonds. After adequate notice that sealed proposals will be received, the directors may award the purchase of all or a part of the issue to the best bidder or bidders and may sell at private sale any or all bonds not sold on bids.

(2) The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value with accrued interest to date of delivery, and all bidders must state the lowest rate of interest at which they will purchase the bonds at par. The board shall reserve the right to reject any and all bids and to sell the said bonds at private sale.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3430.

85-9-626. Tax exempt status. Bonds issued under this chapter have the same force, value, and use as bonds issued by a municipality and are exempt from taxation as property within the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 31, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3431.

85-9-627. Interim receipts — negotiability. Pending preparation of the bonds sold under this chapter, receipts or certificates may be issued to purchasers in the form and with provisions as determined by the directors. Bonds and interim receipts or certificates are fully negotiable as provided by the Uniform Commercial Code—Investment Securities.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3432.

Cross-References

U.C.C. — investment securities, Title 30, ch. 8.

85-9-628. Bond registration — copy to county. (1) When duly executed, all bonds issued under this chapter shall be registered by the county treasurer of the county in which the largest portion of the taxable valuation of real property of the district is located. They shall be registered in a book provided for that purpose before being delivered to the purchaser.

(2) The registration shall show:

(a) the number and amount of each bond;

(b) the date of issue and date redeemable;

(c) the name of the purchaser;

(d) the amount and due date of all payments required on the bonds.

(3) The directors shall provide the county treasurer with an unsigned and canceled printed copy of each issue of bonds of the district. The copy shall be preserved in his office.

History: En. Sec. 33, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3433.

85-9-629. Disposition and investment of sale proceeds. (1) Proceeds from the sales of bonds shall be deposited with the county in which the largest portion of the taxable valuation of real property of the district is located.

(2) The county treasurer shall place the proceeds of the bond sale to the credit of the district. The proceeds shall be paid by the county treasurer on written order of the directors. Proceeds shall only be spent for the purposes for which the bonds were issued.

(3) The directors shall instruct the county treasurer to deposit any part of the proceeds which is not immediately needed for the purpose for which the bonds were issued in a saving or time deposit in a state or national bank, savings and loan association, or credit union insured by the federal deposit

insurance corporation, federal savings and loan insurance corporation, or national credit union administration or to invest in direct obligations of the United States government. The obligations shall be payable within not to exceed 180 days from the time of deposit or investment.

History: **En. Sec. 34, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3434; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 421, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3), in first sentence, after "bank", inserted "savings and loan association, or credit union", and after "federal deposit insurance corporation", inserted "federal savings and loan insurance corporation, or national credit union administration".

85-9-630. Refunding bonds. (1) Refunding bonds may be issued in the same way as any other bonds authorized by this chapter.

(2) All bonds, original issue or refunding issue, shall be redeemable when one-half of the term or 10 years of the term for which they were issued, whichever may be the less, has expired. Redemption may be made on any interest due date of any bond prior to its maturity after the bond shall be subject to redemption as herein provided. The right of redemption, as herein provided, must be stated on the face of each bond.

History: **En. Sec. 35, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3435.**

85-9-631. Bond retirement fund. Revenue, assessment, and other funds on hand, including reserves pledged for the payment and security of outstanding bonds, may be deposited in a fund created for the retirement of bonds and may be invested and disbursed as provided by this chapter, to the extent consistent with the resolution authorizing the outstanding bonds.

History: **En. Sec. 36, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3436.**

85-9-632. Revolving funds. (1) The directors by resolution may establish revolving funds to finance, on a reimbursable basis:

(a) construction, purchase, lease, and operation of revenue-producing works;

(b) contracts to provide services or facilities.

(2) Money in the revolving fund shall not be spent for any purposes other than those specified in the resolution. However, excess money may be transferred to any sinking and interest fund of the district.

(3) The county treasurer of the county having the largest portion of the taxable valuation of real property of the district shall maintain a separate account for each revolving fund of the district, and all money collected under the resolution shall be deposited with the county treasurer.

History: **En. Sec. 37, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3437.**

CHAPTERS 10 THROUGH 14

RESERVED

CHAPTER 15

DAM SAFETY ACT

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section

85-15-101. Renumbered 85-15-207 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-102. Renumbered 85-15-208 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

5-15-103. Repealed.
5-15-104. Renumbered 85-15-107 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
5-15-105. Short title.
5-15-106. Definitions.
5-15-107. Exemptions.
5-15-108. Entry upon land.
5-15-109. Legal assistance.
5-15-110. Rules.

Part 2 — Construction, Inspection, and Repair of Dams

5-15-201. Renumbered 85-15-306 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
5-15-202. Renumbered 85-15-307 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
5-15-203. Renumbered 85-15-308 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
5-15-204. Renumbered 85-15-309 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
5-15-205. Renumbered 85-15-310 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
5-15-206. Renumbered 85-15-311 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
5-15-207. Dams and reservoirs — how constructed.
5-15-208. Construction in a secure manner.
5-15-209. High-hazard dam — determination.
5-15-210. Preparation and approval of plans.
5-15-211. Inspection and reports during construction.
5-15-212. Operating permit.
5-15-213. Periodic inspections after construction.
5-15-214. Requested inspections — costs — limitations against unsafe structures.
5-15-215. Emergency repairs or breaching.
5-15-216. Permit cancellation.

Part 3 — Court Proceedings

5-15-301. Renumbered 85-15-402 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
5-15-302. Renumbered 85-15-403 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
5-15-303. Renumbered 85-15-404 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
5-15-304. Renumbered 85-15-501(2) by Code Commissioner, 1985.
5-15-305. Liability of owners for damage.
5-15-306. Filling of unsafe reservoir — complaint.
5-15-307. Examination and report — subsequent actions.
5-15-308. Issues and trial.
5-15-309. Judgment.
5-15-310. New trial and appeal.
5-15-311. Withdrawal of water pending an appeal.

Part 4 — Local Government Proceedings

5-15-401. Municipality or county prohibited from regulation.
5-15-402. Appointment of experts by county commissioners.
5-15-403. Compensation of experts.
5-15-404. Duty of board when complaint filed.

Part 5 — Penalties

5-15-501. Penalties.
5-15-502. Deposit of penalties and costs.

Part 1

General Provisions

85-15-101. Renumbered 85-15-207 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-102. Renumbered 85-15-208 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-103. Repealed. Sec. 23, Ch. 501, L. 1985.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 370, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 209, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33 L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-702.1.

85-15-104. Renumbered 85-15-107 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-105. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the "Montana Dam Safety Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 501, L. 1985.

85-15-106. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Alterations" or "repairs" means alterations or repairs that may directly affect the safety of a dam or reservoir.

(2) "Appurtenant works" means all works incident or attached to a dam or reservoir, including but not limited to:

(a) a spillway, either in the dam or separate from it;

(b) the reservoir and its rim;

(c) a low-level outlet; and

(d) a water conduit such as a tunnel, pipeline, or penstock, either through the dam or its abutments.

(3) "Construction" or "construct" includes construction, alteration, repair, enlargement, or removal of a dam or reservoir.

(4) "Dam" means any artificial barrier, including appurtenant works, used to impound or divert water with an impounding capacity of 50 acre-feet or greater.

(5) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(6) "Emergency" means any threat to life caused by the condition of a dam or reservoir or by present or imminent floods that threaten the structural integrity of any dam or reservoir.

(7) "Engineer" means a registered professional engineer licensed to practice in the state of Montana under Title 37, chapter 67, part 3.

(8) "Enlargement" means any change in or addition to an existing dam or reservoir that raises or may raise the water storage elevation or increases the impoundment capacity of the reservoir.

(9) "High-hazard dam" means any dam or reservoir the failure of which would be likely to cause loss of life.

(10) "Inspection" means a visual or mechanical check, a measurement, a boring, or any other method necessary for determination of the adequacy of construction techniques, conformity of work with approved plans and specifications, or the safety and operating performance of a dam or reservoir.

(11) "Owner" means any person who owns, controls, operates, maintains, manages, or proposes to construct a dam or reservoir.

(12) "Person" means an individual, association, partnership, corporation, business trust, state agency, political subdivision, utility, municipal or quasi-municipal corporation, or any other entity or any authorized agent, lessee, or trustee of any of the foregoing.

(13) "Removal" means removing, taking down, or changing the location of any dam or reservoir.

(14) "Reservoir" means any valley, basin, coulee, ravine, or other land area hat contains 50 acre-feet or more of impounded water.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 501, L. 1985.**

85-15-107. Exemptions. The provisions of 85-15-105, 85-15-106, 85-15-108 through 85-15-110, 85-15-209 through 85-15-216, 85-15-305, 85-15-401, 85-15-501, and 85-15-502 do not apply to dams subject to a permit ssued pursuant to 82-4-335 for the period during which the dam is subject to the permit. The provisions of 85-15-108 through 85-15-110, 85-15-209 through 85-15-216, 85-15-305, 85-15-401, 85-15-501, and 85-15-502 do not apply to federal dams and reservoirs, or to dams and reservoirs licensed and subject to inspection by the federal energy regulatory commission. In addition, the provisions of 85-15-108 through 85-15-110, 85-15-209 through 85-15-216, 85-15-305, 85-15-401, 85-15-501, and 85-15-502 do not apply until July 1, 1990, to high-hazard dams that have been inspected by the U.S. army corps of engineers pursuant to P.L. 92-367 and for which resultant dam safety reports have been submitted to the owner.

History: **En. 89-702.2 by Sec. 3, Ch. 335, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-702.2; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 501, L. 1985; Sec. 85-15-104, MCA 1983; redes. 85-15-107 by Code Commissioner, 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Substituted present language for "The provisions of 85-15-102 and 85-15-103 shall not apply to dams, dikes, and reservoirs which are subject to federal power commission inspections under federal laws."

85-15-108. Entry upon land. Any employee or agent of the department authorized by the director of the department may enter upon any land to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The department or its agent shall give reasonable notice to the landowner of the intention to enter upon the land.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 501, L. 1985.**

85-15-109. Legal assistance. When requested by the department, the attorney general or the county attorneys within their respective counties shall perform legal services and conduct legal proceedings necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The department may also employ legal counsel to enforce this chapter and to conduct proceedings under it.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 501, L. 1985.**

85-15-110. Rules. The department may adopt rules to implement the provisions of this chapter, including but not limited to rules to:

(1) classify high-hazard dams and reservoirs;

(2) review, approve, and issue permits;

(3) govern inspections under this chapter;

(4) establish safety standards for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of high-hazard dams and reservoirs;

(5) establish emergency preparedness and warning procedures; and

(6) establish fees commensurate with costs to cover inspections under this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 501, L. 1985.**

Part 2

Construction, Inspection, and Repair of Dams

85-15-201. Renumbered 85-15-306 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-202. Renumbered 85-15-307 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-203. Renumbered 85-15-308 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-204. Renumbered 85-15-309 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-205. Renumbered 85-15-310 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-206. Renumbered 85-15-311 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-207. Dams and reservoirs — how constructed. No person may fill or procure to be filled with water any dam or reservoir that is not so thoroughly and substantially constructed as to safely hold any water that may be turned therein.

History: En. Sec. 2138, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2658, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2658, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-701; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 501, L. 1985; Sec. 85-15-101, MCA 1983; redes. 85-15-207 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted "dam or" before "reservoir".

Cross-References

Fish ladders at dams, 87-1-222.

85-15-208. Construction in a secure manner. No person may construct or cause to be constructed a dam or reservoir for the purpose of accumulating, storing, appropriating, or diverting any of the waters of this state, except in a thorough, secure, and substantial manner.

History: En. Sec. 2139, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 168, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 2659, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2659, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 370, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 335, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-702; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 501, L. 1985; Sec. 85-15-102, MCA 1983; redes. 85-15-208 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: After "person" deleted "association, or corporation"; after "dam" deleted "dike"; and deleted former (2) and (3) that read: "(2) The department of natural resources and conservation may at any time on its own motion, and it shall, upon complaint on oath being made to the department by three or more persons residing or having property in such location that their homes or property would be in danger of destruction or damage in event of flood occurring on account of the breaking of any dam, dike, or reservoir within the state and that they have reason to believe said dam, dike, or reservoir is in an unsafe condition or that it is diverting or is being filled with water to such an extent as to render it unsafe, immediately examine or cause to be examined the dam, dike, or reservoir. If, upon the examination, the department finds that the dam, dike, or reservoir is unsafe or is diverting or is being filled with water to such an extent as to render it unsafe, it shall notify the county attorney of the county in which the dam, dike, or reservoir is located, setting forth its findings, and the county attorney shall immediately take the necessary steps to abate the danger and make the structure safe.

(3) If either party is dissatisfied with the findings of the department, it may appeal to the district court of the district wherein the dam, dike, or reservoir is located, and the court shall hear and determine the matter at the earliest practical time, subject to the right of either party to appeal as in other civil cases; however, the judgment of the department shall control until the final determination of the case."

85-15-209. High-hazard dam — determination. Any person proposng to construct any dam or reservoir shall make application to the department for a determination of whether the dam or reservoir is a high-hazard dam. The application must include the information required by the department. The department shall make the determination required by this section within 60 calendar days after a complete application is received by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 501, L. 1985.**

85-15-210. Preparation and approval of plans. (1) A person may not begin construction of a high-hazard dam as determined under 85-15-209 without first obtaining a construction permit from the department.

(2) An application for a construction permit must be submitted to the department and must contain:

(a) plans and specifications for the proposed construction, prepared by or under the direction of an engineer experienced in dam design and construction; and

(b) other data and information required by the department.

(3) Within 60 calendar days after receipt of the application and any additional information requested by the department, the department shall:

(a) issue a construction permit or deny the application, as filed; or

(b) issue a construction permit upon terms, conditions, or modifications the department considers appropriate.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 501, L. 1985.**

85-15-211. Inspection and reports during construction. (1) An engineer must be in charge of and responsible for inspections during construction of any high-hazard dam.

(2) Inspections during construction must be performed at intervals necessary to ensure conformity with the permit. The engineer in charge or a qualified designee shall perform the inspections.

(3) The department shall set procedures and requirements for reporting information obtained from, during, or as the result of an inspection. The engineer in charge shall certify all reports to the department.

(4) The department may also inspect the dam during construction to ensure conformity with the construction permit.

(5) If the department finds that construction of the high-hazard dam does not conform with the construction permit, it may order that construction be stopped until changes are made in conformity with the permit.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 501, L. 1985.**

85-15-212. Operating permit. (1) An operation plan must be prepared by the owner and approved by the department prior to operation of the high-hazard dam or reservoir. The operation plan must set forth at a minimum:

(a) a reservoir operation procedure;

(b) a maintenance procedure for the dam and appurtenant works; and

(c) emergency procedures and warning plans.

(2) When construction is complete and if the dam or reservoir conforms to the construction permit and when an operation plan has been approved,

the department shall issue a permit to operate the high-hazard dam or reservoir, containing such conditions on the safe operation of the dam as it considers necessary.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 501, L. 1985.**

85-15-213. Periodic inspections after construction. (1) Any high-hazard dam, whether or not previously permitted by the department, must be inspected as often as considered necessary by the department, but at least once every 5 years, in order to ensure the continued safe operation of the dam.

(2) Periodic inspections required by this section must be performed by a qualified engineer, who shall make a report of the inspection to the department. If the department finds that the dam conforms to current safety standards, it shall issue or reissue, as the case may be, a permit to continue operation of the dam, containing such conditions on the safe operation of the dam as it considers necessary.

(3) The owner is responsible for inspections required under this section.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 501, L. 1985.**

85-15-214. Requested inspections — costs — limitations against unsafe structures. (1) At its discretion or upon receipt of an affidavit complaining that the person or property of the complainant is endangered by the construction, maintenance, or operation of any dam or reservoir, the department may order an inspection of the dam or reservoir unless the data, records, and inspection reports on file are adequate to determine that the complaint is not meritorious.

(2) If the complainant continues to request an inspection even though the department has determined under subsection (1) that the complaint is not meritorious, the department may make the inspection upon requiring the complainant to deposit with the department money sufficient to cover the costs of the inspection.

(3) If the dam or reservoir is found to be defective, the department may require the person who owns the dam or reservoir to pay all or part of the expenses of inspection. If the department requires such payment, it shall present a bill of costs to the owner. The costs shall constitute a lien upon the dam, reservoir, and other property of the owner and may be collected by appropriate action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(4) If the dam or reservoir is not found to be defective after an inspection made under subsection (2), any money deposited by the complainant therefor must be paid to the general fund.

(5) If the inspection discloses defects in the dam or reservoir that, in the judgment of the department, constitute an immediate hazard to life or property, the department may order:

(a) the draining of the dam or reservoir;

(b) the limitation or cessation of use of the dam or reservoir or any defective appurtenant works; or

(c) any other steps to eliminate the hazard until the dam, reservoir, or appurtenant works have been made safe and approved by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 501, L. 1985.**

85-15-215. Emergency repairs or breaching. (1) In case of an emergency, the department may take any action necessary to safeguard life and property. This action must be commenced immediately by the owner, or by the department at the owner's expense if the owner fails to act. The department must be notified immediately of any proposed emergency repairs or breaching to be instituted by the owner.

(2) All costs incurred by the department during an emergency must be paid by the owner on receipt of a bill of costs from the department. The costs are a lien upon the dam, reservoir, and other property of the owner and may be collected by appropriate action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 501, L. 1985.

85-15-216. Permit cancellation. Failure to comply with the provisions of 85-15-209 through 85-15-212 or 85-15-214 subjects the permit to cancellation at any time during the progress of construction or the operation of the dam. The department is authorized to cancel any permit if the provisions of 85-15-209 through 85-15-212 or 85-15-214 have not been or are not being complied with, and the cancellation operates as a forfeiture of all rights acquired under and by virtue of any permit approved by the department.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 501, L. 1985.

Part 3

Court Proceedings

85-15-301. Renumbered 85-15-402 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-302. Renumbered 85-15-403 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-303. Renumbered 85-15-404 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-304. Renumbered 85-15-501(2) by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-305. Liability of owners for damage. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), nothing in this chapter relieves an owner of a dam or reservoir of any legal duty, obligation, or liability incident to its ownership or operation, including any damages resulting from leakage or overflow of water or floods caused by the failure or rupture of the dam or reservoir.

(2) The owner of a dam or reservoir that has been permitted by the department in accordance with this chapter is not, in the absence of negligence, liable for damages resulting from flows of water from the dam or reservoir which are of sufficient magnitude to exceed the limits of the 100-year floodplain as defined in 76-5-103. In addition, the owner of any dam or reservoir that has been permitted by the department in accordance with this chapter may, without incurring liability, allow passage through the reservoir of inflows without diminution.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 501, L. 1985.

85-15-306. Filling of unsafe reservoir — complaint. Upon complaint, on oath made by any person or persons and filed in the district court, that a person, association, or corporation is filling or proposing to fill with water a reservoir or has filled or gathered water in a reservoir and that life and property are thereby endangered, the judge must appoint three disinterested persons, at least one of whom must be a resident of the county in which the dam or reservoir is situated and one of whom must be a competent and experienced civil or hydraulic engineer, each of whom must take an oath that he will examine the dam and reservoir to determine as to its security to the best of his ability.

History: En. Sec. 2140, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 168, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 2660, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2660, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-703; Sec. 85-15-201, MCA 1983; redes. 85-15-306 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-307. Examination and report — subsequent actions. (1) It is the duty of the persons so appointed to make a thorough examination of the dam or reservoir. If, upon examination, they find that persons or property are endangered by reason of the dam or reservoir and it is not secure against the pressure of the water confined therein or the water that may be confined therein or against rains and freshets that may occur and if they find that the same is secure against the occurrence of the casualties mentioned or any of them, they must make a report in writing to the judge, which must be entered of record as a proceeding in court.

(2) If, upon such examination as to the safety of such reservoir, they consider such reservoir insufficient and insecure, they must further inquire whether the danger to be apprehended is imminent, and if they are of the opinion that such danger is imminent and that destruction of life or property may result from delay, it is their duty forthwith to draw from such reservoir the waters therein or so much thereof as will insure safety, and they must make return of their action to the judge. In the discharge of such duties, the persons so acting are peace officers.

(3) If, upon examination, they are of the opinion that such dam or reservoir is insecure and insufficient but that the danger therefrom is not immediate or imminent, they must so state in their report to the judge. The judge must thereupon cause a copy of the report to be served on the owner of the property, the person in charge thereof, and any purchaser of the property under contract for deed, with a notice requiring him to make the same secure or to draw the water therefrom without delay. Unless such order is complied with after hearing, the judge may order the sheriff to draw from said dam or reservoir the waters thereof.

History: En. Secs. 2141, 2142, 2143, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 2661, 2662, 2663, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 2661, 2662, 2663, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-704, 89-705, 89-706; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 526, L. 1983; Sec. 85-15-202, MCA 1983; redes. 85-15-307 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In second sentence of (3), after "owner" deleted "or" and inserted "of the property, the"; and after "thereof" inserted "and any purchaser of the property under contract for deed".

85-15-308. Issues and trial. The owner of the dam or reservoir may answer the complaint, and an issue may be joined at the hearing. The question of the security and sufficiency of the dam or reservoir may be tried before the court or jury as in other cases.

History: En. Sec. 2144, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2664, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2664, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-707; Sec. 85-15-203, MCA 1983; redes. 85-15-308 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-309. Judgment. If the jury finds the dam or reservoir insufficient r insecure, judgment must be entered thereon, declaring such dam or reser- oir a nuisance and that all the water be drawn therefrom. Costs may be axed as in other cases to the losing party.

History: En. Sec. 2145, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2665, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2665, R.C.M. 935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-708; Sec. 85-15-204, MCA 1983; redes. 85-15-309 by Code Commissioner, 985.

85-15-310. New trial and appeal. Any party to the proceedings may nove for a new trial and appeal as in other cases.

History: En. Sec. 2146, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2666, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2666, R.C.M. 935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-709; Sec. 85-15-205, MCA 1983; redes. 85-15-310 by Code Commissioner, 985.

85-15-311. Withdrawal of water pending an appeal. The judge may, fter the verdict of the jury and pending an appeal, order that the water be rawn from the reservoir so as to make the same secure and safe until the inal determination of the proceedings.

History: En. Sec. 2147, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2667, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2667, R.C.M. 935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-710; Sec. 85-15-206, MCA 1983; redes. 85-15-311 by Code Commissioner, 985.

Part 4

Local Government Proceedings

85-15-401. Municipality or county prohibited from regulation. No nunicipality or county may regulate, supervise, or provide for the regulation r supervision of any dam or reservoir in this state or the construction, naintenance, or operation thereof or limit the size of any dam or reservoir r the amount of water that may be stored therein. This chapter does not revent a municipality or county from adopting ordinances or regulations egulating, supervising, or providing for the regulation or supervision of dams nd reservoirs that:

(1) are not within the state's jurisdiction; or

(2) are not subject to regulation by another public agency or body.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 501, L. 1985.

85-15-402. Appointment of experts by county commissioners. Whenever any person is constructing a dam or reservoir and complaint is nade to the board of county commissioners that the same is being built in n insecure and unsafe manner and dangerous to life or property or that vhen constructed will be insecure and dangerous, it is the duty of the board o appoint three experts under whose supervision the dam or reservoir must e constructed. Such reservoir must not be filled with water, nor shall any vater be allowed to flow therein, until the owner thereof has filed, in the office of the county clerk, a certificate, signed by a majority of the persons o appointed, to the effect that such dam or reservoir is constructed in a proper manner and is safe and secure.

History: En. Sec. 2148, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2668, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2668, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-711; Sec. 85-15-301, MCA 1983; redes. 85-15-402 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

85-15-403. Compensation of experts. The persons acting as exper are entitled to a reasonable compensation for their services, to be allowed b the board and paid by the owners of the dam or reservoir.

History: En. Sec. 2149, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2669, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2669, R.C. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-712; Sec. 85-15-302, MCA 1983; redes. 85-15-403 by Code Commissione 1985.

85-15-404. Duty of board when complaint filed. Whenever suc complaint is made to the board of commissioners, it is the duty of the boar in case such dam or reservoir is not being constructed in a safe and secur manner, to proceed against the owner or persons constructing the same in th manner provided for in this chapter, and any person may file a complaint an proceed against any such owner of or person constructing such dam or reservoir, as provided in this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 2150, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2670, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2670, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-713; Sec. 85-15-303, MCA 1983; redes. 85-15-404 by Code Commissione 1985.

Part 5

Penalties

85-15-501. Penalties. (1) A person who violates or refuses or neglect to comply with the provisions of this chapter or any rule or order of th department adopted or made pursuant to this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in 46-18-212. Each day of a continuin violation constitutes a separate offense.

(2) If death ensues by reason of any of the acts prohibited by this chapter the person guilty of the same may be convicted of homicide.

History: (2)En. Sec. 2151, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2671, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2671, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 64, Ch. 359, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-714; Sec. 85-15-304, MCA 1983; redes. 85-15-501(2) by Code Commissioner, 1985; (1)En. Sec. 16, Ch. 501, L. 1985.

85-15-502. Deposit of penalties and costs. All penalties and costs collected under this chapter must be deposited in the state general fund.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 501, L. 1985.

CHAPTER 16

WHARVES AND DOCKS

Part 1 — Wharves and Docks

Section

85-16-101. Who may build wharves and docks.
85-16-102. Public use of wharves and docks.
85-16-103. Revocation of license.
85-16-104. Land under navigable water.
85-16-105. Repealed.

Part 1

Wharves and Docks

85-16-101. Who may build wharves and docks. Any person or persons owning land bordering upon any of the navigable waters within the state are granted a license and permit to build docks and wharves over, across, and upon the lands under water belonging to the state. Such docks and wharves shall be extended out into such navigable water such distance only as may be necessary to permit all boats, steamboats, and vessels to safely land thereat and discharge and take on their cargoes and passengers.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 38, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 1605, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 1605, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-601.**

85-16-102. Public use of wharves and docks. All docks and wharves built on any of the navigable waters of the state shall be public docks and wharves, and all boats, vessels, and steamboats plying such navigable waters shall have a right to land thereat and take on and discharge their cargoes and passengers thereon. The owner of such dock or wharf shall have the right to charge and collect from the owner or owners of such boat, steamboat, or vessel a reasonable compensation therefor.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 1606, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 1606, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-602.**

85-16-103. Revocation of license. The license granted in 85-16-101 to build docks and wharves over and upon the lands under the navigable waters of this state conveys no title in such lands, and such license may be revoked by the state of Montana at any time.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 38, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 1607, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 1607, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-603.**

85-16-104. Land under navigable water. By the term "land under water" is meant all land under any navigable waters of this state extending from high-water mark, or from the meander line where the shores of lakes or streams have been meandered, to the lake or stream.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 38, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 1608, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 1608, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-604.**

85-16-105. Repealed. Sec. 1, Ch. 164, L. 1979.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 38, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 1609, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 1609, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 315, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-605.**

CHAPTERS 17 THROUGH 19

RESERVED

CHAPTER 20

WATER COMPACTS

Part 1 — Yellowstone River Compact

Section

85-20-101. Approval of compact.
85-20-102. Purpose of the part.

85-20-103. Definitions.
85-20-104. Filing written statement with department.
85-20-105. Duty to install measuring devices.
85-20-106. Duty to measure water.
85-20-107. Status of prior rights.
85-20-108. Domestic and stock uses exempted.
85-20-109. Board of natural resources and conservation to make rules.
85-20-110. Application to adjudicated and nonadjudicated waters.
85-20-111. Department to make record available.
85-20-112. Services of county attorneys.
85-20-113. Penalty.
85-20-114 through 85-20-120 reserved.
85-20-121. Yellowstone compact obligations unimpaired.

Part 2 — Fort Peck-Montana Compact

85-20-201. Fort Peck-Montana compact ratified.

Part 1

Yellowstone River Compact

85-20-101. Approval of compact. The legislative assembly of the state of Montana hereby approves and ratifies the compact designated as the "Yellowstone River Compact", dated at the city of Billings, state of Montana, on the 8th of December, 1950, signed by Fred E. Buck, A.W. Bradshaw, H.W. Bunston, John Herzog, John M. Jarussi, Ashton Jones, Chris Josephson, A. Wallace Kingsbury, P.F. Leonard, Walter M. McLaughlin, Dave M. Manning, Joseph Muggli, Chester E. Onstad, Ed F. Parriott, R.R. Renne, and Keith W. Trout, as state representatives of the state of Montana on a compact commission between the states of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming, which compact is as follows:

YELLOWSTONE RIVER COMPACT

The state of Montana, the state of North Dakota, and the state of Wyoming, being moved by consideration of interstate comity and desiring to remove all causes of present and future controversy between said states and between persons in one and persons in another with respect to the waters of the Yellowstone River and its tributaries, other than waters within or waters which contribute to the flow of streams within the Yellowstone National Park, and desiring to provide for an equitable division and apportionment of such waters and to encourage the beneficial development and use thereof, acknowledging that in future projects or programs for the regulation, control, and use of water in the Yellowstone River basin the great importance of water for irrigation in the signatory states shall be recognized, have resolved to conclude a compact as authorized under the act of congress of the United States of America, approved June 2, 1949 (Public Law 83, 81st congress, First Session), for the attainment of these purposes and to that end, through their respective governments, have named as their respective commissioners:
For the state of Montana:
Fred E. Buck

A. W. Bradshaw
H. W. Bunston
John Herzog
John M. Jarussi
Ashton Jones
Chris Josephson
A. Wallace Kingsbury
P. F. Leonard
Walter M. McLaughlin
Dave M. Manning
Joseph Muggli
Chester E. Onstad
Ed F. Parriott
R. R. Renne
Keith W. Trout

r the state of North Dakota:

I. A. Acker
Einar H. Dahl
J. J. Walsh

r the state of Wyoming:

L. C. Bishop
Earl T. Bower
J. Harold Cash
Ben F. Cochrane
Ernest J. Goppert
Richard L. Greene
E. C. Gwillim
E. J. Johnson
Lee E. Keith
N. V. Kurtz
Harry L. Littlefield
R. E. McNally
Will G. Metz
Mark N. Partridge
Alonzo R. Shreve
Charles M. Smith
Leonard F. Thornton
M. B. Walker

o, after negotiations participated in by R. J. Newell, appointed as the presentative of the United States of America, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

Article I

A. Where the name of a state is used in this compact, as a party thereto, shall be construed to include the individuals, corporations, partnerships, sociations, districts, administrative departments, bureaus, political subdivions, agencies, persons, permittees, appropriators, and all others using, claimg, or in any manner asserting any right to the use of the waters of the llowstone River system under the authority of said state.

B. Any individual, corporation, partnership, association, district, administative department, bureau, political subdivision, agency, person, permittee, or appropriator authorized by or under the laws of a signatory state and a others using, claiming, or in any manner asserting any right to the use of th waters of the Yellowstone River system under the authority of said state sha be subject to the terms of this compact. Where the singular is used in thi article, it shall be construed to include the plural.

Article II

A. The state of Montana, the state of North Dakota, and the state o Wyoming are hereinafter designated as "Montana", "North Dakota", an "Wyoming", respectively.

B. The terms "commission" and "Yellowstone River Compact commission" mean the agency created as provided herein for the administration o this compact.

C. The term "Yellowstone River basin" means areas in Wyoming, Montana, and North Dakota drained by the Yellowstone River and its tributarie and includes the area in Montana known as lake basin but excludes thos lands lying within Yellowstone National Park.

D. The term "Yellowstone River system" means the Yellowstone Rive and all of its tributaries, including springs and swamps, from their sources t the mouth of the Yellowstone River near Buford, North Dakota, except thos portions thereof which are within or contribute to the flow of streams withi the Yellowstone National Park.

E. The term "tributary" means any stream which in a natural state contributes to the flow of the Yellowstone River, including interstate tributaries and tributaries thereof but excluding those which are within or contribute t the flow of streams within the Yellowstone National Park.

F. The term "interstate tributaries" means the Clarks Fork; Yellowstone River; the Big Horn River (except Little Big Horn River); the Tongue River; and the Powder River, whose confluences with the Yellowstone River are respectively at or near the city (or town) of Laurel, Big Horn, Miles City, and Terry, all in the state of Montana.

G. The terms "divert" and "diversion" mean the taking or removing of water from the Yellowstone River or any tributary thereof when the water so taken or removed is not returned directly into the channel of the Yellowstone River or of the tributary from which it is taken.

H. The term "beneficial use" is herein defined to be that use by which the water supply of a drainage basin is depleted when usefully employed by the activities of man.

I. The term "domestic use" shall mean the use of water by an individual or by a family unit or household for drinking, cooking, laundering, sanitation, and other personal comforts and necessities and for the irrigation of a family garden or orchard not exceeding one-half acre in area.

J. The term "stock water use" shall mean the use of water for livestock and poultry.

Article III

A. It is considered that no commission or administrative body is necessary to administer this compact or divide the waters of the Yellowstone River basin as between the states of Montana and North Dakota. The provisions of this compact, as between the states of Wyoming and Montana, shall be administered by a commission composed of one representative from the state of Wyoming and one representative from the state of Montana, to be selected by the governors of said states as such states may choose, and one representative selected by the director of the United States geological survey or whatever federal agency may succeed to the functions and duties of that agency, to be appointed by him at the request of the states to sit with the commission and who shall, when present, act as chairman of the commission without vote, except as herein provided.

B. The salaries and necessary expenses of each state representative shall be paid by the respective state; all other expenses incident to the administration of this compact not borne by the United States shall be allocated to and borne one-half by the state of Wyoming and one-half by the state of Montana.

C. In addition to other powers and duties herein conferred upon the commission and the members thereof, the jurisdiction of the commission shall include the collection, correlation, and presentation of factual data, the maintenance of records having a bearing upon the administration of this compact, and recommendations to such states upon matters connected with the administration of this compact, and the commission may employ such services and make such expenditures as reasonable and necessary within the limit of funds provided for that purpose by the respective states and shall compile a report for each year ending September 30 and transmit it to the governors of the signatory states on or before December 31 of each year.

D. The secretary of the army; the secretary of the interior; the secretary of agriculture; the chairman, federal power commission; the secretary of commerce, or comparable officers of whatever federal agencies may succeed to the functions and duties of these agencies and such other federal officers and officers of appropriate agencies of the signatory states having services or data useful or necessary to the compact commission shall cooperate, ex officio, with the commission in the execution of its duty in the collection, correlation, and publication of records and data necessary for the proper administration of the compact; and these officers may perform such other services related to the compact as may be mutually agreed upon with the commission.

E. The commission shall have power to formulate rules and regulations and to perform any act which it may find necessary to carry out the provisions of this compact and to amend such rules and regulations. All such rules and regulations shall be filed in the office of the state engineer of each of the signatory states for public inspection.

F. In case of the failure of the representatives of Wyoming and Montana to unanimously agree on any matter necessary to the proper administration of this compact, then the member selected by the director of the United States geological survey shall have the right to vote upon the matters in disagreement and such points of disagreement shall then be decided by a majority vote of the representatives of the states of Wyoming and Montana and said member selected by the director of the United States geological survey, each being entitled to one vote.

G. The commission herein authorized shall have power to sue and be sued in its official capacity in any federal court of the signatory states and may adopt and use an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

Article IV

The commission shall itself or in conjunction with other responsible ager cies cause to be established, maintained, and operated such suitable wate gauging and evaporation stations as it finds necessary in connection with i duties.

Article V

A. Appropriative rights to the beneficial uses of the water of the Yellow stone River system existing in each signatory state as of January 1, 195 shall continue to be enjoyed in accordance with the laws governing the acquis ition and use of water under the doctrine of appropriation.

B. Of the unused and unappropriated waters of the interstate tributarie of the Yellowstone River as of January 1, 1950, there is allocated to eac signatory state such quantity of that water as shall be necessary to provid supplemental water supplies for the rights described in paragraph A of thi Article V, such supplemental rights to be acquired and enjoyed in accordanc with the laws governing the acquisition and use of water under the doctrin of appropriation, and the remainder of the unused and unappropriated wate is allocated to each state for storage or direct diversions for beneficial use o new lands or for other purposes as follows:

1. Clarks Fork, Yellowstone River
    a. to Wyoming 60%
    to Montana 40%
    b. The point of measurement shall be below the last diversion fron Clarks Fork above Rock Creek.
2. Big Horn River (exclusive of Little Big Horn River)
    a. to Wyoming 80%
    to Montana 20%
    b. The point of measurement shall be below the last diversion from th Big Horn River above its junction with the Yellowstone River, and th inflow of the Little Big Horn River shall be excluded from the quantit of water subject to allocation.
3. Tongue River
    a. to Wyoming 40%
    to Montana 60%
    b. The point of measurement shall be below the last diversion from the Tongue River above its junction with the Yellowstone River.
4. Powder River (including the Little Powder River)
    a. to Wyoming 42%
    to Montana 58%
    b. The point of measurement shall be below the last diversion from the Powder River above its junction with the Yellowstone River.

C. The quantity of water subject to the percentage allocations in paragraph B 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this Article V shall be determined on an annual water year basis measured from October 1 of any year through September 30 of the succeeding year. The quantity to which the percentage factors shall be applied through a given date in any water year shall be, in acre-feet, equal to the algebraic sum of:

1. the total diversions, in acre-feet, above the point of measurement, for irrigation, municipal, and industrial uses in Wyoming and Montana developed after January 1, 1950, during the period from October 1 to that given date;

2. the net change in storage, in acre-feet, in all reservoirs in Wyoming and Montana above the point of measurement completed subsequent to January 1, 1950, during the period from October 1 to that given date;

3. the net change in storage, in acre-feet, in existing reservoirs in Wyoming and Montana above the point of measurement, which is used for irrigation, municipal, and industrial purposes developed after January 1, 1950, during the period October 1 to that given date;

4. the quantity of water, in acre-feet, that passed the point of measurement in the stream during the period from October 1 to that given date.

D. All existing rights to the beneficial use of waters of the Yellowstone River in the states of Montana and North Dakota below Intake, Montana, valid under the laws of these states as of January 1, 1950, are hereby recognized and shall be and remain unimpaired by this compact. During the period May 1 to September 30, inclusive, of each year, lands within Montana and North Dakota shall be entitled to the beneficial use of the flow of waters of the Yellowstone River below Intake, Montana, on a proportionate basis of acreage irrigated. Waters of tributary streams having their origin in either Montana or North Dakota, situated entirely in said respective states and flowing into the Yellowstone River below Intake, Montana, are allotted to the respective states in which situated.

E. There are hereby excluded from the provisions of this compact:

1. existing and future domestic and stock water uses of water, provided that the capacity of any reservoir for stock water so excluded shall not exceed 20 acre-feet;

2. devices and facilities for the control and regulation of surface waters.

F. From time to time the commission shall reexamine the allocations herein made and upon unanimous agreement may recommend modifications therein as are fair, just, and equitable, giving consideration among other factors to:

priorities of water rights;
acreage irrigated;
acreage irrigable under existing works; and
potentially irrigable lands.

Article VI

Nothing contained in this compact shall be so construed or interpreted as to affect adversely any rights to the use of the waters of Yellowstone River and its tributaries owned by or for Indians, Indian tribes, and their reservations.

Article VII

A. A lower signatory state shall have the right, by compliance with the laws of an upper signatory state, except as to legislative consent, to file application for and receive permits to appropriate and use any waters in the Yellowstone River system not specifically apportioned to or appropriated by such upper state as provided in Article V; and to construct or participate in the construction and use of any dam, storage reservoir, or diversion works in such upper state for the purpose of conserving and regulating water that may be apportioned to or appropriated by the lower state. Provided, that such right is subject to the rights of the upper state to control, regulate, and use the water apportioned to and appropriated by it. And provided further, that should an upper state elect, it may share in the use of any such facilities constructed by a lower state to the extent of its reasonable needs upon assuming or guaranteeing payment of its proportionate share of the cost of the construction, operation, and maintenance. This provision shall apply with equal force and effect to an upper state in the circumstance of the necessity of the acquisition of rights by an upper state in a lower state.

B. Each claim hereafter initiated for an appropriation of water in one signatory state for use in another signatory state shall be filed in the office of the state engineer of the signatory state in which the water is to be diverted, and a duplicate copy of the application or notice shall be filed in the office of the state engineer of the signatory state in which the water is to be used.

C. Appropriations may hereafter be adjudicated in the state in which the water is diverted, and where a portion or all of the lands irrigated are in another signatory state, such adjudications shall be confirmed in that state by the proper authority. Each adjudication is to conform with the laws of the state where the water is diverted and shall be recorded in the county and state where the water is used.

D. The use of water allocated under Article V of this compact for projects constructed after the date of this compact by the United States of America or any of its agencies or instrumentalities shall be charged as a use by the state in which the use is made. Provided, that such use incident to the diversion, impounding, or conveyance of water in one state for use in another shall be charged to such latter state.

Article VIII

A lower signatory state shall have the right to acquire in an upper state by purchase or through exercise of the power of eminent domain such lands, easements, and rights-of-way for the construction, operation, and maintenance of pumping plants, storage reservoirs, canals, conduits, and appurtenant works as may be required for the enjoyment of the privileges granted herein to such lower state. This provision shall apply with equal force and effect to an upper state in the circumstance of the necessity of the acquisition of rights by an upper state in a lower state.

Article IX

Should any facilities be constructed by a lower signatory state in an upper signatory state under the provisions of Article VII, the construction, operation, repairs, and replacements of such facilities shall be subject to the laws of the upper state. This provision shall apply with equal force and effect to an upper state in the circumstance of the necessity of the acquisition of rights by an upper state in a lower state.

Article X

No water shall be diverted from the Yellowstone River basin without the unanimous consent of all the signatory states. In the event water from another river basin shall be imported into the Yellowstone River basin or transferred from one tributary basin to another by the United States of America, Montana, North Dakota, or Wyoming or any of them jointly, the state having the right to the use of such water shall be given proper credit therefor in determining its share of the water apportioned in accordance with Article V herein.

Article XI

The provisions of this compact shall remain in full force and effect until amended in the same manner as it is required to be ratified to become operative as provided in Article XV.

Article XII

This compact may be terminated at any time by unanimous consent of the signatory states, and upon such termination all rights then established hereunder shall continue unimpaired.

Article XIII

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit or prevent any state from instituting or maintaining any action or proceeding, legal or equitable, in any federal court or the United States supreme court, for the protection of any right under this compact or the enforcement of any of its provisions.

Article XIV

The physical and other conditions characteristic of the Yellowstone River and peculiar to the territory drained and served thereby and to the development thereof have actuated the signatory states in the consummation of this compact, and none of them, or the United States of America by its consent and approval, concedes thereby the establishment of any general principle or precedent with respect to other interstate streams.

Article XV

This compact shall become operative when approved by the legislature of each of the signatory states and consented to and approved by the congress of the United States.

Article XVI

Nothing in this compact shall be deemed:

(a) to impair or affect the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the United States of America in or over the area of waters affected by such compact, any rights or powers of the United States of America, its agencies, or instrumentalities in and to the use of the waters of the Yellowstone River basin or its capacity to acquire rights in and to the use of said waters;

(b) to subject any property of the United States of America, its agencies, or instrumentalities to taxation by any state or subdivision thereof or to create an obligation on the part of the United States of America, its agencies, or instrumentalities, by reason of the acquisition, construction, or operation of any property or works of whatsoever kind, to make any payments to any state or political subdivision thereof, state agency, municipality, or entity whatsoever in reimbursement for the loss of taxes;

(c) to subject any property of the United States of America, its agencies, or instrumentalities to the laws of any state to an extent other than the extent to which these laws would apply without regard to the compact.

Article XVII

Should a court of competent jurisdiction hold any part of this compact to be contrary to the constitution of any signatory state or of the United States of America, all other severable provisions of this compact shall continue in full force and effect.

Article XVIII

No sentence, phrase, or clause in this compact or in any provision thereof shall be construed or interpreted to divest any signatory state or any of the agencies or officers of such states of the jurisdiction of the water of each state as apportioned in this compact.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the commissioners have signed this compact in quadruplicate original, one of which shall be filed in the archives of the department of state of the United States of America and shall be deemed the authoritative original, and of which a duly certified copy shall be forwarded to the governor of each signatory state.

Done at the city of Billings in the state of Montana, this 8th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifty.

Commissioners for the state of Montana:

Fred E. Buck	/S/Fred E. Buck
A. W. Bradshaw	/S/A. W. Bradshaw
H. W. Bunston	/S/H. W. Bunston
John Herzog	/S/John Herzog
John M. Jarussi	/S/John M. Jarussi
Ashton Jones	/S/Ashton Jones
Chris Josephson	/S/Chris Josephson
A. Wallace Kingsbury	/S/A. Wallace Kingsbury
P. F. Leonard	/S/P. F. Leonard
Walter M. McLaughlin	/S/Walter M. McLaughlin
Dave M. Manning	/S/Dave M. Manning
Joseph Muggli	/S/Joseph Muggli
Chester E. Onstad	/S/Chester E. Onstad
Ed F. Parriott	/S/Ed F. Parriott
R. R. Renne	/S/R. R. Renne
Keith W. Trout	/S/Keith W. Trout

Commissioners for the state of North Dakota:

I. A. Acker	/S/I. A. Acker
Einar H. Dahl	/S/Einar H. Dahl
J. J. Walsh	/S/J. J.Walsh

Commissioners for the state of Wyoming:

L. C. Bishop	/S/L. C. Bishop
Earl T. Bower	/S/Earl T. Bower
J. Harold Cash	/S/J. Harold Cash
Ben F. Cochrane	/S/Ben F. Cochrane
Ernest J. Goppert	/S/Ernest J. Goppert
Richard L. Greene	/S/Richard L. Greene
E. C. Gwillim	/S/E. C. Gwillim
E. J. Johnson	/S/E. J. Johnson
Lee K. Keith	/S/Lee K. Keith

N. V. Kurtz	/S/N. V. Kurtz
Harry L. Littlefield	/S/Harry L. Littlefield
R. E. McNally	/S/R. E. McNally
Will G. Metz	/S/Will G. Metz
Mark N. Partridge	/S/Mark N. Partridge
Alonzo R. Shreve	/S/Alonzo R. Shreve
Charles M. Smith	/S/Charles M. Smith
Leonard F. Thornton	/S/Leonard F. Thornton
M. B. Walker	/S/M. B. Walker

I have participated in the negotiation of this compact and intend to report favorably thereon to the congress of the United States.

/S/ R. J. Newell
R. J. Newell,
Representative of the
United States of America.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1951; R.C.M. 1947, 89-903.

Compiler's Comments

Commissioner Correction: The Code Commissioner, 1979, has restored the numbering system and paragraph nomenclature used in the Yellowstone River Compact to avoid confusion with the compact as adopted by the other signatory states and the United States.

Cross-References

Definitions, 85-2-801.

85-20-102. Purpose of the part. Under the provisions of the Yellowstone River Compact (Chapter 39, Laws of Montana 1951), all appropriative rights to the beneficial uses of the waters of the interstate tributaries of the Yellowstone River existing in each signatory state as of January 1, 1950, have been recognized and shall continue to be enjoyed in accordance with the laws governing the acquisition and use of water under the doctrine of appropriation. All appropriative rights to the beneficial uses of the waters of the interstate tributaries of the Yellowstone River acquired after January 1, 1950, are subject to distribution in the states of Montana and Wyoming in accordance to the percentages in the different basins as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of Article V of said compact. The purpose of this part is to provide the means to determine the various appropriative rights to the beneficial uses of water of the interstate tributaries of the Yellowstone River acquired after January 1, 1950, and the quantity of water diverted and used by each such appropriator during each year, to enable the state of Montana and the Yellowstone River Compact commission to comply with and to administer the percentage allocations as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of Article V of said compact.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 92, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 89-905.

85-20-103. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(2) "Divert" and "diversion" mean the taking or removing of water from any interstate tributary or any tributary thereof, when the water so taken or removed is not returned directly into the channel of the interstate tributary or of the tributary thereof from which it is taken.

(3) "Domestic use" means the use of water by an individual or by a family unit or household for drinking, cooking, laundering, sanitation, and other personal comforts and necessities and for the irrigation of a family garden or orchard not exceeding one-half acre in area.

(4) "Interstate tributaries" or "interstate tributary" means the following described rivers which contribute to the flow of the Yellowstone River in the state of Montana, including all tributaries thereof: the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River; the Big Horn River (except the Little Big Horn River); the Tongue River; and the Powder River, whose confluences with the Yellowstone River are respectively at or near the city (or town) of Laurel, Big Horn, Miles City, and Terry, all in the state of Montana.

(5) "Person" means any person, corporation, partnership, association, municipal corporation, agency, and all others authorized by the laws of the state to appropriate water for beneficial uses.

(6) "Stock water use" means the use of water for livestock and poultry.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 156, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-906.

85-20-104. Filing written statement with department. (1) Any person claiming an appropriative right to the use of any water of any interstate tributary, which right was acquired after January 1, 1950, shall, within 60 days after February 25, 1953, or before he diverts any water, file with the department at its office in Helena, Montana, a written statement containing the following information:

(a) the name of the claimant and his address;

(b) date of appropriation or the date when the water was first applied to a beneficial use;

(c) the quantity of water claimed;

(d) the name of the stream, river, or other source of water from which the diversion is made, if it has a name, and if it does not, a description identifying the same;

(e) the purpose for which the water is claimed and the place of intended use;

(f) the means of diversion;

(g) whether or not a weir or other device for measuring the water intended to be diverted has been installed in his ditch or other means of diversion;

(h) if a notice of appropriation was filed with the county clerk and recorder, the name of the county where it was filed;

(i) whether the appropriation was made from an adjudicated or nonadjudicated stream, river, or other source of water.

(2) The written statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the claimant or someone in his behalf. The affidavit must state that the matters and facts contained in the written statement are true.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 157, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-907.

85-20-105. Duty to install measuring devices. Any person claiming an appropriative right to use any waters of any interstate tributary of the Yellowstone River, which right was acquired subsequently to January 1, 1950, shall, after February 25, 1953, and before he diverts any such water, install in his ditch or other means of diversion a weir or other measuring device so that all of the water to be diverted by him can be accurately measured. The installation of a weir or other measuring device is subject to the approval of the department, and if in its judgment such weir or other measuring device or the installation of the same is defective so that the water cannot be accurately measured, it may order the installation of an accurate measuring device. The claimant shall not divert any water until he complies with such order.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 158, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-908.

85-20-106. Duty to measure water. Each claimant shall measure all the water being diverted by him and keep accurate records thereof on forms prescribed and furnished by the department and, within 15 days after November 1 of each year, file the written records with the department at its office in Helena, Montana.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 159, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-909.

85-20-107. Status of prior rights. The rights to the beneficial use of any water of any interstate tributary of the Yellowstone River acquired prior to and including January 1, 1950, shall not be impaired by or subject to this part.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 92, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 89-910.

85-20-108. Domestic and stock uses exempted. Any appropriation of water from any interstate tributary of the Yellowstone River made for domestic or stock water uses will not come within the provisions of this part whenever the capacity of a reservoir for stock water does not exceed 20 acre-feet.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-911.

85-20-109. Board of natural resources and conservation to make rules. The board of natural resources and conservation shall adopt and the department shall enforce reasonable rules consistent with this part and the Yellowstone River Compact.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-912.

85-20-110. Application to adjudicated and nonadjudicated waters. The provisions of this part shall apply to both adjudicated and nonadjudicated waters of the interstate tributaries of the Yellowstone River.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 92, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 89-913.

85-20-111. Department to make record available. The department shall furnish and make available to the Yellowstone River Compact commission, from the records filed in its office, all appropriative rights acquired after January 1, 1950, to the use of the waters of the interstate tributaries of the Yellowstone River in the state of Montana, the amount of the annual diversions from those interstate tributaries, and any other information that its records may disclose as may be required by the Yellowstone River Compact commission.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 161, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-914.

85-20-112. Services of county attorneys. The county attorneys of the state shall perform such legal services and bring such proceedings in carrying out the purposes of this part within their respective counties as the department shall require.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 162, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-915.

85-20-113. Penalty. Any person who violates or refuses or neglects to comply with any provision of this part or any order or rule adopted by the board or department pursuant thereto or the Yellowstone River Compact is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $200 for each offense.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 163, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-916.

85-20-114 through 85-20-120 reserved.

85-20-121. Yellowstone compact obligations unimpaired. Nothing contained in Chapter 280, Laws of 1965, shall in any manner impair the obligations of the state of Montana under the Yellowstone River Compact.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 280, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 89-103.7.

Part 2

Fort Peck-Montana Compact

85-20-201. Fort Peck-Montana compact ratified. The compact entered into by the state of Montana and the Assiniboine and Sioux tribes of the Fort Peck Indian reservation and filed with the secretary of state of the state of Montana under the provisions of 85-2-702 on May 15, 1985, is ratified. The compact is as follows:

FORT PECK-MONTANA COMPACT

This Compact is entered into by and between THE STATE OF MONTANA and THE ASSINIBOINE AND SIOUX TRIBES OF THE FORT PECK INDIAN RESERVATION (herein called the "Parties") and shall become effective as set forth hereinafter.

The Parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE I
GENERAL PURPOSES

The basic purposes of this Compact are to determine finally and forever all rights of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in the State of Montana to water on, under, adjacent to, or otherwise appurtenant to the Reservation, to settle existing disputes and remove causes of future controversy between the Tribes and the State and between Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation and other persons concerning waters of the Missouri River, its tributaries, and ground water, and to settle all claims by the Tribes and by the United States on behalf of the Tribes in United States v. Aageson, Civ. No. 79-21-GF (D. Mont.), United States v. Aasheim, Civ. No. 79-40-BLG (D. Mont.) and the pending adjudication in the state water court initiated pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 697, Laws of Montana 1979.

ARTICLE II
DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Compact, and for no other purposes, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Acre-foot" means the amount of water necessary to cover one acre to a depth of one foot and is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet.

(2) "Annual" or "per year" means the calendar year commencing January 1 and ending December 31.

(3) "Board" means the Fort Peck-Montana Compact Board established by Article VI.

(4) "Conservation (carry-over) storage" is storage provided in a reservoir to capture and hold water that would otherwise go downstream. Such storage holds the water for beneficial use later in the season or is carried over to a subsequent season or seasons. Evaporation from the surface of such reservoir is considered to be a consumptive use to the extent that it exceeds the evaporative and transpirational losses which occurred in the reservoir area prior to its construction.

(5) "Consumptive use" means the amount of irrigation water that is transpired by vegetation, converted in the processes of photosynthesis and plant tissue growth, and evaporated from adjacent soils, water surfaces and foliage. For uses other than irrigation, consumptive use means the quantity of water diverted less the quantity of reusable return flow within the State.

(6) "Court of competent jurisdiction" means a state or federal district court which otherwise has jurisdiction of the subject matter and the parties, or a tribal court which otherwise has such jurisdiction provided that all parties to the case consent to tribal court jurisdiction.

(7) "Diversion" means the removal of water from its natural course or ocation by means of a ditch, canal, flume, bypass, pipeline, conduit, well, pump, or other structure or device, or the impoundment of water in a reservoir. Where a reservoir is constructed or operated on a stream, the annual diversion shall be the greater of:

(a) the inflow into the reservoir minus the outflow for releases or spills downstream from the reservoir, or

(b) withdrawals of water from the reservoir for actual use.

(8) "Domestic use" means the diversion of water by one or more individuals, family units or households for drinking, cooking, laundering, sanitation and other personal comforts and necessities; and for the irrigation of a family garden or orchard not exceeding one-half acre in area.

(9) "Fort Peck Irrigation Project" means those irrigation systems and works constructed pursuant to the Act of May 30, 1908, 35 Stat. 558, and all ands receiving water from such systems and works.

(10) "Fort Peck Reservoir" means that body of surface water impounded by Fort Peck Dam, at the current spillway elevation.

(11) "Full service irrigation" means any form of irrigation that distributes water on a regularly scheduled basis in order to satisfy the full seasonal crop and soil water requirements.

(12) "Ground water" means any water located under the surface of the land or the bed of any stream, lake, reservoir, or other body of surface water. All other water shall be considered surface water.

(13) "Indian" means any person who:

(a) is an enrolled member of the Tribes; or

(b) is a member of a tribe that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians; or

(c) holds or is recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as eligible to hold trust or restricted property on the Reservation.

(14) "Industrial" means the use of water for any uses that benefit an industrial enterprise including, but not limited to, industrial cooling, energy production, and evaporation associated with any industrial operation. Among the purposes excluded from the industrial use category are irrigation, stockwater, and domestic uses.

(15) "Instream flow" means that quantity of water scheduled to remain in a stream to maintain fish and wildlife resources.

(16) "Missouri River" means the river formed by the confluence of the Gallatin, Jefferson and Madison Rivers in southwestern Montana, and flowing easterly beyond the eastern boundary of Montana.

(17) "Partial service irrigation" means the diversion of flood runoff from natural channels or water courses and spreading such water for the purpose of applying as much water as practicable to the land during periods of high stream flow to increase crop production.

(18) "Parties" means the Tribes and the State.

(19) "Person" means an individual or any other entity, public or private, including the State, the Tribes, and the government of the United States and all officers, agents, and departments thereof.

(20) "Regulatory Storage" is storage provided as a part of a water distribution system for operational purposes. Evaporation loss from the distribution system itself is accounted for and is a part of the unit consumptive use rate established in this Compact and is therefore not considered to be a separate item of consumptive use.

(21) "Reservation" means the Fort Peck Indian Reservation as established in the agreement of December 28 and December 31, 1886, and confirmed by the Act of May 1, 1888, 25 Stat. 113.

(22) "Reusable" means capable of further beneficial use.

(23) "State" means the State of Montana and all officers, agents, departments, and political subdivisions thereof. Unless otherwise indicated, for purposes of notification or consent, "State" means the Director of the State Department of Natural Resources and Conservation or its successor agency.

(24) "Transfer" means any authorization for the delivery or use of water by a joint venture, service contract, lease, sale, exchange or other similar agreement.

(25) "Tribal Water Right" means the right to divert and use water as confirmed by Article III of this Compact.

(26) "Tribes" means the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation and all officers, agents and departments thereof. Unless otherwise indicated, for purposes of notification or consent, "Tribes" means the Tribal Chairman or the Chief Executive Official of the Tribes at the time.

(27) "Tributary" or "tributaries of the Missouri River that flow through or adjacent to the Reservation" means those tributaries of the Missouri River

that traverse the Reservation, generally in a north to south direction, including:

(a) streams that form the east and west boundaries of the Reservation (Big Muddy Creek, Porcupine Creek and the Milk River);

(b) streams that originate outside the Reservation but empty into the Missouri River within the boundaries of the Reservation (the Poplar River and its tributaries);

(c) streams that are wholly contained within the boundaries of the Reservation (Chelsea Creek, Tule Creek, Wolf Creek, Oswego Creek, and Little Porcupine Creek); and

(d) all other watercourses that traverse the Reservation.

(28) "Wasteful" means the unreasonable loss of water through the design or negligent operation of a diversion or of a water distribution facility.

ARTICLE III
TRIBAL WATER RIGHT

A. General Statement of the Tribal Water Right. The Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation have the right to divert annually from the Missouri River, certain of its tributaries, and ground water beneath the Reservation the lesser of (i) 1,050,472 acre-feet of water, or (ii) the quantity of water necessary to supply a consumptive use of 525,236 acre-feet per year for the uses and purposes set forth in this Compact with a priority date of May 1, 1888, provided that no more than 950,000 acre-feet of water, or the quantity of water necessary to supply a consumptive use of 475,000 acre-feet may be diverted annually from surface water sources. This right is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribes and is further defined and limited as set forth in this Compact.

B. Persons Who May Use the Tribal Water Right. All uses of water authorized under any applicable law by the following persons shall be considered and calculated as uses of the Tribal Water Right:

1. the Tribes within or outside the Reservation;
2. all individual Indians using water within the Reservation including, but not limited to, Indians exercising uses established pursuant to state law prior to the effective date of this Compact;
3. all non-Indian successors-in-interest to any allottee actually using water within the Reservation by virtue of a water right arising under the laws of the United States, which water right was acquired directly or indirectly from an Indian predecessor-in-interest;
4. all other persons receiving water from the Fort Peck Irrigation Project including, but not limited to, persons exercising uses established pursuant to state law prior to the effective date of this Compact;
5. all other persons authorized to use water by the Tribes pursuant to this Compact, within or outside the Reservation;
6. the United States as trustee for the Tribes or any Indian including, but not limited to, persons exercising uses established pursuant to state law prior to the effective date of this Compact.

C. Measure of Consumptive Use for Irrigation. Irrigation usage of the Tribal Water Right shall be conclusively deemed to cause a consumptive use of 1.8 acre-feet per acre per year for full service irrigation and 0.48 acre-feet per acre per year for partial service irrigation. Any loss of water due to evaporation from reservoirs constructed in the future for conservation (carry-over) storage rather than for regulatory storage by the United States for the benefit of the Tribes or any Indian, or constructed for such conservation storage by the Tribes or by any Indian, shall be counted as a consumptive use.

D. Purposes for Which the Tribal Water Right May be Used. Within the Reservation, use of water in the exercise of the Tribal Water Right for any purpose may be authorized by the Tribes without regard to whether such use is beneficial as defined by valid state law. No use of the Tribal Water Right may be wasteful or inconsistent with the terms of this Compact. Outside the Reservation, any use of water in the exercise of the Tribal Water Right shall be beneficial as defined by valid state law on the date the Tribes give notice to the State of a proposed use outside the Reservation.

E. Facilities Diverting or Using the Tribal Water Right Outside the Reservation. All persons diverting or using the Tribal Water Right outside the Reservation, including the Tribes as sovereign, shall apply for all permits, certificates, variances and other authorizations required by valid state laws regulating, conditioning or permitting the siting, construction, operation, alteration or use of any equipment, device, facility or associated facility proposed to use or transport water located outside the Reservation, and shall comply with all applicable provisions of this Compact. A diversion or use of water in the exercise of the Tribal Water Right may be made only after all permits, certificates, variances or other authorizations applied for pursuant to this paragraph have been obtained, and the diversion or use has not been found unlawful by a court of competent jurisdiction.

F. Amounts To Be Diverted from the Missouri River.

1. Diversions of water for use within or outside the Reservation may be made in the exercise of the Tribal Water Right from Fort Peck Reservoir and the mainstem of the Missouri River—but without utilization of the conservation (carry-over) storage of Fort Peck Reservoir—in the following amounts:

(a) during the months of November, December, January, February and March, not to exceed 40,000 acre-feet per month;

(b) during the months of April and October, not to exceed 50,000 acre-feet per month;

(c) during the months of May and September, not to exceed 105,000 acre-feet per month;

(d) during the month of June, not to exceed 145,000 acre-feet;

(e) during the month of July, not to exceed 215,000 acre-feet;

(f) during the month of August, not to exceed 180,000 acre-feet.

Provided that the aggregate of monthly diversions in the exercise of the Tribal Water Right from surface water shall not exceed 950,000 acre-feet per year, and the total annual consumptive use shall not exceed 475,000 acre-feet.

2. The Tribes shall report the amount of all actual diversions from Fort Peck Reservoir and the mainstem of the Missouri River to the United States Army Corps of Engineers by April 1st of the calendar year following the year in which such diversions are made in accordance with paragraph 5 of section J of this Article.

3. All diversions authorized by paragraph 1 of this section may be made without payment to the United States, but the Tribes and any user of the

Tribal Water Right shall otherwise comply with all generally applicable laws and regulations of the United States.

G. Export of the Tribal Water Right Outside the State. Use of the Tribal Water Right outside the State shall be in compliance with all valid provisions of state law in effect at the time of the proposed transfer that prohibit, regulate, condition, or permit the transportation of water outside the State.

H. Non-use of the Tribal Water Right not a Forfeiture. Non-use of any part of the Tribal Water Right shall not constitute a relinquishment, forfeiture or abandonment of the right to such use.

I. Sources of Diversions of the Tribal Water Right. In the exercise of the Tribal Water Right water may be diverted:

1. Within the Reservation for use within the Reservation from:

(a) the mainstem of the Missouri River within or adjacent to the Reservation;

(b) any tributary of the Missouri River that flows through or adjacent to the Reservation, except the mainstem of the Milk River; and

(c) any ground water source.

2. Outside the Reservation for use within the Reservation from:

(a) Fort Peck Reservoir;

(b) any tributary of the Missouri River that flows through or adjacent to the Reservation, except the mainstem of the Milk River; and

(c) the mainstem of the Missouri River below Fort Peck Dam.

Diversions authorized by subparagraphs (a) and (c) shall comply with paragraph 1 of section J of this Article.

3. Within or outside the Reservation for use outside the Reservation from:

(a) Fort Peck Reservoir;

(b) any tributary of the Missouri River that flows through or adjacent to the Reservation, except the mainstem of the Milk River, provided that water from these sources shall not be transported outside the respective watershed of each stream;

(c) the mainstem of the Missouri River below Fort Peck Dam; and

(d) the mainstem of the Missouri River above Fort Peck Reservoir.

Diversions authorized by subparagraphs (a) and (c) shall comply with paragraph 1 of section J of this Article. Diversions authorized by subparagraph (b) shall comply with paragraph 4 of section K of this Article. Diversions authorized by subparagraph (d) shall comply with paragraph 3 of section J of this Article.

J. Notice of and Conditions upon Diversions and Uses of the Tribal Water Right.

1. The Tribes shall give the State not less than 180 days advance written notice of any proposed diversion or use of the Tribal Water Right authorized by subparagraphs 2(a) and 2(c) and subparagraphs 3(a) and 3(c) of section I of this Article and shall, in the case of any transfer of the Tribal Water Right, except agreements on the tributaries pursuant to paragraph 4 of section K of this Article, offer the State an opportunity to participate as provided in paragraph 2 of section K of this Article. Such notice shall include sufficient documentation to demonstrate that:

(a) the proposed use of water complies with section D of this Article;

(b) for diversions outside the Reservation, the proposed means of diversion and the construction and operation of the diversion works are adequate;

(c) the proposed use and diversion will not adversely affect, except with the consent of the owner of such right, any of the following rights to the use of water existing at that time:

(i) any water right arising under the laws of the United States;

(ii) any appropriative right to the use of water established pursuant to the laws of the State that has not been abandoned, but excluding any reservation of water made pursuant to the laws of the State which has not been put to actual beneficial use by the date notice is given;

(d) the proposed use does not cause any unreasonable significant adverse environmental impact; and

(e) proposed diversions in excess of 4,000 acre-feet per year and 5.5 cubic feet per second of water will not:

(i) substantially impair the quality of water for existing uses in the source of water from which the diversion is made;

(ii) be made where low quality water which can economically be used is legally and physically available to the Tribes for the proposed use;

(iii) create or substantially contribute to saline seep; or

(iv) substantially injure fish or wildlife populations in the source of water from which the diversion is made.

The requirements of subparagraph (c) of this paragraph may be satisfied by a showing that the owner of such right has consented to the adverse effect. Subparagraph (c) shall not be construed to alter or avoid in any way the consequences resulting from such consent under state law.

2. A proposed diversion or use of the Tribal Water Right outside the Reservation authorized by subparagraphs 2(a) and 2(c) and subparagraphs 3(a) and 3(c) of section I of this Article may be challenged only:

(a) within 30 days after the expiration of the notice period provided in paragraph 1 of this section;

(b) in a court of competent jurisdiction; and

(c) by the State or by a person whose rights are adversely affected by the proposed diversion or use.

In any such case, the Tribes shall have the burden of going forward and the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that they have satisfied the requirements of paragraph 1 of this section.

3. Diversions of water in the exercise of the Tribal Water Right outside the Reservation from the mainstem of the Missouri River above Fort Peck Reservoir, as authorized in subparagraph 3(d) of section I of this Article, may be made so long as the Tribes or any user of the Tribal Water Right:

(a) comply with all the laws of the State in effect at the time the diversion is proposed, including but not limited to state water use statutes;

(b) give not less than 180 days advance written notice of any proposed diversion in the manner required in paragraph 5 of this section:

(i) if the diversion is to be made from a reservoir, to the operator of the reservoir; or

(ii) if the diversion is not to be made from a reservoir, to the operator of the first dam, upstream and downstream, if any, from the point of diversion;

(c) obtain approval of the diversion from the State legislature.

4. For purposes of demonstrating compliance with subparagraph 1(c) and subparagraph 3(a) of this section and paragraph 6 of Section K of this Article, the portion of the Tribal Water Right to be diverted will be deemed an appropriative right which has:

(a) been acquired on May 1, 1888;

(b) a point of diversion and use where the water is actually being diverted and used or, if not actually being diverted, where the water would first flow on or adjacent to the Reservation;

(c) the existing use or, if not actually in use, an irrigation use provided, however, that the use can be transferred to a purpose other than irrigation without restriction as to period of use so long as the requirements of Section F of this Article are observed;

(d) the actual consumptive use or, if not actually in use or if being used for irrigation purposes, a consumptive use of 1.8 acre-feet per acre per year; and

(e) not been abandoned or forfeited.

5. Any notice of a diversion required by paragraph 3 of this section and any report of a diversion required by paragraph 2 of section F of this Article shall specify:

(a) the person authorized to make the diversion;

(b) the amount of water proposed or authorized to be diverted annually;

(c) the amount proposed or authorized for annual consumptive use;

(d) the point of diversion;

(e) the period of use;

(f) the place of use; and

(g) the purposes for which the water may be used.

K. Transfers of the Tribal Water Right.

1. As an incident to and in the exercise of the Tribal Water Right, the Tribes may transfer within or outside the Reservation, as authorized by federal law and this Compact, the right to use water but may not permanently alienate such right or any part thereof. Any such transfer of water by the Tribes shall be subject to all provisions of this Compact.

2. Prior to making any transfer which authorizes use of water outside the Reservation to be diverted from the mainstem of the Missouri River, including Fort Peck Reservoir, the Tribes shall give not less than 180 days advance written notice to the State of the proposed terms and conditions of the transfer, and shall offer the State the opportunity to participate in the transfer as a substantially equal partner with the Tribes, assuming obligations and receiving benefits of the transfer under terms and conditions agreed to by the Parties. If the State does not accept the opportunity within the 180-day notice period, or if the State unreasonably delays the institution or completion of approval processes required by state law or unreasonably delays resolution of any litigation arising from its decision to accept the opportunity, the Tribes may proceed with the proposed transfer without State participation, provided that the proposed transfer shall be subject to all other provisions of this Compact. If the State does not accept the opportunity, or if State participation in the joint transfer is not approved, the State shall not later pursue the opportunity, except in accordance with all the terms of this Compact, including paragraph 3 of this section.

3. Prior to making any transfer allowing use or diversion of water from Fort Peck Reservoir or from the mainstem of the Missouri River below Fort Peck Dam, the State shall give not less than 180 days advance written notice to the Tribes of the proposed terms and conditions of the transfer and shall

offer the Tribes the same opportunity to participate in the transfer as a substantially equal partner with the State, assuming obligations and receiving benefits of the transfer on terms and conditions agreed to by the Parties. If the Tribes do not accept the opportunity within the 180 day notice period the State may proceed with the proposed transfer without the Tribes' participation, and the Tribes shall not later pursue the opportunity except in accordance with all the terms of this Compact, including paragraph 2 of this section.

4. If otherwise authorized by federal law, the Tribes may enter into an agreement with any person who is exercising or proposing to exercise a right under the laws of the State to use surface water outside the Reservation on any tributary of the Missouri River that flows through or adjacent to the Reservation, except the mainstem of the Milk River, which agreement allows such person's diversion and use and protects it from any other exercise of the Tribal Water Right provided, however, that:

(a) before use of such water, the person shall have complied with all applicable state laws concerning the acquisition of a water right;

(b) subsequent to acquisition of the state water right, regulation of its use shall be subject to state law;

(c) the amount of water subject to the agreement shall be considered a consumptive use of the Tribal Water Right;

(d) the agreement shall not permanently alienate the Tribal Water Right or any part thereof.

5. The Tribes may transfer annually only the following amounts of water for consumptive use outside the Reservation:

(a) 50,000 acre-feet;

(b) plus 35 percent of any amount over 200,000 acre-feet but less than 300,000 acre-feet authorized by state law to be transferred annually by the State from waters within the State;

(c) plus 50 percent of any amount over 300,000 acre-feet authorized by state law to be transferred annually by the State from waters within the State.

Transfers of the Tribal Water Right shall not be considered as part of any amounts authorized by state law to be transferred annually by the State.

6. In no event shall the Tribes be authorized to transfer less than 50,000 acre-feet of water per year outside the Reservation. The limits established in paragraph 5 of this section shall apply so long as the State is authorized to transfer annually at least 50,000 acre-feet of water pursuant to state law. If statutory authorization for the State to transfer water is not enacted, is repealed, or is held invalid, or if the amount of water authorized by state law to be transferred by the State is less than 50,000 acre-feet per year, then for any period in which the authorization or the limitation is not in force the Tribes may transfer water in accordance with all terms and conditions of this Compact other than paragraph 5 of this section. However, such transfers will be subject to any volume limitations provided by federal law or, in the absence of any federal volume limitations, the Tribes may transfer water in accordance with all terms and conditions in this Compact other than paragraph 5 of this section and with any volume limitations imposed by state law which would apply to a holder of a right to the use of water established pursuant to state law. For the purposes of complying with volume limitations

imposed by state law, the Tribal Water Right will be deemed to have the characteristics set forth in paragraph 4 of section J of this Article.

7. Unless authorized by federal law, the State shall not in any manner whatsoever tax any proceeds received by the Tribes as consideration for any transfer of the Tribal Water Right.

L. Instream Flows.

1. At any time within five years after the effective date of this Compact, the Tribes may establish a schedule of instream flows to maintain any fish or wildlife resource in those portions of streams, excluding the mainstem of the Milk River, which are tributaries of the Missouri River that flow through or adjacent to the Reservation. These instream flows shall be a part of the Tribal Water Right with a priority date of May 1, 1888. Water remaining in a stream to maintain instream flows pursuant to such a schedule shall be counted by the Tribes as a consumptive use of surface water.

2. Instream flows may be established by the Tribes only in accordance with this section. The Tribes may change the use of water for maintenance of instream flows to another purpose only with the consent of the State.

M. No Other Diversion or Use of the Tribal Water Right. No other diversion or use of the Tribal Water Right shall be made other than those authorized or recognized by this Article.

ARTICLE IV
PROTECTION OF USES UNDER STATE LAW

A. Uses Protected.

1. The following existing and proposed uses of water by Indians within the Reservation are protected and shall not be subordinated to any other uses by subsequent provisions of this Article:

(a) a maximum of 113 acres of irrigated land within the Wolf Creek watershed;

(b) a maximum of 11 acres of irrigated land within the Poplar River watershed;

(c) a maximum of 523 acres of irrigated land within the Big Muddy Creek watershed; and

(d) a maximum of 300 acres of land irrigated with ground water near the confluence of Porcupine Creek and the Milk River.

2. Uses of water by Indians within the Reservation for stockwatering purposes not in excess of 20 acre-feet per year for each impoundment and for all domestic uses are protected and shall not be subordinated to any other uses by subsequent provisions of this Article.

3. With the exception of the uses protected in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this section, diversion and use of water in the exercise of the Tribal Water Right except from the mainstem of the Missouri River, including water allocated to instream flow purposes, shall be subordinate to the following uses of water in the Porcupine Creek, Poplar River, Big Muddy Creek, Little Porcupine Creek, Wolf Creek, Tule Creek, and Chelsea Creek watersheds, including all tributary streams within those watersheds, and all underlying ground water whether or not hydrologically connected with the surface water:

(a) the beneficial uses of water with a priority date of December 31, 1984 or earlier established under the laws of the State and identified in Appendix A to this Compact;

(b) such rights of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to the waters of Big Muddy Creek for the Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge as may be finally determined by the state water court;

(c) beneficial uses of water for domestic purposes;

(d) beneficial uses of water for stock watering purposes in existence prior to December 31, 1984, and beneficial uses of water for stock watering subsequent to that date not in excess of 20 acre-feet per year for each impoundment.

4. Except as to the rights protected in paragraph 3 of this section, the Tribal Water Right shall be prior to all rights to the use of surface and ground water established under the laws of the State with a priority date later than May 1, 1888.

B. Changes of Protected Uses.

1. The rights to the use of water protected by paragraph 3 of section A of this Article may be changed in accordance with state law as to point of diversion, period of use, place of use, purpose of use, or ownership of the right provided that:

(a) the proposed change will not adversely affect any use of the Tribal Water Right existing at the time of the proposed change;

(b) the amount of surface water flowing onto the Reservation within the Poplar River, the Big Muddy Creek, or the Porcupine Creek watersheds, will not be changed; and

(c) the source of the water will not be changed from surface to ground water, or from ground to surface water, or from one watershed to another.

2. Upon receiving an application for a proposed change authorized by paragraph 1 of this section, the State shall give the Tribes such advance written notice as is required by state law.

3. If an irrigation use is changed in any manner, or if a reservoir is constructed or operated which results in the consumptive use of water by evaporation, the following limitations apply:

(a) no more than 1.8 acre-feet of consumptive use per year may be authorized for each acre of land retired from full service irrigation; and

(b) no more than 0.48 acre-feet of consumptive use per year may be authorized for each acre of land retired from partial service irrigation;

(c) evaporation from any reservoir shall be charged as a consumptive use in accordance with definition 4 in Article II.

4. If an irrigation use is changed to an industrial use, all diversions and return flows shall be measured by a device acceptable to and subject to periodic inspection and testing by the State and the Tribes at the expense of the owner. The owner shall also have the quality of the return flows sampled and tested by a laboratory acceptable to the State and the Tribes as often as reasonably required by the State and the Tribes and at the expense of the owner.

ARTICLE V
ADMINISTRATION OF WATER RIGHTS

A. United States Administration. All rights to the use of water received from the Fort Peck Irrigation Project shall be administered by the United States, and the United States has the final and exclusive jurisdiction to resolve all disputes concerning uses of water received from the Fort Peck Irrigation Project subject to any judicial review provided by applicable law.

B. Tribal Administration.

1. The Tribal Water Right shall be administered by the Tribes, and the Tribes have the final and exclusive jurisdiction to resolve all disputes between users of the Tribal Water Right, except for disputes concerning uses of water received from the Fort Peck Irrigation Project and disputes involving users of the Tribal Water Right pursuant to agreements authorized in Article III, section K, paragraph 4.

2. Administration and enforcement of the Tribal Water Right shall be pursuant to a water code, which shall be adopted by the Tribes and submitted for approval to the Secretary of the Interior within one year after ratification of this Compact by the Parties. Such code shall take effect 18 months after ratification of this Compact unless sooner disapproved by the Secretary of the Interior. Pending the adoption and approval of the tribal water code, administration and enforcement of the Tribal Water Right shall be by the Secretary of the Interior as trustee for the Tribes. The Tribes shall not administer the Tribal Water Right in a manner which denies any person a water right owned by that person which arises under the laws of the United States.

3. Within six months after the tribal water code takes effect or within six months after disapproval of the code by the Secretary, the Tribes or the Secretary of the Interior shall provide the State with notice of each existing use of the Tribal Water Right which shall show:

(a) the person authorized to make the diversion;
(b) the amount of water authorized to be diverted annually;
(c) the amount of water authorized for annual consumptive use;
(d) the point of diversion;
(e) the period of use;
(f) the place of use;
(g) the uses for which the water may be diverted; and
(h) the relative priority of the use as against other uses of the Tribal Water Right.

4. The Tribes shall thereafter notify the State within sixty days after the end of each quarter year of all new uses of surface and ground water authorized by the Tribes during the preceding quarter year and of all new uses of the Tribal Water Right actually commenced during that quarter year.

C. State Administration.

1. The State shall administer all rights to the use of surface water and ground water within or outside the Reservation which are not a part of the Tribal Water Right to the fullest extent allowed by law. The State shall have the final and exclusive jurisdiction to resolve all disputes between users of rights established under state law.

2. Within two years after ratification of this Compact, the State shall notify the Tribes of all existing uses authorized by the State on the mainstem of the Missouri River below Fort Peck Dam and on all tributaries of the Missouri River that flow through or adjacent to the Reservation, except the mainstem of the Milk River. The State shall notify the Tribes within sixty days after the end of each quarter year of all new uses of surface and ground water permitted by the State on each of these sources during the preceding quarter year and of all new uses of water actually commenced pursuant to the

laws of the State during that quarter year on each of these sources. Notices required by this paragraph shall include the information required by paragraph 3 of section B of this Article.

3. No agency of the State shall administer any part of the Tribal Water Right. From and after the effective date of this Compact, unless the Tribal Water Right confirmed in Article III is fully utilized at the time application is made for a permit or other authorization, the State shall issue no permit or other authorization to divert or use water within the Reservation to the following persons:

(a) the Tribes;

(b) any Indian;

(c) any non-Indian successor-in-interest to any allottee on the Reservation by virtue of that person's assertion of a right arising under the laws of the United States; or

(d) the United States for the benefit of the Tribes or any Indian or any non-Indian successor-in-interest to any allottee.

D. Regulation of Ground Water.

1. With the exception of uses protected in Article IV, neither the State nor the Tribes shall authorize or continue the use of ground water without the consent of the other if such use will:

(a) result in degradation of instream flows established pursuant to section L of Article III; or

(b) contribute to the permanent depletion or the significant degradation of the quality of a ground water source which in whole or in part underlies the Reservation.

2. With the exception of uses protected in Article IV, the State shall not, without the Tribes' consent, authorize or continue the use of ground water that unreasonably interferes with a use of ground water authorized by the Tribes. The Tribes shall not, without the consent of the State, authorize or continue the use of ground water that unreasonably interferes with a use of ground water authorized by the State and protected by Article IV of this Compact.

ARTICLE VI
FORT PECK-MONTANA COMPACT BOARD

A. Board established. There is hereby established the Fort Peck-Montana Compact Board, which shall exercise powers and responsibilities as set forth in this Article.

B. Membership.

1. The Board shall consist of three members. One member shall be appointed by the Governor of the State of Montana or, in lieu of such appointment, shall be the Governor. The salary and expenses of that member shall be paid by the State. One member shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Tribes, or in lieu of such appointment, shall be the Tribal Chairman. The salary and expenses of that member shall be paid by the Tribes. The third member shall be selected by agreement of the other two members. The salary and expenses of that member and all other expenses of the Board shall be shared equally by the State and the Tribes subject to the availability of funds. Each member duly appointed or selected shall hold office for a term of six years, and for so long thereafter until a successor shall be appointed

or selected. The initial term of each member shall be staggered, with one member serving a six-year term, one a four-year term, and one a two-year term. The initial term of each member shall be chosen by lot, or by any other procedure and agreed upon in writing by the first three members of the Board. If the Governor or the Tribal Chairman serves on the Board, such person shall not serve on the Board beyond his or her term as Governor or Tribal Chairman.

2. Should the two appointed members fail to agree within sixty days of the effective date of this Compact or within thirty days after any vacancy occurs, on the selection of the third member, the following procedure shall be utilized:

(a) within five days each member shall nominate no more than five and no less than three persons to serve as a member of the Board;

(b) within fifteen days thereafter each member shall reject all but one of the persons nominated by the other member;

(c) the chief judge of the United States District Court for the District of Montana shall select the third member of the Board from the remaining two nominees. If the chief judge declines for any reason to select the third member, the chief justice of the Montana Supreme Court shall make the selection from the remaining two nominees.

3. Vacancies on the board shall be filled by appointment of a person to serve the unexpired term of the member whose seat has become vacant. If the member appointed by the Governor becomes unable or unwilling to serve on the Board, the Governor shall make the appointment within fifteen days. If the member appointed by the Tribal Chairman becomes unable or unwilling to serve, the Tribal Chairman shall make the appointment within fifteen days. If the third member of the Board becomes unable or unwilling to serve on the Board, the remaining members shall fill the vacancy under the procedure set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this section.

C. Quorum and Vote Required. Two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum if reasonable notice has been provided in advance to the absent member. Meetings may be in person or, in appropriate circumstances, by telephone. All Board decisions shall be by a majority of the Board, shall be in writing and, together with any dissenting opinions, shall be delivered to all parties in the proceeding before the Board, and to both Parties to this Compact.

D. Jurisdiction of the Board. The Board shall have exclusive jurisdiction, only as provided in this Compact, to resolve any controversy over the use of ground water to which this Compact pertains, any controversy over the use of surface water within the Reservation or from any tributary of the Missouri River that flows through or adjacent to the Reservation, except the mainstem of the Milk River, and any controversy as to the meaning of this Compact between: (i) on the one hand, the Tribes or any person or persons claiming a right to use the Tribal Water Right; and (ii) on the other hand, the State or any person or persons claiming a right to use water under the laws of the State.

E. Powers and Duties of the Board.

1. The Board shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses, to take evidence under oath, and to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses or for the production of books, records, documents and other evidence.

The courts of the Tribes and the State shall enforce any subpoena issued by the Board in the same manner as prescribed by the laws of the Tribes and the State for enforcing a subpoena issued in a civil action by courts of the Tribes and the State.

2. The Board shall hold hearings in proceedings before it and shall give advance notice to the Tribes, the State and all parties to any proceeding personally or by registered mail not less than five days before any hearing. Appearance at a hearing waives such notice. The Board may hear and determine the controversy upon the evidence produced notwithstanding the failure of a party duly notified to appear. The Tribes, the State and all parties to the proceeding are entitled to be heard, to present evidence material to the controversy, to cross-examine witnesses appearing at the hearing, and to be represented by counsel at their own expense.

3. The Board may enter an order after hearing granting any party to the dispute before it temporary or preliminary injunctive relief, or any other relief which the Board deems appropriate except money damages. The Board or any party to a proceeding before the Board may invoke the jurisdiction of a court of competent jurisdiction to enforce any temporary or preliminary injunction so issued by the Board by filing a petition for enforcement naming the enjoined person as respondent. Upon filing the petition, the court shall enter any order it deems appropriate for enforcement of the injunction ordered by the Board, including but not limited to injunctive relief on such terms as to bond or otherwise as it deems proper for the security of the rights of the enjoined party. The United States, the State, and the Tribes shall not be required to post any bond. The court may appoint a water commissioner or master to monitor compliance with such relief.

4. The Board shall adopt rules and regulations to govern its procedures and to carry out its responsibilities under this Compact. Such rules and regulations must be consistent with all provisions of this Compact. All records of the Board shall be open to public inspection except for privileged information.

5. The Board may employ or seek assistance of such clerical or other personnel and may establish such offices as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions according to this Compact. Pending the establishment of a principal office, the Board's office shall be located at Fort Peck Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

6. The annual budget of the Board shall be subject to approval of the Parties to this Compact and to the availability of funds appropriated by the Parties.

F. Review and Enforcement of Board Decisions.

1. Decisions by the Board shall be effective immediately, unless stayed for a period of time prescribed by the Board. On application of a party within a reasonable time, but in any event no more than ninety days after a decision is rendered, the Board may modify or correct any decision:

(a) where there was an evident material miscalculation of figures or an evident material mistake in the description of any person, thing or property referred to in the decision;

(b) where the decision is imperfect in a matter of form not affecting the merits of the controversy; or

(c) where the decision requires clarification.

2. Any party before the Board may, within ten days of any final decision, apply to the Board to modify or set aside any aspect of the decision. Notice of such application shall be served personally or by registered mail upon all parties to the proceeding. Any other party shall have ten days within which to respond to the application. The Board shall act on such application within ten days after a response is filed or, if no response is filed, within fifteen days after the application is filed. If the Board fails to act within the time limitations set forth in this paragraph, the application shall be deemed denied. The time for appeal provided in paragraph 3 of this section shall not begin to run until the application is determined as provided in this paragraph.

3. Any party before the Board may appeal any final decision by the Board to a court of competent jurisdiction within thirty days of such decision. The notice of appeal shall be filed with the Board and served personally or by registered mail upon the Tribes, the State and all parties to the proceeding before the Board, and all such persons shall thereafter have the right to participate in the appeal.

4. In any appeal, the Board's decision shall be presumed to be valid, and may be vacated by the court only on one of the following grounds:

(a) the decision is not supported by substantial evidence;

(b) the decision was procured by corruption, fraud or undue means;

(c) there was evident partiality or corruption by the Board or by any member;

(d) the Board was guilty of misconduct in refusing to hear the dispute, or in refusing to hear evidence pertinent and material to the controversy, or any other clear misbehavior by which the rights of any party have been substantially prejudiced;

(e) the Board exceeded its authority under the terms of this Compact; or

(f) the decision is contrary to law.

5. Unless an appeal is timely filed as provided in paragraph 3 of this section, any decision of the Board shall be confirmed or enforced by any court of competent jurisdiction on petition of the Board, the Tribes, the State or any party before the Board in the proceeding in which the decision was made.

6. A court of competent jurisdiction in which a timely appeal is filed pursuant to paragraph 3 of this section, or in which a petition to confirm or enforce is filed pursuant to paragraph 5 of this section, may order such temporary or permanent relief as it considers just and proper.

7. An appeal may be taken from any decision of the court in which a timely appeal is filed pursuant to paragraph 3 of this section, or in which a petition to confirm or enforce is filed pursuant to paragraph 5 of this section, in the manner and to the same extent as from orders or judgments of the court in a civil action.

8. In any appeal or petition to confirm or enforce the Board's decision, the Board shall file with the court the record of the proceedings before the Board.

G. Waiver of Immunity. The Tribes and the State hereby waive their respective immunities from suit, including any defense the State shall have under the Eleventh Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to permit the appeal or judicial enforcement of Board decisions as provided in this Compact, except that such waivers shall not extend to any action for money damages including costs and attorneys' fees as a result of such judicial action.

ARTICLE VII
FINALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPACT

A. Ratification. This Compact shall become effective as to both partie when ratified by the Legislature of the State of Montana and the Fort Pec Tribal Executive Board and approved by the United States Departments o Justice and the Interior. Ratification by the State and by the Tribes is irrevocable, and this Compact may not be modified in any manner whatsoeve except with the joint consent of the legislative body of both Parties.

B. Incorporation into Decrees and Disposition of Federal Suits.

1. The Parties and the United States shall petition for incorporation o this Compact into the preliminary decrees and final decrees in any state wate court proceedings to adjudicate any right to the use of water to which this Compact pertains, and this Compact may not be modified in any manne whatsoever without the consent of both Parties as provided in section A o this Article. The United States shall not be bound by provisions of this Compact until it is incorporated into the final decree, as provided in this section.

2. This Compact shall only be filed as a proposed consent decree in United States v. Aageson, Civ. No. 79-21-GF (D. Mont.), or United States v. Aasheim, Civ. No. 79-40-BLG (D. Mont.) if there is a final determination by the state courts that they lack jurisdiction over, or that the state proceedings are inadequate to adjudicate, some or all of the water rights asserted in either of the above cases. Upon a final determination that the state courts have jurisdiction over, and that the state proceedings are adequate to adjudicate all of the water rights in the above cases, the United States and the Parties will immediately execute a joint motion pursuant to Rule 41(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to dismiss with prejudice and on their merits all claims by the Tribes and the United States on behalf of the Tribes in the pending cases.

ARTICLE VIII
DISCLAIMERS AND RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

A. Disclaimers. Nothing in this Compact shall be so construed or interpreted:

1. to establish the nature, extent, transferability, or manner of enforcement of water rights of any Indian reservation other than the Fort Peck Indian Reservation;

2. to preclude the acquisition or exercise of an appropriative right to the use of water under state law by the Tribes or any individual Indian outside the Reservation by purchase of such right or by purchase of land, or by application to the State;

3. to preclude the acquisition or exercise of an appropriative right to the use of water under state law by the Tribes or any individual Indian within the Reservation:

(a) by purchase of such right or by purchase of land, provided that water rights acquired by such purchase after ratification of this Compact shall be deemed to be an exercise of the Tribal Water Right; or

(b) by application to the State, provided that the Tribal Water Right confirmed in Article III has been fully utilized at the time an application is made;

4. to determine the relative rights inter sese of persons using water under the authority of the State or the Tribes;

5. to limit in any way the rights of the Parties or any other person to litigate any issues or questions not resolved by this Compact;

6. to authorize the taking of a water right which is vested under state or federal law;

7. to create or deny substantive rights through headings or captions used in this Compact; or

8. to address or prejudge whether, in any interstate apportionment of the waters of the Missouri River Basin, the Tribal Water Right shall be counted as a part of the waters apportioned to the State.

B. Reservation of Rights. The Parties expressly reserve all rights not granted, recognized or relinquished in this Compact.

ARTICLE IX

TRIBAL RELINQUISHMENT OF OTHER WATER CLAIMS

The Tribal Water Right confirmed in Article III shall be final and conclusive. With the exception of the Tribal Water Right recognized herein and rights established under state law as authorized by this Compact, the Tribes and the United States as trustee for the Tribes hereby relinquish forever any and all existing and future claims to water from any source and for any purpose. This relinquishment includes, but is not limited to, any claim for water derived from: aboriginal use of land or water; any Indian treaties; any act of Congress; and any executive act of the United States.

ARTICLE X

BINDING EFFECT

A. Persons Bound. Upon the effectiveness of this Compact, its terms will be binding:

1. upon the State and any person or entity of any nature whatsoever using, claiming or in any manner asserting any right under the authority of the State to the use of water in the State of Montana, provided that for purposes of consent, ratification, or authorization the validity of consent, ratification, or authorization is to be determined by Montana law; and

2. upon the Tribes and any person or entity of any nature whatsoever using, claiming or in any manner asserting any right to the use of the Tribal Water Right, or any right arising under any doctrine of reserved or aboriginal water rights for the Tribes, or any right arising under tribal law, provided that for purposes of consent, ratification, or authorization the validity of consent, ratification or authorization is to be determined by Tribal law. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Tribal Water Right confirmed in Article III of the Fort Peck-Montana Compact includes conclusively and forever the water rights arising under the laws of the United States of all persons on the Fort Peck Reservation by virtue of the ownership or purchase of any Indian allotment, and the courts of the State shall not have jurisdiction to adjudicate or decree any such right claimed by any such person.

B. Effect on Other Laws. The provisions of the Fort Peck-Montana Compact shall supersede any present or future enactment or common law rule inconsistent with such Compact including but not limited to Montana Code Annotated 28-2-708.

ARTICLE XI
SEVERABILITY

Should any part of this Compact other than Articles III, IV, VII, or IX be held to be invalid, all other parts thereof shall continue to be in full force and effect. Should any part of Articles III, IV, VII, or IX be held invalid, either party may withdraw from the remaining provisions of this Compact by action of its legislative body taken within one year from the determination of such invalidity.

ARTICLE XII
LEGISLATION

A. Future legislation. The parties agree to seek enactment of further legislation if it becomes necessary to effectuate the provisions and purposes of this Compact, and to protect such provisions and purposes from challenge and attack, provided that no provisions of the Compact shall be modified as to substance except as provided in Article VII.

B. Petition to Congress.

1. The Parties hereby request the Montana legislature to petition Congress to enact the following legislation in substantially the following form:

"Sec. 2. For purposes of this Act, the term:

(a) "Fort Peck-Montana Compact" means that Compact pertaining to the reserved water rights of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation ratified by the legislature of the State of Montana on May 15, 1985 and by the Tribes on April 29, 1985.

(b) "Reservation" means the Fort Peck Indian Reservation as defined in the agreement of December 28 and December 31, 1886, and confirmed by the Act of May 1, 1888, 25 Stat. 113.

(c) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(d) "Tribes" means the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

"Sec. 3.

"(a) The Tribes, subject to the approval of the Secretary, may enter into any joint venture, service contract, lease, exchange or other agreement, or any amendment, supplement or other modification of such agreement (hereinafter referred to as a "Water Agreement") authorizing the delivery, use or transfer of any part of the water right confirmed in the Tribes by the Fort Peck-Montana Compact for a specified term, not to exceed fifty years, inclusive of all renewal periods. A Water Agreement may authorize the diversion or use of water within or outside the Reservation subject to all terms of the Fort Peck-Montana Compact.

"(b) The Secretary shall approve or disapprove any Water Agreement within (1) one hundred and eighty days after submission or (2) sixty days after compliance, if required, with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C) and any other requirement of federal law, whichever is later. Any party to such an agreement may enforce the provisions of this subsection pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1361. Notwithstanding any other law, all projections, studies, data or other information possessed by the Department of the Interior regarding the terms and conditions of the Water Agreement or the financial return to the Tribes, shall be held by the Department of the Interior as privileged proprietary information of the Tribes."

2. The provisions of this Compact shall have no force and effect until the resolution set forth in paragraph 1 of this section is approved by the Montana Legislature and submitted to Congress.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the representatives of the State of Montana and the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation have signed this Compact in five original counterparts on the 10th day of April, 1985.

For the Assiniboine and Sioux
Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation

....
Walter Clark

....
Norman Hollow

....
Caleb Shields

For the State of Montana
Montana Reserved Water Rights Compact Commission

....
W. Gordon McOmber, Chairman

....
Jack E. Galt, Vice Chairman

....
William M. Day

....
Everett C. Elliott

....
Daniel O. Kemmis

....
A.B. Linford

....
Joseph P. Mazurek

....
Audrey G. Roth

....
Chris D. Tweeten

APPROVED:

For the Secretary of the Interior

....
For the Attorney General of the United States

....

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 735, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

Resolution Submitted to Congress: Article XII. B. Petition to Congress provides in paragraph 2 that ". . . this compact shall have no force and effect until the resolution set forth in paragraph 1 of this section is approved by the Montana Legislature and submitted to Congress." Senate Joint Resolution 41 entitled: "A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA URGING CONGRESS TO ADOPT LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE ASSINIBOINE AND SIOUX TRIBES OF THE FORT PECK INDIAN RESERVATION TO ENTER WATER AGREEMENTS FOR THE DELIVERY, USE, OR TRANSFER OF WATER WITHIN OR OUTSIDE THE RESERVATION" was approved by the Montana Legislature and filed with the Secretary of State on April 30, 1985, who then submitted copies to Montana's Congressional Delegation, the Committee on Indian Affairs of the United States Senate, and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives on June 12, 1985.

TITLE 86

RESERVED

TITLE 87

FISH AND WILDLIFE

Ch.
1. Organization and Operation.
2. Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping Licenses.
3. Restrictions and Regulations.
4. Commercial Activities.
5. Wildlife Protection.

CHAPTER 1

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section
87-1-101. Definitions.
87-1-102. Penalties.
87-1-103. Fines, bonds, and penalties.
87-1-104. Payment of cost bill to county.
87-1-105. Duty of attorney general and county attorneys.
87-1-106. Fish and game offices.

Part 2 — Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks

87-1-201. Powers and duties.
87-1-202. Posting and publication of orders, rules, and regulations.
87-1-203. Effect of orders, rules, and regulations.
87-1-204. Political activity of employees.
87-1-205. Grievance procedure.
87-1-206. Bounty claims for wild animals.
87-1-207. Establishment of checking stations.
87-1-208. Inspection at checking station.
87-1-209. Acquisition and sale of lands or waters.
87-1-210. Research, training, and other projects.
87-1-211. Repealed.
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87-1-221. Acquisition, importation, and propagation of fish and game — waterfowl food.
87-1-222. Construction and maintenance of fish hatcheries and fish ladders.
87-1-223. Control of state waters for propagation of fish.
87-1-224. Destruction of beaver and beaver dams for protection of public health.
87-1-225. Regulation of wild animals damaging property.
87-1-226. Disposition of meat of animals damaging property.
87-1-227. Hunting rights on adjoining federal wildlife preserve.
87-1-228. Agreement with Indians concerning hunting and fishing — Indian treaty of 1855.
87-1-229 and 87-1-230 reserved.
87-1-231. Tattooing of bears, wolves, tigers, mountain lions, or coyotes — when required — penalty.
87-1-232. Tattoo records.
87-1-233. Compensation for damage caused by animal held in captivity.
87-1-234. Exceptions to tattoo and compensation requirements.

Part 3 — Fish and Game Commission

87-1-301. Powers of the commission.

87-1-302. Commission meetings.
87-1-303. Rules for use of lands and waters.
87-1-304. Fixing of seasons and bag and possession limits.
87-1-305. Fish and game refuges.

Part 4 — Director of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks

87-1-401. Director to carry out policies.
87-1-402. Oath of director.
87-1-403. Regulation of employees by director.
87-1-404. Appointment of deputy director and wardens.
87-1-405. Publication of laws.

Part 5 — Fish and Game Wardens

87-1-501. Selection and oath of wardens.
87-1-502. Qualifications, powers, and duties.
87-1-503. Ex officio wardens.
87-1-504. Protection of private property — wardens as ex officio fire wardens.
87-1-505. Warden's power in protection of private property.
87-1-506. Enforcement powers of wardens.
87-1-507 through 87-1-510 reserved.
87-1-511. Sale of confiscated birds and animals — disposition of seized grizzly bears.
87-1-512. Certificate of sale.
87-1-513. Disposition of proceeds of sale.
87-1-514. Record of confiscated property.

Part 6 — Finance

87-1-601. Use of fish and game money.
87-1-602. Payment of salaries, per diem, and expenses.
87-1-603. Payments to counties for department-owned land — exceptions.
87-1-604. Authorization for allocation of funds to school districts.
87-1-605. Fees used to purchase recreational facilities.
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Part 7 — State-Federal Relationships

87-1-701. Assent to Dingell-Johnson bill.
87-1-702. Powers of department relating to fish restoration and management.
87-1-703. Cooperative agreements on federally owned land.
87-1-704. Federal fish-hatching operations.
87-1-705. Acquisition of land by United States for migratory bird reservation.
87-1-706. Regulation of bird reserve in Flathead County.
87-1-707. Water supply for the Benton Lake wildlife refuge.
87-1-708. Assent to Pittman-Robertson Act — authority of department.
87-1-709. Cooperation with United States for wildlife restoration.
87-1-710. Use of hunters' license fees for department purposes only.
87-1-711. Acquisition of land by United States for bison and other big game animals.
87-1-712. Development of national bison range.
87-1-713. Federal waterfowl and wildlife area acquisitions — submission to affected county governing bodies for review.
87-1-714. Hearings on proposed waterfowl and wildlife area acquisitions.

Part 1

General Provisions

87-1-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this title the following definitions apply:

(1) "Commission" means the fish and game commission provided for in 2-15-3402.

(2) "Department" means the department of fish, wildlife, and parks provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 34.

(3) "Director" means the director of fish, wildlife, and parks provided for in 2-15-3401.

(4) "Warden" means a state fish and game warden.

History: En. 26-101.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-101.1; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

87-1-102. Penalties. (1) A person violating any provision of this title, any other state law pertaining to fish and game, or the orders or rules of the commission or department is, unless a different punishment is expressly provided by law for the violation, guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $50 or more than $500, imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both. In addition, the person shall be subject to forfeiture of his license and privilege to hunt, fish, or trap within this state for a period of not less than 24 months from the date of conviction.

(2) (a) A person convicted of unlawfully taking, killing, possessing, transporting, or wasting of a bighorn sheep, moose, wild bison, caribou, mountain goat, or grizzly bear or any part of these animals shall be fined not less than $500 or more than $1,000, imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both. In addition, that person shall forfeit any current hunting, fishing, or trapping license issued by this state and the privilege to hunt, fish, or trap in this state for not less than 30 months from the date of conviction.

(b) A person convicted of unlawfully taking, killing, possessing, or transporting a deer, antelope, elk, mountain lion, or black bear or any part of these animals or wasting a deer, antelope, or elk shall be fined not less than $300 or more than $1,000, imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both. In addition, that person shall forfeit any current hunting, fishing, or trapping license issued by this state and the privilege to hunt, fish, or trap in this state for not less than 24 months from the date of conviction.

(c) A person convicted of unlawfully attempting to trap, take, shoot, or kill a game animal shall be fined not less than $200 or more than $600, imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 60 days, or both.

(d) A person convicted of unlawfully taking, killing, possessing, transporting, shipping, labeling, packaging, or wasting or unlawfully attempting to take, kill, or possess any game bird, wild turkey, fish, or fur-bearing animal or any part of any such animal or fish or of failure to tag a game animal or game bird as prescribed by law shall be fined not less than $50 or more than $200 or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or both.

(e) A person convicted of hunting, fishing, or trapping while his license is forfeited or his privilege denied shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 5 days or more than 6 months. In addition, that person may be fined not less than $500 or more than $1,000.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of subsection (1), the penalties provided by this section shall be in addition to any penalties provided in parts 1 and 2 of chapter 4.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3706, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3706, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159,

L. 1955; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Secs. 13, 14, Ch 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 465, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-324.

Cross-References

Restrictions on possession of wild animals, Title 50, ch. 23, part 1.

Shooting from or across highway, 61-8-369.

Littering unlawful, 75-10-212, 75-10-233, 87-2-112.

Punishment for violation of importation permit and health certificate requirements, 81-2-708.

87-1-103. Fines, bonds, and penalties. All fines, bonds, and penalties mentioned in this title may be collected by civil action in the name of the state in any court of competent jurisdiction. All fines, bonds, and costs shall be collected without stay of execution.

History: En. Sec. 74, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3753, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 77, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3753, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1001.

87-1-104. Payment of cost bill to county. In a prosecution for the violation of fish and game laws where costs are incurred, a cost bill shall be prepared. The cost bill shall include the cost of board of prisoners and shall be presented to the department of administration. If the costs are allowed, the state treasurer shall pay them out of the fish and game moneys in the state special revenue fund to the treasurer of the county where the costs were incurred.

History: En. Sec. 75, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3754, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3754, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1002; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Payment of prosecution cost bills, 87-1-601.

87-1-105. Duty of attorney general and county attorneys. The attorney general of the state is the legal adviser of the department and shall, together with the several county attorneys, enforce the provisions of this title.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3675, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3675, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-126; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1979.

87-1-106. Fish and game offices. The principal offices of the commission and department shall be located in or near Helena, and suitable and adequate space therefor together with janitor services, light, heat, and water shall be furnished by the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3652, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3652, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 114, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 52, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 119, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 271, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-103(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 340, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Deleted former second and third sentences that read: "Rental shall be charged therefor at a rate not to exceed $4 per square foot per year for the total space occupied. Such rental collected shall be deposited to the credit of the state general fund".

Part 2

Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks

Part Cross-References

Establishment of Department and appointment of Director, 2-15-3401.

Cooperative agreements with district weed boards, 7-22-2151.

87-1-201. Powers and duties. (1) The department shall supervise all the wildlife, fish, game, game and nongame birds, waterfowl, and the game and fur-bearing animals of the state. It possesses all powers necessary to fulfill the duties prescribed by law and to bring actions in the proper courts of this state for the enforcement of the fish and game laws and the rules adopted by the department.

(2) It shall enforce all the laws of the state respecting the protection, preservation, and propagation of fish, game, fur-bearing animals, and game and nongame birds within the state.

(3) It shall have the exclusive power to spend for the protection, preservation, and propagation of fish, game, fur-bearing animals, and game and nongame birds all state funds collected or acquired for that purpose, whether arising from state appropriation, licenses, fines, gifts, or otherwise. Money collected or received from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses or permits, from the sale of seized game or hides, from fines or damages collected for violations of the fish and game laws, or from appropriations or received by the department from any other sources are appropriated to and under control of the department.

(4) It may discharge any appointee or employee of the department for cause at any time.

(5) It may dispose of all property owned by the state used for the protection, preservation, and propagation of fish, game, fur-bearing animals, and game and nongame birds which is of no further value or use to the state and shall turn over the proceeds from the sale to the state treasurer to be credited to the fish and game account in the state special revenue fund.

(6) It may not issue permits to carry firearms within this state to anyone except regularly appointed officers or wardens.

(7) The department is hereby authorized to make, promulgate, and enforce such reasonable rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of chapter 2 as in its judgment will accomplish the purpose of chapter 2.

(8) The department is authorized to promulgate rules relative to tagging, possession, or transportation of bear within or without the state.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 4, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3653, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3653, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 96, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 173, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 344, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 279, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 364, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-104, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 4, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-202.4, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 1, Ch. 239, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-202.5, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104, 26-202.4, 26-202.5(2); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 44, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Seasonal rules adopted annually, 2-4-102.

Local government denied powers affecting Title 87, 7-1-111.

Permit for carrying weapons, 45-8-319, 87-5-401.

Suspension, demotion, or removal of employees, 87-1-403.

Enforcement of fish and wildlife laws, generally, 87-1-404.

Enforcement of Department orders and rules, 87-1-404, 87-1-502, 87-1-506.

Seizure of game or hides, 87-1-506.

Commission authorized to regulate grizzly bear, 87-5-302.

Enforcement powers of Department, 87-5-509.

Money from fines, 19-8-504, 87-1-601, 87-4-808.

Money from seized game or hides, 87-1-513, 87-1-601.

Disposition of fees for licenses and permits, 87-1-601, 87-1-605, 87-1-701, 87-1-708, 87-1-710, 87-2-204, 87-4-602.

Disposition of sale proceeds from confiscated birds and animals, 87-1-601, 87-4-808.

Fish and wildlife appropriations, 87-1-601.

Sources of funds, 87-1-601, 87-1-605 87-1-701, 87-1-708, 87-1-710.

Departmental regulation of special wild buffalo licenses — use of fees, 87-2-723.

Department jurisdiction over game farms 87-4-408.

87-1-202. Posting and publication of orders, rules, and regulations. The orders, rules, and regulations of the department shall be published and posted in the following manner:

(1) Those having general application throughout the state shall be published in such manner and to such an extent as the department deems necessary and may direct.

(2) Those of general or special character having local application only shall be published once in some newspaper having general circulation in the locality or district wherein such rules, regulations, or orders are applicable and shall be posted in three conspicuous places in the locality or district in which they are applicable.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3677, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3677, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-128.

Cross-References

Seasonal rules adopted annually, 2-4-102.

Publication of orders and rules, 23-2-504.

Privilege of entry unless posted, 45-6-201.

Publication of boundaries of fish and game districts, preserves, refuges, sanctuaries, or rest grounds, 87-5-402.

87-1-203. Effect of orders, rules, and regulations. All orders and rules and regulations for the enforcement of the powers granted to the department shall take effect and be in force after publication and posting as prescribed in this chapter and when so published or posted shall constitute legal notice.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3678, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3678, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-129.

87-1-204. Political activity of employees. While retaining the right to vote as he may please and to express his opinions on all political questions, no employee of the department may use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the results thereof or for the purpose of coercing or influencing the political actions of any person or body.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3658, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3658, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 21, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 188, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-109.

87-1-205. Grievance procedure. An employee of the department, aggrieved by a serious matter of his employment based upon work conditions, supervision, or the result of an administrative action, who has exhausted all administrative remedies within the department, is entitled to a hearing before the board of personnel appeals provided for in 2-15-1705 and subject to the provisions of 2-18-1011 through 2-18-1013. Any order of the board is binding upon the department.

History: En. 26-109.1 by Sec. 18, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-109.1; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 44, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Final administrative action for purposes of filing a grievance, 87-1-403.

87-1-206. Bounty claims for wild animals. (1) The department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall pay bounty claims for wild animals which have been filed with and approved by the board of livestock. The department shall pay out of the state fish and game funds, other than those funds derived from license fees paid by hunters and fishermen, bounties on predatory wild animals as the bounty claims are presented, not exceeding $7,500 per calendar year.

(2) The board of livestock shall, after approving the bounty claim, deliver the claim to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks for rejection or approval. If the claim or certificate is rejected, it shall be returned by the department to the board of livestock. If approved, it shall be delivered to the department of administration for allowance or disallowance. Nothing in this section takes from the department of fish, wildlife, and parks the exclusive power to administer the fish and game moneys at its discretion.

(3) If the department of administration allows the claim, it must send it to the auditor. The auditor must draw his warrant on the state fish and game moneys in the state special revenue fund for the amount approved in favor of the claimant, in the order in which the claim is approved.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 174, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-210; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Claims procedure, Title 81, ch. 7, part 1.

87-1-207. Establishment of checking stations. The department is authorized to establish checking stations where deemed necessary to inspect licenses of hunters and fishermen and to inspect any game animals, fish, or fur-bearing animals in the possession of hunters and fishermen.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 270, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-137.**

Cross-References

Duty of Wardens, 87-1-502, 87-2-109.

87-1-208. Inspection at checking station. Every person, upon the request of the director or his authorized representative or of any game warden, shall produce for inspection any current fish and game license which has been issued to such person and shall produce for inspection any game animals, birds, fish, or fur-bearing animals in his possession. Hunters or fishermen entering or leaving areas for which checking stations have been established must stop and report if a checking station is on the hunter's or fishermen's route of travel to or from the hunting or fishing area. Failure to stop and report at a checking station when personnel are on duty shall constitute a misdemeanor.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 270, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-138.**

87-1-209. Acquisition and sale of lands or waters. (1) The department, with the consent of the commission and, in the case of land acquisition involving more than 100 acres or $100,000 in value, the approval of the board of land commissioners, may acquire by purchase, lease, agreement, gift, or devise and may acquire easements upon lands or waters for the purposes listed in this subsection. The department may develop, operate, and maintain acquired lands or waters:

(a) for fish hatcheries, nursery ponds, or game farms;

(b) as lands or water suitable for game, bird, fish, or fur-bearing animal restoration, propagation, or protection;

(c) for public hunting, fishing, or trapping areas;

(d) to capture, propagate, transport, buy, sell, or exchange any game, birds, fish, fish eggs, or fur-bearing animals needed for propagation or stocking purposes or to exercise control measures of undesirable species;

(e) for state parks and outdoor recreation;

(f) to extend and consolidate by exchange, lands or waters suitable for these purposes.

(2) The department, with the consent of the commission, may acquire by condemnation lands or structures for the preservation of historical or archaeological sites that are threatened with destruction or alteration.

(3) (a) The department, with the consent of the commission, may dispose of lands and waters acquired by it on those terms after that public notice, without regard to other laws which provide for sale or disposal of state lands and with or without reservation, as it considers necessary and advisable.

(b) Notice of sale describing the lands or waters to be disposed of shall be published once a week for 3 successive weeks in a newspaper with general circulation printed and published in the county where the lands or waters are situated or, if no newspaper is published in that county, then in any newspaper with general circulation in that county.

(c) The notice shall advertise for cash bids to be presented to the director within 60 days from the date of the first publication. Each bid must be accompanied by a cashier's check or cash deposit in an amount equal to 10% of the amount bid. The highest bid shall be accepted upon payment of the balance due within 10 days after mailing notice by registered or certified mail to the highest bidder. If that bidder defaults on payment of the balance due, then the next highest bidders shall be similarly notified in succession until a sale is completed. Deposits shall be returned to the unsuccessful bidders except bidders defaulting after notification.

(d) The department shall reserve the right to reject any bids which do not equal or exceed the full market value of the lands and waters as determined by the department. If the department does not receive a bid that equals or exceeds fair market value, it may then sell the lands or waters at private sale. The price accepted on any private sale must exceed the highest bid rejected in the bid process. The department shall convey the lands and waters without covenants of warranty by deed executed by the governor or in his absence or disability by the lieutenant governor, attested by the secretary of state and further countersigned by the director.

(4) The department, with the consent of the commission, is authorized to utilize the installment contract method to facilitate the acquisition of wildlife management areas in which game and nongame fur-bearing animals and game and nongame birds may breed and replenish and areas which provide access

o fishing sites for the public. In no case may the total cost of such installnent contracts exceed the cost of purchases authorized by the department nd appropriated by the legislature.

History: En. 26-104.6 by Sec. 7, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1975; amd. Sec. , Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104.6; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 379, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 230, . 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 418, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 519, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 340, . 1985.

ompiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3)(c) extended period or submission of cash bids from 30 to 60 days; nd in (3)(d) inserted second and third senences.

1983 Amendment: At beginning of (4), deleted 'Notwithstanding the provisions of 18-4-102".

1981 Amendments: Chapter 230 deleted "conlemnation" after "may acquire by purchase" in he introductory clause of (1) and added subsecion (2) relating to condemnation for historical r archaeological sites.

Chapter 418 inserted "and, in the case of land cquisition involving more than 100 acres or 100,000 in value, the approval of the board of and commissioners" near the beginning of (1).

Cross-References

Acquisition of recreational areas, Art. IX, sec. 4, Mont, Const.; 23-1-102, 23-2-103.

Leases for lands or waters, 23-1-102.

Creating state campground subject to local subdivision review, Title 76, ch. 3.

Youth Conservation Corps work projects, 76-21-201.

State lands sales, Title 77, ch. 1, parts 1, 2.

Commission approval of acquisitions, exchanges, or sales, 87-1-301.

Acquisition or exchange of waters, 87-1-301, 87-1-713, 87-1-714.

Acquisition or exchange of land, 87-1-301, 87-1-701, 87-1-703, 87-1-709, 87-1-711.

Uses to be itemized in lease and easement agreements, 87-1-303.

Acquisition of fishing access sites, 87-1-605.

Fish obtained for propagation, 87-4-601.

87-1-210. Research, training, and other projects. (1) The departnent may enter into cooperative agreements with educational institutions and tate, federal, or other agencies to promote wildlife research and to train men or wildlife management. It may enter into cooperative agreements with fedral agencies, municipalities, corporations, organized groups of landowners, ssociations, and individuals for the development of game, bird, fish, or furearing animal management and demonstration projects.

(2) It may establish and maintain an educational and biological program or the collection and diffusion of statistics and information germane to the urpose of this title.

History: En. 26-104.7 by Sec. 8, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 947, 26-104.7.

ross-References

Cooperative agreements, 23-1-107, 87-1-303, 7-5-108.

State scientific and recreational park, Title 23, ch. 1, part 2; 87-5-404.

87-1-211. Repealed. Sec. 3, Ch. 340, L. 1985, and Sec. 2, Ch. 648, L. 985.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3668, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3668, .C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 186, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-119.

87-1-212 through 87-1-220 reserved.

87-1-221. Acquisition, importation, and propagation of fish and ame — waterfowl food. The department may:

(1) acquire by gift, purchase, capture, or otherwise any fish, game, game irds, or animals for propagation, experimental, or scientific purposes;

(2) provide for the importation of game birds and game and fur-bearin animals and for the protection, propagation, and distribution of imported o native birds and animals;

(3) use fish and game funds necessary for the construction, maintenance operation, upkeep, and repair of fish hatcheries, game farms, or other property or means and appliances for the protection and propagation of fish, game and fur-bearing animals, or game or nongame birds;

(4) appropriate moneys from the funds at its disposal for the extermination or eradication of predatory animals that destroy fish, game, or fur-bearing animals or game or nongame birds;

(5) spend fish and game funds necessary to introduce and propagate wild waterfowl food and for that purpose may secure expert advice as to what kinds of waterfowl foods are adapted to the climate, soil, and waters of this state.

History: En. 26-104.4 by Sec. 5, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104.4.

Cross-References

Predator control, Title 81, ch. 7, part 1.

Construction and maintenance of hatcheries, 87-3-201.

87-1-222. Construction and maintenance of fish hatcheries and fish ladders. (1) The department shall furnish plans for, direct, and compel the construction, installation, and repair of fish ladders upon dams and other obstructions in streams. The fish ladders shall be installed and maintained at the expense of the owners of the dam or other obstruction.

(2) The department may purchase and maintain, at the expense of the state fish and game fund, suitable fish screens, fish wheels, or other devices to install in irrigating ditches to prevent fish entering said ditches.

(3) The department may locate, lay out, construct, and maintain nurseries and rearing ponds where fry can be planted, propagated, and reared to be distributed in the waters of this state. The department may spend from fish and game funds sums necessary for this purpose.

History: En. 26-104.5 by Sec. 6, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104.5.

Cross-References

Funding construction or renovation of fish hatcheries, 17-5-416.

Propagation and distribution of fry or fingerlings, 87-3-201, 87-3-202.

87-1-223. Control of state waters for propagation of fish. The department of fish, wildlife, and parks may control the waters of any lake, pond, or stream which lies wholly within the limits of land owned by the state so far as the use of that lake, pond, or stream for the breeding and propagation of game fish is concerned. Before the right to control any lake, pond, or stream inures to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, the department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall notify the department of state lands that the lake, pond, or stream is wanted for that purpose, giving a description of the land by legal subdivision when surveyed or a sufficient general description when not so surveyed. The department of state lands shall make that entry upon its books and maps as may serve as notice to a lessor or purchaser of the right claimed by the state in the lake, pond, or stream. The department of state lands shall notify a lessor, purchaser, or applicant to lease or purchase of the fact that a right to the use of the lake, pond, or stream is so claimed. This right may not continue for more than 1 year after the land is sold by the state. If the right to the control of a lake, pond, or stream lessens the value of that land or prevents the ready sale of it, the right granted to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks may be terminated upon giving 60 days' notice of the termination to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3667, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3667, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-118; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Protection of fishing streams against construction and hydraulic projects, Title 87, ch. 5, part 5.

87-1-224. Destruction of beaver and beaver dams for protection of public health. (1) When a complaint is made to the department of health and environmental sciences that beaver are obstructing the free flow of a stream flowing through a settled area and into which sewage of a town or city is dumped and the obstruction endangers public health, the department of health and environmental sciences shall immediately investigate the complaint. If it finds that the work of the beavers endangers public health, it shall report the facts to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks.

(2) The department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall immediately issue a permit, free of charge, to the landowner upon whose land the beaver dams are located for the removal of the beaver, the number of which shall be designated by the warden making the inspection. The landowner shall remove all beaver and beaver dams as provided by the permit within 10 days after its issuance. If the landowner refuses to remove the beaver or the dams in the 10-day period or if he does not desire to do so and so advises the department, then the department may remove the beaver by trapping or transplanting and remove their dam by blasting or other means.

(3) The department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall furnish all labor needed to blast out or otherwise remove the beaver dams. Necessary explosives shall be furnished by the county in which the beaver dams are located.

History: En. 3722(A), R.C.M. 1935 by Sec. 1, Ch. 173, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-402; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

87-1-225. Regulation of wild animals damaging property. Upon the request or complaint of any landholder or person in possession and having charge of any land in the state that wild animals of the state, protected by the fish and game laws and regulations, are doing damage to the property or crops thereon, the department shall investigate and study the situation with respect to damage and depredation. The department may then decide to open a special season on the game or, if the special season method be not feasible, the department may destroy the animals causing the damage. The department may authorize and grant the holders of said property permission to kill or destroy a specified number of the animals causing the damage. No wild ferocious animal damaging property or endangering life shall be covered by this section.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 60, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-135.

Cross-References

Compensation for damage caused by animal in captivity, 87-1-233.

Crop damage, 87-1-304.

Meat donated to public entities, 87-1-512.

Taking of wildlife to protect persons or livestock, 87-3-130.

Permit for removal of beaver and dams, 87-3-501.

87-1-226. Disposition of meat of animals damaging property. (1) The meat of all animals killed or destroyed pursuant to 87-1-225 by the department or the authorized landholder shall be conserved and given to state institutions, school lunch programs, the department of social and rehabilitation services, or charitable institutions. The department shall provide transportation and distribution of the meat.

(2) Any meat not accepted by state institutions, school lunch programs, the department of social and rehabilitation services, or charitable institutions shall be sold as provided in 87-1-511.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 60, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-136; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) at end of first sentence, inserted "charitable institutions"; and inserted (2).

Cross-References

Crop damage, 87-1-304.

Meat donated to public entities, 87-1-512.

Taking of wildlife to protect persons or livestock, 87-3-130.

87-1-227. Hunting rights on adjoining federal wildlife preserve. (1) The department shall negotiate for and enter into written agreements with owners, lessors, lessees, or others having control of areas, tracts, or parcels of land adjoining or contiguous to any United States federal wildlife preserve, including any wildlife refuge for migratory waterfowl in any section of Montana, for the purpose of securing equal hunting and shooting rights for all resident holders of fish and game licenses in Montana on such adjoining and contiguous lands and preventing such preserves from being surrounded by lands whereon such licensees may not enter. The department shall, further, open or cause to be opened to public hunting and shooting of migratory waterfowl on any roads, lanes, and trails not a part of the traveled portion of any federal-aid highway system within a 1-mile limit from the boundaries of any such preserve or refuge. The department shall cause any such area, tract, road, lane, or trail to be plainly posted with clear signs showing the boundaries of the areas, tracts, roads, lanes, or trails open to shooting and hunting by licensees.

(2) The department is hereby authorized to negotiate the payment of a reasonable sum to landowners, lessors, or lessees for the right of the department to create a public shooting area upon their lands. The amount that may be paid for such purpose shall rest in the discretion of the department.

History: En. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 224, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1120, 26-1121.

Cross-References

Consent to federal acquisition of migratory bird reservations, 2-1-211.

Cooperative agreements, 87-1-303.

Posting of preserve and refuge boundaries, 87-5-402.

87-1-228. Agreement with Indians concerning hunting and fishing — Indian treaty of 1855. (1) Whereas, by treaty of July 16, 1855, between the United States of America, represented by Isaac I. Stephens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory of Washington, and the chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the confederated tribes of the Flathead, Kootenai, and Upper Pend Oreille Indians, the said Indians were given the exclusive right to fish and hunt on the Flathead Indian reservation and the privilege of hunting in their usual hunting grounds on large areas of Montana; and whereas, nonmembers of such tribes have the right to hunt and fish on Indian lands by sufferance of such tribes only; and whereas, it appears to be to the common advantage of the state and such Indian tribes that hunting and fishing regulations and privileges on other lands of the state and on Indian lands shall be uniform and that hunting and fishing on such Indian lands shall be in common with the public, now, therefore, the department may negotiate and conclude an agreement with the council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai tribes of the Flathead Indian reservation for the purpose of:

(a) obtaining and establishing for the citizens of Montana, regularly licensed to hunt and fish in the state, the privileges of hunting and fishing on Indian lands on the Flathead Indian reservation;

(b) the conservation and protection of fish and game and fur-bearing animals on such Indian lands and on lands adjacent thereto;

(c) setting dates for the opening and closing of seasons for hunting and fishing on such lands for Indians and non-Indians alike, opening and closing of streams and land areas for hunting and fishing;

(d) doing what in its judgment is necessary by way of granting to such tribal Indians state permits to hunt and fish, to be issued without charge to such Indians;

(e) stocking streams and land areas of such Indian lands for the common benefit;

(f) policing such Indian lands for the protection of fish and game; and

(g) in general carrying out the purposes of this section.

(2) If any part of such agreement provides for the payment of money to the tribes, that part must first have the approval of the state legislature.

(3) Any agreement entered into under subsection (1) must also satisfy the requirements of Title 18, chapter 11.

History: Ap. p. Preamble, Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1947; Sec. 26-131, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Preamble, Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-132, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-131, 26-132; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 309, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (3).

87-1-229 and 87-1-230 reserved.

87-1-231. Tattooing of bears, wolves, tigers, mountain lions, or coyotes — when required — penalty. (1) Any bear, wolf, tiger, mountain lion, or coyote that is captured alive to be later released or which is held in captivity for any purpose must be reported to the department within 3 days of the capture or commencement of captivity. If a person capturing or holding in captivity such animal fails to report an animal as required by this section, such failure is a misdemeanor punishable as provided in 87-1-102.

(2) Each animal reported as required in subsection (1) shall be permanently tattooed or otherwise permanently identified in a manner that will provide positive individual identification of such animal. No tattoo is required under this section if the animal is subject to a permanent, individual identification process by another state or federal agency.

(3) Any person holding a bear, wolf, tiger, mountain lion, or coyote in captivity shall immediately report to the department any death, escape, release, transfer of custody, or other disposition of such animal.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 566, L. 1985.**

Cross-References

Game farms, Title 87, ch. 4, part 4.

87-1-232. Tattoo records. (1) The department shall maintain a record of each animal reported to it pursuant to 87-1-231. The record shall indicate:

(a) the person by whom the animal was captured or is held in captivity;

(b) the location of the capture or captivity;

(c) the date the animal was tattooed;

(d) the purpose of the captivity or capture; and

(e) any death, escape, release, transfer of custody, or other disposition of such animal.

(2) The department shall establish by rule a fee to be charged, which may not exceed the administrative cost of maintaining the record required by this section.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 566, L. 1985.**

87-1-233. Compensation for damage caused by animal held in captivity. If any bear, wolf, tiger, mountain lion, or coyote that is held in captivity or that escapes from such captivity causes any damage to the personal property of another person, compensation for such damage must be paid by the person holding or who held the animal in captivity.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 566, L. 1985.**

Cross-References

Regulation of wild animals damaging property, 87-1-225.

87-1-234. Exceptions to tattoo and compensation requirements. Sections 87-1-231 through 87-1-233 do not apply to those animals:

(1) captured and released as part of an ongoing game management program or an ongoing predator control program unless such animals have been involved in livestock killing; or

(2) captured and released as part of a scientific, educational, or research program as certified by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 566, L. 1985.**

Cross-References

Taking fish or game for scientific purposes, 87-2-806.

Part 3

Fish and Game Commission

Part Cross-References

Establishment, composition, and qualifications of Commission, 2-15-3402.

Quasi-judicial designation, 2-15-3402.

87-1-301. Powers of the commission. The commission shall:

(1) set the policies for the protection, preservation, and propagation of the wildlife, fish, game, furbearers, waterfowl, nongame species, and endangered

species of the state and for the fulfillment of all other responsibilities of the department as provided by law;

(2) establish the hunting, fishing, and trapping rules of the department;

(3) establish the rules of the department governing the use of lands owned or controlled by the department and waters under the jurisdiction of the department;

(4) have the power within the department to establish wildlife refuges and bird and game preserves;

(5) approve all acquisitions or transfers by the department of interests in land or water;

(6) review and approve the budget of the department prior to its transmittal to the budget office; and

(7) review and approve construction projects whose estimated cost is more than $1,000 but less than $5,000.

History: En. 26-103.1 by Sec. 16, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-103.1.

Cross-References

Seasonal rules adopted annually, 2-4-102.

Local government denied powers affecting Title 87, 7-1-111.

State-Tribal Cooperative Agreements Act, Title 18, ch. 11.

Establishment of use rules, 23-1-106, 23-1-202.

Commission to submit to Legislature proposed park, recreational, and historic areas, 23-1-108.

Acquisition, exchange, or sale of lands and waters, 87-1-209, 87-1-701, 87-1-703, 87-1-709, 87-1-711, 87-1-713, 87-1-714.

Fish and wildlife preserves and refuges, 87-1-706, 87-5-401, 87-5-402.

87-1-302. Commission meetings. The members of the commission shall hold quarterly or other meetings for the transaction of business, at times and places it considers necessary and proper. The meetings shall be called by the chairman or by a majority of the commission and shall be held at the time and place specified in the call for the meeting. A majority of the members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business which may come before it. The commission shall keep a record of all the business transacted by it. The chairman and secretary shall sign all orders, minutes, or documents for the commission.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3652, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3652, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 114, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 52, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 119, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 271, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-103(part).

87-1-303. Rules for use of lands and waters. (1) The commission may adopt and enforce rules governing uses of lands acquired or held under easement by the commission or lands which it operates under agreement with or in conjunction with a federal or state agency or private owner. The rules shall be adopted in the interest of public health, public safety, and protection of property in regulating the use of these lands. All lease and easement agreements shall itemize uses as listed in 87-1-209.

(2) The commission may adopt and enforce rules governing recreational uses of all public fishing reservoirs, public lakes, rivers, and streams which are legally accessible to the public or on reservoirs and lakes which it operates under agreement with or in conjunction with a federal or state agency or private owner. These rules shall be adopted in the interest of public health, public safety, and protection of property in regulating swimming, hunting,

fishing, trapping, boating, including but not limited to boating speed regulations, the operation of motor-driven boats, waterskiing, surfboarding, picnicking, camping, sanitation, and use of firearms on the reservoirs, lakes, rivers, and streams or at designated areas along the shore of the reservoirs, lakes, rivers, and streams. Areas regulated pursuant to the authority contained in this section must be areas which are legally accessible to the public. These rules are subject to review and approval by the department of health and environmental sciences as to public health and sanitation before becoming effective. Copies of the rules shall show that endorsement.

History: En. 26-104.9 by Sec. 10, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 332, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104.9.

Cross-References

Seasonal rules adopted annually, 2-4-102.

Adoption and enforcement of rules, 23-1-106.

Boating rules, 23-2-523, 23-2-526, 23-2-529.

Cooperative agreements over jointly controlled land, 87-1-210.

Use regulations, 87-3-203.

87-1-304. Fixing of seasons and bag and possession limits. (1) The commission may fix seasons, bag limits, possession limits, and season limits; open or close or shorten or lengthen seasons on any species of game, bird, fish, or fur-bearing animal as defined by 87-2-101; and declare areas open to the hunting of deer, antelope, elk, moose, sheep, and goat by bow and arrow permit holders and designate times when only bows and arrows may be used to hunt deer, antelope, elk, moose, sheep, and goat in those areas. It may declare areas open to deer hunting where shotguns only may be used to hunt or kill deer. In areas where deer hunting is open to the use of shotguns only, the commission may authorize the use of muzzleloaders (rifled or smoothbore). It may declare areas open to special license holders only and issue special licenses in a limited number when it determines, after proper investigation, that such a season is necessary to assure the maintenance of an adequate supply of game birds, fish, or animals or fur-bearing animals. It may declare a special season and issue special licenses when game birds or animals or fur-bearing animals are causing damage to private property or when written complaint of such damage has been filed with the commission by the owner of that property. In determining to whom those licenses shall be issued, it may, when more applications are received than the number of animals to be killed, award permits to those chosen under a drawing system. The procedures used for awarding the permits from the drawing system shall be determined by the commission.

(2) The commission may adopt rules governing the use of livestock and vehicles by archers during special archery seasons.

(3) It may divide the state into fish and game districts and create fish, game, or fur-bearing animal districts throughout the state. It may declare closed season for hunting, fishing, or trapping in any of those districts and later may open those districts to hunting, fishing, or trapping.

(4) It may declare a closed season on any species of game, fish, game birds, or fur-bearing animals threatened with undue depletion from any cause. It may close any area or district of any stream, public lake, or public water or portions thereof to hunting, trapping, or fishing for limited periods of time, when necessary to protect a recently stocked area, district, water, spawning

waters, spawn-taking waters, or spawn-taking stations or to prevent the undue depletion of fish, game and fur-bearing animals, and game and nongame birds. It later may open the area or district upon consent of a majority of the property owners affected.

(5) The commission may authorize the director to open or close any special season upon 12 hours' notice to the public.

(6) It may declare certain fishing waters closed to fishing except by persons under 13 years of age. The purpose of this subsection is to provide suitable fishing waters for the exclusive use and enjoyment of juveniles under 13 years of age, at times and in areas the commission in its discretion considers advisable and consistent with its policies relating to fishing.

History: En. 26-104.3 by Sec. 4, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104.3; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 220, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 313, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 487, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) inserted third sentence concerning muzzleloaders.

1983 Amendment: Inserted (5).

Cross-References

Property damage by wild animals — special season, 87-1-225, 87-1-226.

Mourning dove as migratory game bird — season restricted, 87-2-101.

Restriction on number of licenses, 87-2-104, 87-2-505, 87-2-506, 87-2-701.

Turkey seasons, 87-2-403.

Closure of hunting and fishing areas, 87-3-106, 87-5-402.

Violation of closed season, 87-3-402.

Bag limits, 87-3-403.

Grizzly bear seasons, 87-5-302.

Creation and posting of districts, 87-5-402.

87-1-305. Fish and game refuges. (1) The commission may establish and close to hunting, trapping, or fishing any game, bird, or fish refuge on public lands and, with the consent of the owner, on private lands. It may close streams, lakes, or parts of them to hunting, trapping, or fishing.

(2) The commission may establish game refuges in which game and fur-bearing animals, game or nongame birds may breed and replenish. These refuges shall be established by order of the commission upon petition and proper showing that the action is, in judgment of the commission, necessary and in the best interest of the wildlife within the area to be included in the refuge. The purpose of this provision is to establish small refuges rather than large preserves or rather than close large areas to hunting or trapping.

(3) The commission may designate and protect certain areas as resting, feeding, and breeding grounds for migratory birds, in which hunting and molestation are forbidden. The purpose of this provision is not to interfere unduly with the hunting of waterfowl but to provide havens in which they can rest, feed, and breed without molestation.

(4) After a petition has been duly filed with the secretary of the commission requesting that an area be set aside as a game refuge, the secretary shall immediately publish a notice in a paper of general circulation in the county in which the area is located. The notice shall state that a hearing on the matter will be held at a designated place in the county not less than 15 days after first publication, at which time and place all interested parties may appear and be heard.

History: En. 26-104.8 by Sec. 9, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104.8.

Cross-References

State-federal relationships and wildlife projects, Title 87, ch. 1, part 7.

Game preserves and closed areas, Title 87, ch. 5, part 4.

Part 4

Director of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks

87-1-401. Director to carry out policies. The director shall carry out the policies of the commission and shall adopt rules authorized by law to implement those policies.

History: En. 26-106.3 by Sec. 17, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-106.3.

Cross-References

Appointment of Director, Art. VI, sec. 8, Mont. Const.; 2-15-3401.

Reports to Governor, Art. VI, sec. 15, Mont. Const.

Member of Water Pollution Control Advisory Council, 2-15-2107.

Representation on Rangeland Resources Committee, 2-15-3305.

87-1-402. Oath of director. Before entering upon his official duties, the director shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office and shall in addition thereto swear or affirm that he holds no other position or office or any position under any political committee or party. Such oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3660, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3660, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 177, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-111(part).

Cross-References

Bonds of state officers and employees, Title 2, ch. 9, part 6.

87-1-403. Regulation of employees by director. (1) The director may suspend without pay, reduce in rank, or remove any employee at any time for cause, providing that any person who has been continuously employed for 1 year or more immediately preceding any suspension or discharge may demand and receive a hearing before the department on the charges filed. The action of the department resulting from such a hearing constitutes final administrative action for purposes of filing a grievance with the board of personnel appeals as provided in 87-1-205.

(2) The director shall rate all employees on the basis of merit and efficiency in accordance with rules adopted by the department to secure a proper rating of each person employed. The salaries of employees shall be fixed by the department, and travel expenses, as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, as amended, shall be allowed employees while upon official business away from designated headquarters.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3657, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 150, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 453, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-108; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 44, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Employment, education, and certification standards, 7-32-303.

Grievance procedure, 87-1-205.

Travel expenses, 87-1-503, 87-1-602.

Salaries, 87-1-601, 87-1-602.

87-1-404. Appointment of deputy director and wardens. The director shall have the power to employ and appoint a deputy director and a sufficient number of wardens for the proper enforcement of the fish and game laws of the state and the orders, rules, and regulations of the department and for such other purposes as the director may designate.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3656, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3656, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, L.

1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 58, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 77, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-107(part).

Cross-References

Enforcement of fish and game laws, 87-1-201.

Wardens, generally, Title 87, ch. 1, part 5.

87-1-405. Publication of laws. As soon as practicable after the adjournment of each session of the legislature, the director in cooperation with the attorney general shall make a compilation of the laws relating to fish, game, game birds, and animals in force at the date of the compilation and properly index them. Copies of the compilation, sufficient in number for the purposes of this section, shall be printed in pamphlet form, pocket size. The director shall distribute to justices of the peace, wardens, and other officers and persons empowered to issue licenses for hunting, fishing, and trapping a supply of the compilation sufficient to permit one copy to be given anyone desiring a copy. The expense incurred in printing the laws shall be paid out of fish and game moneys in the state special revenue fund.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3674, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3674, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-125; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Part 5

Fish and Game Wardens

87-1-501. Selection and oath of wardens. (1) Wardens shall be selected from applicants who have passed such an examination as may be required according to the rules adopted and promulgated by the department. No person shall be appointed a warden until a certificate shall have been issued to him by the department to the effect that he has passed the required examination and is a fit and proper person to perform the duties of the office.

(2) Before entering upon their official duties, state fish and game wardens shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office and shall in addition thereto swear or affirm that they hold no other position or office or any position under any political committee or party. Such oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 7, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3656, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3656, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 58, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 77, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-107, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 11, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3660, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3660, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 177, L. 1965; Sec. 26-111, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-107(part), 26-111(part).

Cross-References

Bonds of state officers and employees, Title 2, ch. 9, part 6.

Employment, education, and certification standards, 7-32-303.

87-1-502. Qualifications, powers, and duties. (1) Wardens shall be qualified by their experience, training, and skill in protection, conservation, and propagation of wildlife, game, fur-bearing animals, fish, and game birds and interested in this work. They shall devote all of their time for which they are appointed to their official duties.

(2) They shall enforce the laws of this state and the rules of the department with reference to the protection, preservation, and propagation of game and fur-bearing animals, fish, and game birds.

(3) They shall see that persons who hunt, fish, or take game or fur-bearing animals, game birds, or fish have necessary licenses.

(4) They shall assist in the protection, conservation, and propagation of fish, game, fur-bearing animals, and game and nongame birds and assist in the planting, distributing, feeding, and care of fish, game, fur-bearing animals, and game and nongame birds. They shall, when ordered by the department, assist in the destruction of predatory animals, birds, and rodents. They shall perform all other duties prescribed by the department and make a monthly report to the department correctly informing the department of their activities on each day of the preceding month with regard to the enforcement of the fish and game laws, showing where their duties called them and what they did. The reports shall contain any pertinent recommendations the wardens may see fit to make.

(5) A warden may not compromise or settle violations of fish and game laws out of court.

(6) A warden has the authority to inspect any and all fish, game and nongame birds, waterfowl, game animals, and fur-bearing animals at reasonable times and at any location other than a residence or dwelling. Upon request therefor, all persons having in their possession any fish, game and nongame birds, waterfowl, game animals, and fur-bearing animals shall exhibit the same and all thereof to the warden for such inspection.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3659, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-110.

Cross-References

Seizure and impoundment of dogs, 7-23-102.

Employment, education, and certification standards, 7-32-303.

Duty to investigate boat accidents, 23-2-527.

Interstate Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Act, Title 44, ch. 11, part 3.

Criminal mischief or trespass, 45-6-203.

Enforcement of prohibition against dumping dead animals, 75-10-233.

Litter control, 75-10-233.

Duties of firewardens, 77-5-104.

Enforcement of fish and game laws, 87-1-201.

Checking stations, 87-1-207, 87-1-208.

Appointment of Wardens, 87-1-404.

87-1-503. Ex officio wardens. All sheriffs and their deputies, constables, all peace officers of the state or any subdivision thereof, and all state forest officers, such other officers of the United States forest service or agents of the United States fish and wildlife service which are assigned to duty in this state, and field personnel of the department, as the director may appoint, are hereby made ex officio wardens, without pay, except that the department may, in its discretion, allow traveling expenses as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, which, if allowed, shall be paid upon proper vouchers from the state fish and game funds. Ex officio wardens shall have the same powers with reference to the enforcement of the fish and game laws of this state as regularly appointed wardens, and it is hereby made their duty to assist, whenever possible, in the enforcement of said laws.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3663, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3663, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 115, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 236, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 439, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-114.

87-1-504. Protection of private property — wardens as ex officio fire wardens. (1) It shall be the duty of wardens (state conservation officers) to enforce the provisions of 45-6-101, 45-6-203, and 75-10-212(2) on private lands being used for recreational purposes and to act as ex officio fire wardens as provided by 77-5-104.

(2) As used in this section, "recreational purposes" means recreational purposes as defined in 70-16-301.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-110.1; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 599, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) after "private lands", substituted "being used for recreational purposes" for "where public recreation is permitted"; and inserted (2).

Cross-References

Damage to private property on Department land, 23-1-106.

87-1-505. Warden's power in protection of private property. Wardens (state conservation officers) shall have the power of peace officers in the enforcement of 45-6-101, 45-6-203, and 75-10-212(2).

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 85, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-110.2.

Cross-References

Damage to private property on Department land, 23-1-106.

87-1-506. Enforcement powers of wardens. A warden may:

(1) serve a subpoena issued by a court for the trial of a violator of the fish and game laws;

(2) search, without a warrant, any tent not used as a residence, any boat, vehicle, box, locker, basket, creel, crate, game bag, or package or their contents upon probable cause to believe that any fish and game law or department rule for the protection, conservation, or propagation of game, fish, birds, or fur-bearing animals has been violated;

(3) search, with a search warrant, any dwelling house or other building;

(4) seize game, fish, game birds, and fur-bearing animals and any parts of them taken or possessed in violation of the law or the rules of the department;

(5) seize and hold, subject to law or the orders of the department, devices which have been used to unlawfully take game, fish, birds, or fur-bearing animals;

(6) arrest, in accordance with Title 46, chapter 6, a violator of a fish and game law or rule of the department, violation of which is a misdemeanor;

(7) enforce the disorderly conduct and public nuisance laws (45-8-101 and 45-8-111) as they apply to the operation of motorboats on all waters of the state;

(8) exercise the other powers of peace officers in the enforcement of the fish and game laws, the rules of the department, and judgments obtained for violation of those laws or rules.

History: En. 26-110.3 by Sec. 13, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-110.3; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 694, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (7).

Cross-References

Motorboat noise limitation — violation as disorderly conduct and public nuisance, 23-2-526.

Appointment of Wardens, 87-1-404.

87-1-507 through 87-1-510 reserved.

87-1-511. Sale of confiscated birds and animals — disposition of seized grizzly bears. (1) Except as provided in 87-1-226(1), all birds, animals, fish, heads, hides, teeth, or other parts of any animal other than grizzly bear seized by any officer or warden or otherwise acquired by a department employee in the scope of his employment may be sold, under the direction of the director or wardens, at a time, place, and manner so as to receive the highest price. The sale shall be at public auction to the highest and best bidder. The director or his wardens shall publish notice of the time and place of the sale, together with a description of the birds, fish, animals, or parts or portions of animals to be sold, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county where the sale is to be held. The notice shall be published at least once, and the sale shall not be less than 5 or more than 30 days after the last publication. If the property seized is perishable, it may be sold by those officers without publishing notice of the sale. The property may be sold upon that public notice and under those terms and conditions which in the discretion of the officers seem conducive to securing full value.

(2) All grizzly bears or heads, hides, teeth, claws, or other parts of grizzly bears seized by any officer or warden may be donated to museums, educational institutions, government agencies, or persons conducting scientific studies, as approved by the commission. If approved under federal law, parts may be sold at public auction if, after approval by the commission, a reasonable attempt has been made to dispose of the parts.

History: **En. Sec. 47, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3726, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3726, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-506; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 120, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 540, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapter 120 in first sentence of (1) at beginning inserted the exception, and in middle inserted "or otherwise acquired by a department employee in the scope of his employment" and substituted "may be sold" for "shall be sold".

Chapter 540 in (1) near beginning, after "animal", inserted "other than grizzly bear"; and inserted (2).

87-1-512. Certificate of sale. Upon the sale of property as provided in 87-1-511, the officer shall issue a certificate to the purchasing party, certifying that the purchaser has the legal right to be in possession of the property and that anyone so acquiring this property from the state is prohibited from reselling or using the same for any commercial purpose. During an auction only one carcass of either deer, moose, or elk may be purchased per person. At its discretion, the department may donate unsold carcasses to welfare departments, public institutions, or charitable institutions.

History: **En. Sec. 48, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3727, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3727, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 45, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-507.**

Cross-References

Meat donated to public entities, 87-1-226.

87-1-513. Disposition of proceeds of sale. The money obtained upon the sale of such property shall be paid over to the court before whom the person having the same in possession at the time of seizure is prosecuted or in which prosecution is pending; and if the person charged with violation of the law is found guilty before said court of violation of the fish and game laws of the state, the money received for the sale of said property shall be paid over to the state treasurer and be deposited by him to the credit of the fish and game fund; but should it be found that the party from whom the same was taken was not guilty of any violation of the fish and game laws of this state, said money shall be paid to the party from whom said birds, animals, fish, or parts or portions thereof were taken. No officer shall be liable for any damage on account of any search, examination, seizure, or sale as herein provided. Where wild animals, game birds, or fish are seized as in this part provided and the person or persons who killed or captured the same cannot be ascertained or where the animals sold were killed pursuant to 87-1-225, then the money so received from the sale of such animals, game birds, or fish shall be paid direct to the state treasurer. The cost of advertising notice of sale, as herein required, shall be paid from the fish and game fund.

History: **En. Sec. 49, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3728, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3728, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-508; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 120, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In middle of second-to-last sentence inserted "or where the animals sold were killed pursuant to 87-1-225".

Cross-References

Use of fish and game money, 87-1-201, 87-1-601.

87-1-514. Record of confiscated property. The director and wardens shall keep a complete record of all property confiscated because of a violation of the game and fish laws, showing in detail a description of the property, the person from whom it was confiscated, the price received for it upon public sale, and the disposition of the money.

History: **En. Sec. 50, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3729, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3729, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-509.**

Part 6

Finance

87-1-601. Use of fish and game money. (1) All money collected or received from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses or permits, from the sale of seized game or hides, or from damages collected for violations of the fish and game laws of this state, from appropriations, or received by the department from any other state source shall be turned over to the state treasurer and placed by him in the state special revenue fund to the credit of the department. Any money received from federal sources shall be deposited in the federal special revenue fund to the credit of the department.

(2) That money shall be exclusively set apart and made available for the payment of all salaries, per diem, fees, expenses, and expenditures authorized to be made by the department under the terms of this title. That money shall be spent for those purposes by the department, subject to appropriation by the legislature.

(3) Any reference to the fish and game fund in this code means fish and game money in the state special revenue fund and the federal special revenue fund.

(4) All money collected or received from fines and forfeited bonds relating to violations of state fish and game laws under Title 87 shall be deposited by

the state treasurer and credited to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks in a state special revenue fund account for this purpose. Out of any fine imposed by a court for the violation of the fish and game laws, the costs of prosecution shall be paid to the county where the trial was held in any case where the fine is not imposed in addition to the costs of prosecution.

(5) Money received by the department from the sale of surplus real property; exploration or development of oil, gas, or mineral deposits from lands acquired by the department except royalties or other compensation based on production; and from leases of interests in department real property not contemplated at the time of acquisition shall be deposited in an account within the nonexpendable trust fund of the state treasury. The interest derived therefrom, but not the principal, may be used only for the purpose of operation, development, and maintenance of real property of the department, and only upon appropriation by the legislature. If the use of money as set forth herein would result in violation of applicable federal laws or state statutes specifically naming the department or money received by the department, then the use of this money must be limited in the manner, method, and amount to those uses that do not result in such violation.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3670, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1933; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 114, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 159, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-121; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 640, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 388, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 281, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), (3), and (4) substituted "state special revenue fund" for "earmarked revenue fund"; in (1) and (3), substituted "federal special revenue fund" for "federal and private revenue fund"; and in first sentence of (5), substituted "nonexpendable trust fund" for "trust and legacy fund".

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (5).

Cross-References

Sum to be paid into State Game Wardens' Retirement Account from fish and game money and money collected as fines and forfeited bonds, 19-8-504.

Payment of prosecution cost bills, 87-1-104.

Disposition of fees, 87-1-201, 87-1-701, 87-1-708, 87-1-710, 87-2-204, 87-4-127, 87-4-602.

Payment of employee salaries, 87-1-403.

Disposition of proceeds of sale, 87-1-513.

Disposition of fines, bonds, and penalties, 87-4-808.

87-1-602. Payment of salaries, per diem, and expenses. All salaries, per diem, expenses, and claims incurred by the department or a person appointed or employed by it shall be paid out of fish and game moneys in the general fund, the federal special revenue fund, the state special revenue fund, or other applicable fund upon warrants properly drawn on those funds.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3672, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3672, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 97, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-123; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 281, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted "federal special revenue fund" for "federal and private revenue fund"; and substituted "state special revenue fund" for "earmarked revenue fund".

Cross-References

Travel expenses, 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, 87-1-403, 87-1-503.

87-1-603. Payments to counties for department-owned land — exceptions. The director shall before October 15 of each year send a voucher to the treasurer of each county in which the department owns any lands. The voucher shall describe the lands and state the number of acres in each parcel. The voucher shall authorize the drawing of a warrant to the county in a sum equal to the amount of taxes which would be payable on county assessment of the property were it taxable to a private citizen. A county treasurer receiving a voucher shall execute it and return it to the director, who shall approve it and transmit it to the state auditor. The state auditor shall draw a warrant payable to the county in the amount shown on the voucher and shall send the warrant to the county treasurer. The warrant is payable out of any funds to the credit of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks. No voucher or payment may be made to a county in which the department owns less than 100 acres. No voucher or payment may be made to a county for lands owned by the department for game bird farm or fish hatchery purposes or lands administered with money from the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 1, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 188, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-133; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

87-1-604. Authorization for allocation of funds to school districts. The county commissioners of any county receiving funds as provided in 87-1-603 may allocate, in such amounts as they determine, any portion of the funds to any school district in the county whenever the school district contains any department lands. Any balance remaining after allocations have been made to school districts shall be credited to the general fund of the county.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 1, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-134.

87-1-605. Fees used to purchase recreational facilities. (1) One dollar of the fee for Class A resident fishing license, $1 of the fee for Class B-4 nonresident 5-day fishing license, and $5 of the fee for the Class B nonresident fishing license shall be used for the purchase, operation, development, and maintenance of fishing accesses; stream, river, and lake frontages; and the land deemed necessary to provide recreational use thereof.

(2) The amount of funds used for operation, development, and maintenance may not exceed 25% of the moneys set aside each year under this section. The funds raised under this section may not be used in lieu of any funds or sources of funds currently being used for acquisition or purchase of fishing accesses, stream, river, or lake frontages and the land deemed necessary to provide recreational use thereof but serve in addition to those funds. The moneys used for operation, development, and maintenance may be used only for these purposes on lands acquired with funds under this section after April 30, 1974.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 82, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-234; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 461, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 239, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1) after "nonresident" substituted "5-day" for "1-day"; after "5-day fishing license" deleted "$5 of the fee for the Class B-3 nonresident 6-day fishing license".

1981 Amendment: Increased the figure in (2) from 15% to 25%.

Cross-References

Acquisition of recreational areas, 23-2-103.

Disposition of fees, 87-1-201, 87-1-701, 87-1-708, 87-1-710, 87-2-204, 87-4-602.

87-1-606. Fee limitation for multiple licenses. If a person is issued more than one license under part 4, 9, or 10 of chapter 4 of this title, the total assessment for initial fees or for renewal fees for all licenses issued to such person may not exceed the amount of the largest individual license fee.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

Part 7

State-Federal Relationships

Part Cross-References

Consent to purchase lands for migratory bird reservations — jurisdiction, 2-1-211.

Disposition of fees, 87-1-201, 87-1-601, 87-1-605, 87-2-204, 87-4-602.

Acquisition of lands or waters by the Department, 87-1-209.

Power of Commission to establish wildlife refuges, 87-1-301.

Fish and game refuges, 87-1-305.

87-1-701. Assent to Dingell-Johnson bill. The congress of the United States having passed an act which was approved on August 9, 1950, and which is known as Public Law 681-81st Congress, Chapter 658-Second Session, wherein it is, among other things, provided that "no money apportioned under this act to any state, except as hereinafter provided, shall be expended therein until its legislature, or other state agency authorized by the state constitution to make laws governing the conservation of fish, shall have assented to the provisions of this act and shall have passed laws for the conservation of fish, which shall include prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by fishermen for any other purpose than the administration of said fish, wildlife, and parks department, except that, until the final adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature held after passage of this act, the assent of the governor of the state shall be sufficient", and since the moneys referred to in the act of congress are collected in part from the fishermen of this state and will not be returned to the state of Montana except the state of Montana does assent to this act; now, therefore, the state of Montana does assent to the provisions of said act of congress which is commonly known as the Dingell-Johnson bill, but such assent is with the express reservations enumerated in 87-1-701 through 87-1-703. The state of Montana does not, by the passage of 87-1-701 through 87-1-703 or by the consent herein given, surrender to the congress of the United States or any department of the government of the United States any of those rights which are retained by the people of the state of Montana or the state of Montana and which are guaranteed to them by the 9th and 10th amendments to the constitution of the United States, nor shall 87-1-701 through 87-1-703 in any manner or at all be construed or held to be the state of Montana's consent to amending the constitution of the United States in any manner or at all relative to its rights. The title to all lands acquired under the provisions of 87-1-701 through 87-1-703 for fish restoration and management projects and projects constructed thereon shall be and remain in the state

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 140, L. 1951; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1401; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.**

87-1-702. Powers of department relating to fish restoration and management. The department is hereby authorized to perform such acts as may be necessary to the establishment and conduct of fish restoration and management projects as defined and authorized by the act of congress, provided every project initiated under the provisions of the act shall be under the supervision of the department, and no laws or rules or regulations shall be passed, made, or established relating to said fish restoration and management projects except they be in conformity with the laws of the state of Montana or rules promulgated by the department, and the title to all lands acquired or projects created from lands purchased or acquired by deed or gift shall vest in, be, there remain in the state of Montana and shall be operated and maintained by it in accordance with the laws of the state of Montana. The department shall have no power to accept benefits unless the fish restoration and management projects created or established shall wholly and permanently belong to the state of Montana, except as hereinafter provided.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 140, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1402.

87-1-703. Cooperative agreements on federally owned land. The department, in the name of the state and with the approval of the governor, shall have the power to enter into cooperative agreements on federally owned lands with the government of the United States or any department or bureau thereof or with an individual or individuals, private corporations, or partnerships for the purpose of carrying on any fish restoration projects created and established under the provisions of 87-1-701 through 87-1-703 and shall have the power to acquire by purchase, either by cash or upon installments, or lease or by gift or by devise or individually or in conjunction with the government of the United States or some department or bureau thereof such lands or other property or interest therein as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on any fish restoration and management projects created and established under the provisions of said Dingell-Johnson bill of the congress of the United States, and the state does reserve to itself, acting through its legislature, the right to direct the department to abandon any fish restoration and management projects created and established as the state may in its judgment think proper. The department shall have no power to exercise the right of eminent domain to condemn or acquire property under 87-1-701 through 87-1-703.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 140, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1403; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 44, L. 1979.

87-1-704. Federal fish-hatching operations. The government of the United States, the United States commissioner of fisheries, and its or his duly authorized agent or agents may conduct fish-hatching and all operations connected therewith (in any manner and at any time that may be considered necessary and proper by them) at any United States fish cultural station that may be established by the United States government in the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3712, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3712, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-330.

87-1-705. Acquisition of land by United States for migratory bird reservation. Consent of the state of Montana is given to the acquisition by the United States by purchase, gift, devise, or lease of such areas of land or water or of land and water in sections 31 and 32 in township 28 north of range 22 west; sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in township 27 north of range 22 west; sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, and 24 in township 27 north of range 23 west, in Flathead County, Montana, as the United States may deem necessary for the establishment of a migratory bird reservation in accordance with the act of congress approved February 18, 1929, entitled: "An Act to More Effectively Meet the Obligations of the United States Under the Migratory Bird Treaty with Great Britain by Lessening the Dangers Threatening Migratory Game Birds from Drainage and Other Causes by the Acquisition of Areas of Land and of Water to Furnish in Perpetuity Reservations for the Adequate Protection of Such Birds; and Authorizing Appropriations fo the Establishment of Such Areas, Their Maintenance and Improvement and for Other Purposes", reserving, however, to the state of Montana full and complete jurisdiction and authority over all such areas not incompatible with the administration, maintenance, protection, and control thereof by the United States under the terms of said act of congress.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1108.

87-1-706. Regulation of bird reserve in Flathead County. Upon the acquisition or establishment of any such refuge in Flathead County, state of Montana, the commission, acting under its authority to designate areas as resting, feeding, and breeding grounds for migratory and other species of birds and wild animals, shall in its discretion establish such areas as a state refuge and adopt such regulations not inconsistent with the regulations of the secretary of the United States department of agriculture governing such areas as it may deem necessary for their protection and may enter into cooperative agreements or arrangements with the secretary for the enforcement of the aforesaid act of congress and the regulations of the secretary of agriculture and for the maintenance and administration of such refuge.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 156, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1109.

Cross-References

Game preserves, Title 87, ch. 5, part 4.

87-1-707. Water supply for the Benton Lake wildlife refuge. Consent of the state of Montana is given to the acquisition by the United States by purchase, gift, devise, or lease of a canal right-of-way approximately 66 feet in width, together with an area not to exceed 10 acres as a site for a pumping station works, or of land and water within township 22 north, range 1 west; township 23 north, range 2 west; township 23 north, range 1 west; township 23 north, range 1 east; township 23 north, range 2 east, Teton County; township 22 north, range 1 east, Cascade County; and township 23 north, range 3 east, Chouteau County for the transportation of a supplemental water supply for the Benton Lake national wildlife refuge, Cascade County, established by Executive Order No. 5228, November 21, 1929, and as amended by Executive Order No. 2416, July 25, 1940, in accordance with the act of congress approved February 18, 1929, entitled: "An Act to More Effectively Meet the Obligations of the United States Under the Migratory Bird Treaty with Great Britain by Lessening the Dangers Threatening Migratory Game Birds from Drainage and Other Causes by the Acquisition of Areas of Land and of Water to Furnish in Perpetuity Reservations for the Adequate Protection of Such Birds; and Authorizing Appropriations for the Establishment of Such Areas, Their Maintenance and Improvement and for Other Purposes", reserving, however, to the state of Montana full and complete jurisdiction and authority over all such areas not incompatible with the administration, maintenance, protection, and control thereof by the United States under the terms of said act of congress.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 227, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1108.1.

Cross-References

Interference with canal or ditch easements, 70-17-112.

87-1-708. Assent to Pittman-Robertson Act — authority of department. (1) The congress of the United States having passed an act which was approved on September 2, 1937, and which is known as 50 Federal Statutes 917 of the acts of congress, wherein it is, among other things, provided that "no money apportioned under this chapter to any state shall be expended therein until its legislature or other state agency authorized by the state constitution to make laws governing the conservation of wildlife shall have assented to the provisions of this chapter and shall have passed laws for the conservation of wildlife, which shall include a prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by hunters for any other purpose than the administration of said department", and since the moneys referred to in the act of congress are collected in part from the hunters of this state and will not be returned to the state of Montana except the state of Montana does assent to the act, now, therefore, the state of Montana does assent to the provisions of said act of congress which is commonly known as the Pittman-Robertson bill, but such assent is with the express reservations enumerated in this section, 87-1-709, and 87-1-710. The state of Montana does not by the passage of these sections or by the consent herein given surrender to the congress of the United States or any department of the government of the United States any of those rights which are retained by the people of the state of Montana or the state of Montana and which are guaranteed to them by the 9th and 10th amendments to the constitution of the United States, nor shall this section, 87-1-709, and 87-1-710 in any manner or at all be construed or held to be the state of Montana's consent to amending the constitution of the United States in any manner or at all relative to its rights. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed as giving consent to the purchase or acquisition of lands by the United States or by any of its departments or officers for establishing migratory bird sanctuaries under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of the United States or otherwise and that the title to all lands acquired under the provisions of this section, 87-1-709, and 87-1-710 for wildlife projects and projects constructed thereon shall be and remain in the state of Montana.

(2) The department is hereby authorized to perform such acts as may be necessary to the establishment and conduct of wildlife projects as defined and authorized by said act of congress, provided every project initiated under the provisions of this section, 87-1-709, and 87-1-710 shall be under the supervision of the department, and no laws or rules or regulations shall be passed, made, or established governing the game or fur-bearing animals or the taking or capturing of the same in any such projects except they be in conformity with the laws of the state of Montana or rules promulgated by the department. The title to all lands acquired or projects created from lands purchased or acquired by deed or gift shall vest in, be, and remain in the state of Montana and shall be operated and maintained by it in accordance with the laws of the state of Montana. The department shall have no power to accept benefits unless the projects created or established shall wholly and permanently belong to the state of Montana, except as provided in 87-1-709. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the department from entering into cooperative agreements on federally owned lands as provided for herein.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 167, L. 1941; Sec. 26-1122, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 80, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-1123, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1122, 26-1123.

87-1-709. Cooperation with United States for wildlife restoration The department, in the name of the state and with the approval of the governor, shall have the power to enter into the cooperative agreements on federally owned lands with the government of the United States or some department or bureau thereof or with an individual or individuals, private corporations, or partnerships for the purpose of carrying on any wildlife restoration project and established under the provisions of said Pittman-Robertson Act of the congress of the United States and shall have the power to acquire by purchase, either for cash or upon installments, or lease or by gift or devise either individually or in conjunction with the government of the United States or some department or bureau thereof, such lands or other property or interests therein as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on any wildlife restoration project created and established under the provisions of said Pittman-Robertson Act of the congress of the United States. The state of Montana does reserve to itself, acting through its legislature, the right to direct the department to abandon any wildlife restoration projects created and established as the state of Montana may in its judgment think proper, provided the department shall have no power to exercise the right of eminent domain to condemn or acquire property under 87-1-708 through 87-1-710.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 167, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 80, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1124.

87-1-710. Use of hunters' license fees for department purposes only. In accordance with the other requirement of said act of congress, it shall be the law of this state, so long as this assent shall be unrepealed, that no license fees paid by hunters in the state of Montana shall be used or taken for any other purpose than the administration and use of the department.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 167, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1125.

87-1-711. Acquisition of land by United States for bison and other big game animals. Consent of the state of Montana is given to the acquisition by the United States by purchase, gift, devise, or lease of such areas of land or water or of land and water in section 31, township 18 north, range 20 west, Lake County, Montana, and section 36, township 18 north, range 21 west, Sanders County, Montana, excepting the Northern Pacific railway and state of Montana lands within said sections, as the United States may deem necessary for the establishment of an exhibition park for bison and other big game animals, reserving, however, to the state of Montana full and complete jurisdiction and authority over all such areas not incompatible with the administration, maintenance, protection, and control thereof by the United States under the terms of applicable federal regulations.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1126.

87-1-712. Development of national bison range. Upon the acquisition or establishment of any such park in Lake County and Sanders County, the fish and wildlife service, United States department of the interior, agrees to develop, improve, and maintain the park for the display of such native big game animals as are available on the national bison range.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 209, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1127.

87-1-713. Federal waterfowl and wildlife area acquisitions — submission to affected county governing bodies for review. The governor, the department, or their agents, responsible under federal law for final approval of land, wetland, and water acquisitions in fee by the United States government or its agents for waterfowl protection areas or wildlife refuges, or the United States fish and wildlife service shall submit the proposed acquisitions to the governing body of each county in which all or part of the land, wetland, and water areas are proposed to be located for the governing body's recommendations.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 309, L. 1979.**

87-1-714. Hearings on proposed waterfowl and wildlife area acquisitions. (1) The governing body of the county affected by a proposed federal acquisition of land under 87-1-713, the department, and the United States fish and wildlife service shall, within 21 days of receipt of an acquisition proposal, physically inspect the proposed acquisition areas, if the governing body deems such inspection appropriate.

(2) If requested by the governing body, the agencies described in subsection (1) shall hold a joint public hearing on the proposed acquisition and shall give public notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing. The hearing shall be held in the county in which the proposed acquisition is located. The hearing shall be held within 30 days of the governing body's receipt of the acquisition proposal. The notice shall be published once a week for 2 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which all or part of the proposed acquisition is located. The notice shall include the substance of the proposed action and a legal description of the proposed acquisitions.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 309, L. 1979.**

CHAPTER 2

FISHING, HUNTING, AND TRAPPING LICENSES

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Chapter Cross-References

Discrimination in license issuance, 49-3-204.

Penalty provisions, 87-1-102.

Part 1

General Provisions

87-2-101. Definitions. As used in this chapter and chapter 3, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Angling" or "fishing" means the taking of or attempting to take fish by hook and single line or single rod, in hand or within immediate control.

(2) "Closed season" means the time during which game birds, fish, and game and fur-bearing animals may not be lawfully taken.

(3) "Commission" means the state fish and game commission.

(4) "Fur-bearing animals" means marten or sable, otter, muskrat, fisher, mink, bobcat, lynx, wolverine, northern swift fox, and beaver.

(5) "Game animals" means deer, elk, moose, antelope, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, mountain lion, bear, and wild buffalo.

(6) "Game fish" means all species of the family salmonidae (chars, trout, salmon, grayling, and whitefish); all species of the genus stizostedion (sandpike or sauger and walleyed pike or yellowpike perch); all species of the genus esox (northern pike, pickerel, and muskellunge); all species of the genus micropterus (bass); all species of the genus polyodon (paddlefish); all species of the family acipenseridae (sturgeon); all species of the genus lota (burbot or ling); and the species ictalurus punctatus (channel catfish).

(7) "Migratory game birds" means waterfowl, including wild ducks, wild geese, brant, and swans; cranes, including little brown and sandhill; rails, including coots; wilson's snipes or jacksnipes; and mourning doves; however, the open season on mourning doves shall be restricted to the open season on upland game birds as defined in subsection (12) below.

(8) "Nongame wildlife" means any wild mammal, bird, amphibian, reptile, fish, mollusk, crustacean, or other animal not otherwise legally classified by statute or regulation of this state.

(9) "Open season" means the time during which game birds, fish, gam and fur-bearing animals may be lawfully taken.

(10) "Person" means individuals, associations, partnerships, and corporations.

(11) "Predatory animals" means coyote, weasel, skunk, and civet cat.

(12) "Upland game birds" means sharptailed grouse, blue grouse, spruc (Franklin) grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen or sage grouse, ruffed grouse quail, pheasant, Hungarian partridge, ptarmigan, wild turkey, and chukar partridge.

(13) "Wild buffalo" means buffalo or bison which have not been reduced t captivity.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3681, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 77 L. 1923; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3681, R.C.M 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1951 amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 19, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 11, L. 1965; amd Sec. 1, Ch. 28, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 189, L. 1971; amd. Sec 1, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 27, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 67, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1 Ch. 93, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 235, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947 26-201; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 44, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 478, L 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 420, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 568, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (5) at end, after "bear", inserted "and wild buffalo".

1983 Amendment: In (7), inserted last clause relating to mourning doves and open season on mourning doves.

Cross-References

Fixing of seasons and limits on game, birds fish, or fur-bearing animals, 87-1-304.

Unlawful for "person" to conduct contest based on size of game animals, 87-3-307.

Closed season on certain game birds, 87-3-402, 87-3-403.

87-2-102. Resident defined. In determining a resident for the purpose of issuing resident fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses, the following provisions shall apply:

(1) Members of the armed forces of the United States or members of the armed forces of foreign governments attached to the armed forces of the United States who are assigned to duty in Montana and their dependents who reside in their Montana household with them, after a period of 30 days within Montana, upon presenting assignment orders emanating from the proper unit commander, shall be considered residents for the purpose of this chapter. The 30-day residence requirement is waived in time of war.

(2) Any person who has been a resident of the state of Montana, as defined in 1-1-215, for a period of 6 months immediately prior to making application for said license shall be eligible to receive a resident hunting, fishing, or trapping license.

(3) Any enrollee of a job corps camp located within the state of Montana shall, after a period of 30 days within Montana, be considered a resident for the purpose of making application for a fishing license as long as he remains an enrollee in a Montana camp.

(4) A person meeting all of the following requirements is a resident for purposes of obtaining hunting and fishing licenses:

(a) The person's principal employment is within this state and the income from this employment is the principal source of the applicant's family income.

(b) The person is required to pay and has paid Montana income tax in a timely manner and proper amount.

(c) The person has been employed within this state on a full-time basis for at least 12 consecutive months immediately preceding each application.

(d) The person's state of residency has laws substantially similar to this subsection (4).

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 106, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 72, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 28, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 33, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 283, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.3; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 494, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 322, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (4).

1983 Amendment: In middle of (1), substituted "their dependents who reside in their Montana household with them" for "members of their immediate families".

Cross-References

Eligibility of "resident" for Montana State Golden Years Pass, 23-1-105.

Resident Montana hunting or fishing license, 87-4-101.

87-2-103. License required. It is unlawful for any person to:

(1) pursue, hunt, trap, take, shoot, or kill or attempt to trap, take, shoot, or kill any game animal, any game bird, or any fur-bearing animal or take, kill, trap, or fish for any fish within this state or have, keep, or possess within this state any game animal, game bird, fur-bearing animal, game fish, or parts thereof, except as herein provided or as provided by the department; or

(2) pursue, hunt, trap, take, shoot, or kill or attempt to trap, take, shoot, or kill any game animal, game bird, or fur-bearing animal or take, kill, trap, or fish for any fish, except at the places and during the periods and in the manner herein defined or as defined by the department; or

(3) pursue, hunt, trap, take, shoot, or kill or attempt to trap, take, shoot, or kill any game animal, game bird, or fur-bearing animal or take, kill, trap, or fish for any fish within this state or have, keep, possess, sell, purchase, ship, or reship any imported or other fur-bearing animal or parts thereof without first having obtained a proper license or permit from the department to do so; or

(4) trap or snare or attempt to trap or snare predatory animals or nongame wildlife without a license as prescribed in 87-2-603 if that person is not a resident as defined in 87-2-102.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3682, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 255, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Restrictions on possession of wild animals, Title 50, ch. 23, part 1.

Waste of fish or game or furbearers, 87-3-102, 87-3-506.

Limit on number of game animals, 87-3-103.

Unlawful to hunt or fish during closed season, 87-3-104, 87-3-402.

Unlawful to buy, sell, possess, or transport certain wildlife, 87-3-111, 87-3-112, 87-4-705, 87-5-201.

Taking of furbearers out of season, 87-3-501.

Sale of fish or spawn unlawful, 87-4-601.

87-2-104. Number of licenses allowed — fees. (1) Except as authorized by the commission and except for class B-4 licenses, only one license of any one class shall be issued to any one person. The department may prescribe rules and regulations for the issuance or sale of a replacement license of the same class in the event the original license is lost, stolen, or destroyed upon payment of the original price of the lost, stolen, or destroyed license, not to exceed $5.

(2) Except for Class A-4 licenses, the fee for additional licenses of any class issued as authorized by the commission is one-half the regular fee provided by law.

(3) The fee for additional Class A-4 licenses issued as authorized by the commission is the regular fee provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(17); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 99, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 554, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 494, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), substituted "Except as authorized by the commission and except for Class B-4 licenses" for "except Class B-3 and B-4 licenses"; and inserted (2) and (3).

1981 Amendment: At end of (1), changed "payment of the sum of $3 or the cost of the original license, whichever is the smaller amount" to "payment of the original price of the lost, stolen, or destroyed license, not to exceed $5".

Cross-References

When number may be restricted, 87-1-304.
Limit on Class B-10 license, 87-2-505.
Restriction on hunting licenses, 87-2-506.

87-2-105. Safety instruction required. (1) No hunting license shall be issued to any resident person under the age of 18 years unless he presents to the person authorized to issue such license a certificate of competency as provided by this section.

(2) The department shall provide for a course of instruction in the safe handling of firearms and for the purpose may cooperate with any reputable association or organization having as one of its objectives the promotion of safety in the handling of firearms. The department may designate any person found by it to be competent to give instructions in the handling of firearms. A person so appointed shall give such course of instruction and upon the successful completion thereof shall issue to the person instructed a certificate of competency in the safe handling of firearms.

(3) No hunting license shall be issued to any nonresident person under the age of 18 years unless he presents to the person authorized to issue such license a certificate of competency as provided in this section or a certificate verifying that he has successfully completed a course in the safe handling of firearms in any state or province.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(2)(a), (part(6)).

87-2-106. Application for license. (1) A license may be procured from the director, any warden, or any authorized agent of the director. The applicant shall state his name, age, occupation, place of residence, post-office address, the length of time in the state of Montana, whether a citizen of the

United States or an alien, and such other facts, data, or descriptions as may be required by the department. Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), the statements made by the applicant shall be subscribed to before the officer or agent issuing the license.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), department employees or officers may issue licenses by mail. Statements on an application for a license to be issued by mail need not be subscribed to before the employee or officer.

(3) To apply for a license under the provisions of 87-2-102(4), the applicant must apply to the director and must submit at the time of application a notarized affidavit that attests to fulfillment of the requirements of 87-2-102(4). The director shall process the application in an expedient manner.

(4) A license is void unless subscribed to by the licensee and by an employee or officer of the department or by a license agent or an authorized representative of the license agent.

(5) It is unlawful to subscribe to any statement, on any application or icense, that is materially false. Any material false statement contained in an application renders the license issued pursuant to it void. Any person violating any provision of this statute is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3684, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-204; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 494, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 322, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) in third sentence, changed "subsection (2)" to "subsections (2) and (3)"; at beginning of (2), inserted exception clause; and inserted (3).

1983 Amendment: In (1), inserted exception clause at beginning of last sentence; inserted (2) and (3) (now (4)); and in (4) (now (5)), in first sentence after "subscribe to" substituted "any statement, on any application or license, that is materially false" for "any application containing a material false statement", and in second sentence before "license" substituted "the" for "if and any".

Cross-References

Falsifying application for wildlife conservation license, 87-2-205.

87-2-107. License form. The form of the license shall be determined and the license blanks prepared by the department and furnished by it to the officers and persons authorized to issue the same. Said licenses shall be issued n the name of the department and be countersigned by the officer or person ssuing the same. Each license issued shall be signed by the licensee in ink or indelible pencil on the face thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3688, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3688, R.C.M. 935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-212.**

87-2-108. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-212.1; md. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.**

87-2-109. Carrying and exhibiting license. (1) It is unlawful for any person to whom a license or permit has been issued to fish for or take any fish or pursue, hunt, shoot, kill, or take any game bird or game animal or attempt to trap, trap, or take any fur-bearing animal in this state unless he has the license, licenses, or permit in his possession at the time.

(2) It is unlawful to refuse to exhibit a license or permit for inspection to a warden or other officer requesting to see it.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3689, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3689, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-213.**

Cross-References
License check stations, 87-1-207.
Duty of Wardens to check licenses, 87-1-502.

87-2-110. Alteration or transfer of license. No person may at an time alter or change in any material manner or loan or transfer to anothe any license, nor may any person other than the person to whom it is issue use it.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3692, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3692 R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 149, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-217.

87-2-111. Termination of license. Such licenses shall be void after th last day of February next succeeding their issuance, except that trappin licenses as described in part 6 of this chapter shall be void after June 30 nex succeeding their issuance.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3690, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3690 R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-214; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 494, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 304, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments
1985 Amendment: Inserted exception clause at end of section.
1983 Amendment: Substituted "the last day o February" for "April 30".

87-2-112. Forfeiture of license or permit for littering. Any holder of a Montana resident or nonresident fishing or hunting license or camping permit convicted of littering campgrounds, public or private lands, streams, or lakes while hunting, fishing, or camping shall forfeit his license and privilege to hunt, fish, camp, or trap within Montana for a period of 1 year from the date of conviction.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 480, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 465, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-812.

Cross-References
Camping permit, 23-1-105.
Montana State Golden Years Pass, 23-1-105.
Revocation of exception to license requirement, 87-2-804.

87-2-113. Drawing fee. (1) When the department determines a drawing is necessary prior to issuance of hunting licenses for any game species during a hunting season, it shall collect a $2 per species drawing fee with each application submitted.

(2) This fee must be deposited in the state special revenue fund to the credit of the department as set forth in 87-1-601.

(3) The payment of a drawing fee confers no hunting rights or privileges.

(4) The commission may waive the provisions of subsection (1) when a drawing is required for a special season under 87-1-304.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 554, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments
1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Part 2

Wildlife Conservation License

87-2-201. Wildlife conservation license prerequisite for other licenses. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purchase any hunting, fishing, or trapping license without first having obtained a wildlife conservation license as hereinafter provided.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 172, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 26-229.**

87-2-202. Application — stamp attachment — fee — expiration. (1) A wildlife conservation license shall be sold upon written application. The application shall contain the applicant's name, age, occupation, place of residence, post-office address, and length of time in the state of Montana; state whether the applicant is a citizen of the United States or an alien; and be subscribed by the applicant. The applicant shall present a driver's license or other identification to substantiate the information.

(2) Hunting, fishing, or trapping licenses in the form of tags or stamps issued to a holder of a wildlife conservation license must be affixed to or recorded on the wildlife conservation license according to such rules as the department may prescribe.

(3) Resident and nonresident wildlife conservation licenses may be purchased for a fee of $2.

(4) Licenses issued shall be void after the last day of February next succeeding their issuance.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 172, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-230; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 554, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 494, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (4), substituted "the last day of February" for "April 30".

1981 Amendment: Changed fee in (3) from "$1" to "$2".

Cross-References

Nonresident conservation license included in Class B-10 nonresident big game combination license, 87-2-505.

Resident conservation license included in Class AAA sportsman's license, 87-2-711.

87-2-203. Unlawful sales of licenses. It shall be unlawful for any license agent to sell any hunting, fishing, or trapping license to any person who does not present his wildlife conservation license at the time of application for such licenses.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 172, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 26-231.**

87-2-204. Disposition of wildlife conservation license fees. The fees from the wildlife conservation license shall be delivered to the state treasurer and deposited by him in the state special revenue fund to the credit of the department in accordance with the provisions of 87-1-601.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 172, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-233; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Disposition of fees, 87-1-201, 87-1-601, 87-1-605, 87-1-701, 87-1-708, 87-1-710.

87-2-205. False statement in license application. It is unlawful to subscribe to any false statement in an application for a wildlife conservation license.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 172, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-232.**

Part 3

Fishing Licenses

Part Cross-References
Use of fishing license fee, 87-1-605.

87-2-301. *(Temporary)* **Class A—resident fishing license.** Any resident, as defined by 87-2-102, upon payment of a fee of $8, shall receive a Class A license which shall entitle the holder thereof to fish with hook and line or rod as authorized by regulations of the department.

87-2-301. *(Effective March 1, 1986)* **Class A—resident fishing license.** Any resident, as defined by 87-2-102, upon payment of a fee of $9, shall receive a Class A license which shall entitle the holder thereof to fish with hook and line or rod as authorized by regulations of the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(1); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 554, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 680, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 255, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Increased license fee from $8 to $9 effective March 1, 1986.

1983 Amendment: Increased license fee from $7 to $8 effective March 1, 1984.

1981 Amendment: Changed fee from "$5" to "$7".

87-2-302. *(Temporary)* **Class B—nonresident fishing license.** Any person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, upon payment of the sum of $30 to any agent of the department authorized to issue fishing and hunting licenses, shall be entitled to a Class B license which shall entitle the holder thereof to fish with hook and line as authorized by the rules and regulations of the department.

87-2-302. *(Effective March 1, 1986)* **Class B—nonresident fishing license.** Any person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, upon payment of the sum of $35 to any agent of the department authorized to issue fishing and hunting licenses, shall be entitled to a Class B license which shall entitle the holder thereof to fish with hook and line as authorized by the rules and regulations of the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(5); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 554, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 255, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Increased license fee from $30 to $35 effective March 1, 1986.

1981 Amendment: Changed fee from "$20" to "$30".

87-2-303. Repealed. Sec. 16(2), Ch. 554, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(8).

87-2-304. *(Temporary)* **Class B-4—two-day nonresident fishing license.** Any person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is a holder of a valid wildlife conservation license, upon payment of the sum of $6 to any agent of the department authorized to issue fishing and hunting licenses, shall be entitled to a 2-day nonresident fishing license which shall authorize the holder to fish with hook and line, as prescribed by rules and regulations of the department, for 2 calendar days as indicated on the license.

87-2-304. *(Effective March 1, 1986)* **Class B-4—two-day nonresident fishing license.** Any person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is a holder of a valid wildlife conservation license, upon payment of the sum of $8 to any agent of the department authorized to issue fishing and hunting licenses, shall be entitled to a 2-day nonresident fishing license which shall authorize the holder to fish with hook and line, as prescribed by rules and regulations of the department, for 2 calendar days as indicated on the license.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.6; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 554, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 680, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 255, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Increased license fee from $6 to $8 effective March 1, 1986.

1983 Amendment: Increased license fee from $4 to $6 effective March 1, 1984.

1981 Amendment: Changed fee from "$2" to "$4"; and changed language from 1 day to 2 days throughout.

87-2-305. Navigable waters subject to fishing rights. Navigable rivers, sloughs, or streams between the lines of ordinary high water thereof of the state of Montana and all rivers, sloughs, and streams flowing through any public lands of the state shall hereafter be public waters for the purpose of angling, and any rights of title to such streams or the land between the high water flow lines or within the meander lines of navigable streams shall be subject to the right of any person owning an angler's license of this state who desires to angle therein or along their banks to go upon the same for such purpose.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 95, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3717.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-338.

Cross-References

Recreational use of streams, Title 23, ch. 2, part 3.

Owner of land bounded by water, 70-16-201.

Public ways, 85-1-111.

Navigable waters, 85-1-112.

87-2-306. *(Temporary)* **Paddlefish tags.** The department may issue paddlefish tags to holders of valid Class A, Class B, and Class B-4 fishing licenses for a fee of $3. Each tag authorizes the holder to fish with hook and line for paddlefish as prescribed by rules of the department.

87-2-306. *(Effective March 1, 1986)* **Paddlefish tags.** The department may issue paddlefish tags to holders of valid Class A, Class B, and Class B-4 fishing licenses for a fee of $3 for residents and $10 for nonresidents. Each tag authorizes the holder to fish with hook and line for paddlefish as prescribed by rules of the department.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 554, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 255, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: At end of first sentence, after "$3", inserted "for residents and $10 for nonresidents", effective March 1, 1986.

Part 4

Game Bird Licenses

87-2-401. Class A-1—resident game bird license. Except as otherwise provided, a resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who is 12 years of age or older may, upon payment of a fee of $4, receive a Class A-1 license which will entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill game birds and possess the carcasses of game birds as authorized by department rules.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(part(2)); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-402. Class B-1—nonresident game bird license. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who is 12 years of age or older, upon payment of a fee of $30 may receive a Class B-1 license which shall entitle the holder thereof to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill game birds and possess the carcasses of game birds as authorized by department rules.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(part(6)); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-403. Wild turkey tags and fee. (1) The department may issue wild turkey tags to the holder of a valid Class A-1 or Class B-1 license or as set out in subsection (3). Each tag shall entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill one wild turkey and possess the carcass thereof, during such times and such places as the department shall authorize an open season on wild turkey.

(2) The fee for a wild turkey tag shall be $3. Turkey tags shall be issued either by a drawing system or in unlimited number as authorized by department rules.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), a person who is 62 years of age or older as provided in 87-2-801, certified as disabled under 87-2-803, or a resident minor as described in 87-2-805 may purchase a wild turkey tag upon presentation of his wildlife conservation license.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-510; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 554, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 304, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) inserted "or as set out in subsection (3)"; and inserted (3).

1981 Amendment: Changed fee in (2) from "$2" to "$3".

Cross-References

Fixing of seasons and bag and possession limits, 87-1-304, 87-3-402.

Tagging turkeys, 87-3-404, 87-3-405.

87-2-404 through 87-2-410 reserved.

87-2-411. *(Effective March 1, 1986)* **Stamp required to hunt waterfowl.** (1) It is unlawful for any person 16 years of age or older to pursue, hunt, shoot, or kill waterfowl without first having obtained a valid waterfowl stamp from the department. The fee for such stamp is $5.

(2) For the purpose of this section, the term "waterfowl" means wild ducks, wild geese, brant, and swans.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 609, L. 1985.

87-2-412. Procurement and sale of artwork for waterfowl stamp — disposition of proceeds. (1) The department shall contract with an art publisher for the selection, by contest or other method, of a design for the annual waterfowl stamp required by 87-2-411 and for the production of the stamp and related artwork. The contract must provide that only designs submitted by Montana artists may be selected. The department shall provide for the sale of stamps exclusively by the department or its license agents, but may make such other arrangements for the sale of related artwork as it determines appropriate. The procurement and sale of the stamps and artwork are exempt from the provisions of Title 18, chapter 4, part 3.

(2) Money received from the sale of stamps and related artwork must be deposited in the state special revenue fund for the use of the department and may be expended only for the protection, conservation, and development of wetlands in Montana.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 609, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Wetlands Protection Advisory Council to review use of money received under this section, 2-15-3405.

Aquatic ecosystem protections, Title 75, ch. 7.

Part 5

Game Animal Licenses

87-2-501. *(Temporary)* **Class A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7—resident deer, elk, and bear licenses.** (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of the proper fee or fees, be entitled to purchase one each of the following licenses which will entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill the game animal or animals authorized by the license held and to possess the carcasses of those game animals as authorized by department rules:

(a) Class A-3, deer A tag, $9;
(b) Class A-4, deer B tag, $6;
(c) Class A-5, elk tag, $10;
(d) Class A-6, black or brown bear tag, $8;
(e) Class A-7, antlerless elk tag, $8.

(2) The holder of a Class A-7 antlerless elk license is entitled to take surplus antlerless elk in areas designated by the commission and at such times during the regular big game season as set forth by the commission. However, no person may take more than one elk during any license year, and a person taking an antlerless elk as provided in this subsection may not take another elk during the same license year with a Class A-5 elk tag.

87-2-501. *(Effective March 1, 1986)* **Class A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7—resident deer, elk, and bear licenses.** (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of the proper fee or fees, be entitled to purchase one each of the following licenses at the prescribed cost which will entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill the game animal or animals authorized by the license held and to possess the carcasses of those game animals as authorized by department rules:

(a) Class A-3, deer A tag, $9;
(b) Class A-4, deer B tag, $6;
(c) Class A-5, elk tag, $10;
(d) Class A-6, black or brown bear tag, $8;
(e) Class A-7, antlerless elk tag, $10.

(2) The holder of a Class A-7 antlerless elk license is entitled to take surplus antlerless elk in areas designated by the commission and at such times and upon such terms as set forth by the commission but may not simultaneously possess a Class A-5 and a Class A-7 license in the same year. The commission shall include in the terms of issuance of the Class A-7 license a requirement for surrender of a current Class A-5 license if held by a person at the time he purchases a Class A-7 license. If a current Class A-5 license is surrendered, as required by this section, the Class A-7 license must be issued without cost to the holder. No person may take more than one elk during any license year, and a person holding a Class A-7 antlerless elk tag may not take an elk during the same license year with a Class A-5 elk tag.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(4); amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 554, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 680, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 331, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Effective March 1, 1986, near middle of (1), after "licenses", inserted "at the prescribed cost"; in (1)(e) increased fee from $8 to $10; and in (2) near end of first sentence, substituted "and upon such terms as set forth by the commission but may not simultaneously possess a Class A-5 and a Class A-7 license in the same year" for "during the regular big game season as set forth by the commission", inserted second and third sentences, at beginning of fourth sentence deleted "However", and in middle of fourth sentence, after "person", substituted "holding a Class A-7 antlerless elk tag may not take an elk" for "taking an antlerless elk as provided in this subsection may not take another elk".

1983 Amendment: Increased license fees as follows: Class A-3, deer A tag from $8 to $9; Class A-4, deer B tag from $5 to $6; Class A-5, elk tag from $9 to $10; and inserted (1)(e) and (2), creating Class A-7, antlerless elk tag.

1981 Amendment: Increased license fees as follows: Class A-3, deer A tag from "$7" to "$8"; Class A-5, elk tag from "$8" to "$9"; and Class A-6, bear tag from "$6" to "$8".

87-2-502. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(9).

87-2-503. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(10).

87-2-504. Class B-7 and B-8—nonresident deer licenses. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued and is a holder of a nonresident conservation license may, upon payment of the proper fee or fees and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, be entitled to apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase one each of the following licenses: Class B-7, deer A tag, $100; Class B-8, deer B tag, $50; and will entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill the game animal or animals authorized by the license held and to possess the carcasses of those animals as authorized by department rules. Unless purchased as part of a B-10 license, a Class B-7 license must be assigned for use in a specific administrative region or portion thereof.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(11); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Prerequisite license, 87-2-201.

87-2-505. *(Temporary)* **Class B-10—nonresident big game combination license.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of the fee of $300 and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a B-10 nonresident big game combination license which shall entitle the holder to all the privileges of Class B, Class B-1, Class B-7, and black bear licenses, and an elk tag. This license includes the nonresident conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202. Not more than 17,000 Class B-10 licenses may be sold in any one license year.

87-2-505. *(Effective March 1, 1986)* **Class B-10—nonresident big game combination license.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of the fee of $350 and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a B-10 nonresident big game combination license which shall entitle the holder to all the privileges of Class B, Class B-1, Class B-7, and black bear licenses, and an elk tag. This license includes the nonresident conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202. Not more than 17,000 Class B-10 licenses may be sold in any one license year.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(12); amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 554, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 680, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 255, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Increased license fee from $300 to $350 effective March 1, 1986.

1983 Amendment: Increased license fee from $275 to $300 effective March 1, 1984.

1981 Amendment: Changed the fee from "$225" to "$275".

Cross-References

Restriction on number, 87-1-304, 87-2-104.

87-2-506. Restrictions on hunting licenses. (1) The department may prescribe by rule the number of hunting licenses to be issued. Any license sold may be restricted to a specific administrative region, hunting district, or other designated area and may specify the species, age, and sex to be taken and the time period for which the license is valid.

(2) When the number of valid resident applications for big game licenses or permits of a single class or type exceeds the number of licenses or permits the department desires to issue in an administrative region, hunting district, or other designated area, then the number of big game licenses or permits issued to nonresident license or permit holders in the region, district, or area may not exceed 10% of the total issued.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965;

amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(f); amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 304, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In two places in (2) inserted "big game" before "licenses".

Cross-References

Fixing of seasons and bag and possession limits, 87-1-304.

Number of licenses allowed, 87-2-104.

87-2-507. *(Temporary)* **Class D-1—nonresident mountain lion license.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who is 12 years of age or older, upon payment of a fee of $100 may receive a Class D-1 license which shall entitle the holder thereof to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill mountain lion and possess the carcass thereof as authorized by department rules.

87-2-507. *(Effective March 1, 1984)* **Class D-1—nonresident mountain lion license.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who is 12 years of age or older, upon payment of a fee of $300 may receive a Class D-1 license which shall entitle the holder thereof to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill mountain lion and possess the carcass thereof as authorized by department rules. If a holder of a valid mountain lion license under this section kills a mountain lion, he must purchase a trophy license for a fee of $50 within 10 days after the date of kill. The trophy license authorizes the holder to possess and transport such trophy.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(19); amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 680, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Increased license fee from $100 to $300 and inserted last two sentences — effective March 1, 1984.

87-2-508. *(Temporary)* **Class D-2—resident mountain lion license.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who is a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, and who is 12 years of age or older, upon payment of a fee of $5 may receive a Class D-2 license which shall entitle the holder thereof to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill mountain lion and possess the carcass thereof as authorized by department rules.

87-2-508. *(Effective March 1, 1984)* **Class D-2—resident mountain lion license.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who is a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, and who is 12 years of age or older, upon payment of a fee of $10 may receive a Class D-2 license which shall entitle the holder thereof to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill mountain lion and possess the carcass thereof as authorized by department rules. If a holder of a valid mountain lion license under this section kills a mountain lion, he must purchase a trophy license for a fee of $50 within 10 days after the date of kill. The trophy license authorizes the holder to possess and transport such trophy.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(20); amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 680, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Increased license fee from $5 to $10 and inserted last two sentences — effective March 1, 1984.

87-2-509. Tagging of carcasses of game animals. (1) Every license issued by the department authorizing the holder thereof to pursue, shoot, kill, capture, take, or possess game animals, whether issued to a resident or a nonresident, shall provide such tags, coupons, or markers as the department prescribes. When any person takes or kills any game animal under the license, the person shall immediately thereafter cut out from the tag, coupon, or other marker the date the animal was killed or taken and attach the tag, coupon, or other marker to the animal, completely filled out with the name of the license holder, his address, and any other information requested on the tag, coupon, or other marker. Such tag, coupon, or other marker shall be kept attached to the carcass so long as any considerable portion of the carcass remains unconsumed, and when the proper tag, coupon, or other marker is attached to the game animal so killed, the same may be possessed, used, stored, and transported.

(2) It is unlawful for a person, who kills any game animal by authority of any license issued for the killing of the game animal, to fail or neglect to cut out the day and month of the kill or provide such other information as is required and attach his tag, coupon, or other marker so provided with the license issued to the carcass of the game animal or portion thereof. It is unlawful for a person to fail to keep the tag, coupon, or other marker attached to the game animal or portion thereof while the same is possessed by him.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 65, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 72, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 195, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.2(3).**

Cross-References

Tagging grizzly bear, 87-5-302.

Part 6

Trapping Licenses

87-2-601. Class C—trapper's license. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is 13 years of age or older, upon making application and payment of a fee of $20 to the department, may receive a Class C license which shall authorize the holder thereof to trap fur-bearing animals and hunt bobcat, wolverine, and Canada lynx within the state of Montana at such times and in such manner as may be lawful so to do under the laws of the state and the regulations of the department and at such places as may be designated in said license.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(14); amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 680, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 329, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near beginning, after "87-2-102", inserted "who is 13 years of age or older".

1983 Amendment: Increased license fee from $10 to $20.

Cross-References

Hunting bobcats with dogs, 87-3-124.

87-2-602. Class C-1—landowner's trapping license. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, any individual who owns land in this state or any tenant or member of the immediate family of said owner or tenant, upon making application to the department and payment of the fee of $1, may receive a Class C-1 license which shall entitle the holder thereof to trap any fur-bearing animal and to hunt bobcat, wolverine, and lynx on land owned or leased by him or his immediate family at such times and in such manner as may be lawful so to do under the laws of the state and the regulations of the department and at such places as may be designated in said license.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(15); amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Hunting bobcats with dogs, 87-3-124.

87-2-603. Class C-2—nonresident trapper's license. (1) Any person not a resident as defined in 87-2-102, who is 13 years of age or older, upon making application to the department and paying a fee of $250 to the department, is entitled to a nonresident trapper's license that authorizes the holder to trap and snare predatory animals and nongame wildlife within the state. Such trapping or snaring is permitted only after October 15 of each license year, in such manner as may be lawful under the laws of the state and the rules of the commission, and at such places as may be designated in the license.

(2) Any person not a resident whose state of residence does not sell nonresident trapper's licenses to Montanans may not be issued a Class C-2 license under subsection (1).

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 255, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 329, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near beginning of (1) after "87-2-102", inserted "who is 13 years of age or older".

Cross-References

Unlawful to trap or snare without license, 87-2-103.

87-2-604. Permission of landowner required. Every holder of a Class C-2 trapper's license shall obtain written permission from the landowner, lessee, or his agent before trapping or snaring predatory animals or nongame wildlife on private property.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 255, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Penalty for failure to acquire permission, 45-6-201.

Use of snare with landowner's consent, 87-3-107.

Permission required to drive motor vehicle on private land, 87-3-125.

Big game hunting with landowner permission, 87-3-304.

87-2-605. Class C-3—youth trapping license. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is 6 years of age or older and less than 13 years of age, upon making application and payment of a fee of $3 to the department, may receive a Class C-3 license, which authorizes the holder to trap fur-bearing animals, the trapping of which has not been restricted by the commission, within the state of Montana at such times and in such manner as may be lawful under the laws of the state and the regulations of the department, and at such places as may be designated in the license.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 329, L. 1985.**

Cross-References

Fur-bearing animals — restrictions and regulations, Title 87, ch. 3, part 5.

Part 7

Special and Combination Licenses and Nongame Certificate

87-2-701. Special licenses. (1) Any applicant who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued and is the holder of a resident wildlife conservation license or a nonresident wildlife conservation license may apply for a special license which, in the judgment of the department, is to be issued and shall pay the following fees therefor:

(a) moose—resident, $50; nonresident, $300;
(b) mountain goat—resident, $50; nonresident, $300;
(c) mountain sheep—resident, $50; nonresident, $300;
(d) antelope—resident, $6; nonresident, $100;
(e) grizzly bear—resident, $50; nonresident, $300;
(f) black or brown bear—nonresident, $100;
(g) wild buffalo—resident, $200; nonresident, $1,000.

(2) In the event a holder of a valid special grizzly bear license kills a grizzly bear, he must purchase a trophy license for a fee of $25 within 10 days after date of kill. Such trophy license shall authorize the holder to possess and transport said trophy.

(3) Special licenses shall be issued in a manner prescribed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(13); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 554, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 680, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 568, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (1)(g).

1983 Amendment: Effective March 1, 1984, increased license fees for residents and nonresidents respectively as follows: in (1)(a) from $25 to $50 and from $175 to $300; in (1)(b) from $15 to $50 and from $175 to $300; in (1)(c) from $25 to $50 and from $175 to $300; in (1)(e) from $25 to $50 and $175 to $300; and in (1)(d) increased the resident fee from $5 to $6.

1981 Amendment: Changed the nonresident fee in (1)(a), (b), (c), and (e) from "$150" to "$175".

Cross-References

Wildlife conservation license prerequisite, 87-2-201.

Special wild buffalo licenses, 87-2-723.

87-2-702. Restrictions on special licenses. (1) A person who has received a special permit for elk is not eligible to receive a second special permit for this species of game animal during any license year. However, in the event the number of applications received is not equal to the number of game animals desired to be killed by the department, reapplication may be made by those valid license holders of the current year who may fall within these limitations.

(2) A person who has killed or taken any game animal, except a deer or an antelope, during the current license year is not permitted to receive a special license under this chapter to hunt or kill a second game animal of the same species.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 65, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 72, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 195, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.2(1), (2); amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted former subsection (1) dealing with restrictions on eligibility to apply for another special license for the next succeeding 7 years if special game for which license was issued was killed.

87-2-703. Repealed. Sec. 16(1), Ch. 554, L. 1981. Effective May 1, 1981.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(21); amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-704. Regulation of special elk permits. (1) The department may:

(a) provide for the refund of resident elk tag license fees to persons applying for special elk permits in hunting districts where there is no general elk hunting and set time limits and describe area restrictions;

(b) designate special elk permit areas where priority will be given to applicants who have not held special elk permits for a period of years to be determined by the department.

(2) The department may adopt rules necessary to implement this section.

History: En. 26-202.7 by Sec. 2, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.7.

Cross-References

Elk licenses, 87-2-501.

87-2-705. Drawing for special elk permits. In the event the number of valid applications for special elk permits for a hunting district exceeds the quota set by the department for the district, these permits shall be awarded by a drawing. The department shall provide for those persons making valid application for special elk permits a method of selecting first, second, and third choice hunting districts for any drawing held pursuant to this section. The department may promulgate the rules necessary to implement this section.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(h); amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted preference granted persons who applied but did not receive a special elk permit during the season immediately preceding; and inserted second sentence.

87-2-706. Drawing for special antelope licenses. In the event the number of valid applications for special antelope licenses for a hunting district exceeds the quota set by the department for the district, such licenses shall be awarded by a drawing. The department shall provide for those persons making valid application for special antelope licenses a method of selecting first, second, and third choice hunting districts for any drawing held pursuant to this section. The department shall have the authority to promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to implement this section.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(g); amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted preference granted persons who applied but did not receive a special antelope license during the season immediately preceding; and inserted second sentence.

87-2-707. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 239, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.5(1).

87-2-708. Class A-2—special bow and arrow license. A holder of a valid hunting license for which a special archery season is set by the department may receive, upon payment of an additional fee of $6, a Class A-2 license which shall authorize the holder thereof to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill with bow and arrow the game animals so authorized by the licenses held and to possess the carcass thereof during seasons and in areas, as designated by the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(3); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 220, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-709 and 87-2-710 reserved.

87-2-711. *(Temporary)* **Class AAA—sportsman's license.** Any resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued, upon payment of the sum of $35, shall be entitled to a sportsman's license which shall permit the holder to exercise all rights granted to holders of Class A, A-1, A-3, A-5, A-6, and resident conservation licenses as prescribed in 87-2-202. The department shall furnish each holder of a sportsman's license an appropriate decal.

87-2-711. *(Effective March 1, 1986)* **Class AAA—sportsman's license.** Any resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued, upon payment of the sum of $36, shall be entitled to a sportsman's license which shall permit the holder to exercise all rights granted to holders of Class A, A-1, A-3, A-5, A-6, and resident conservation licenses as prescribed in 87-2-202. The department shall furnish each holder of a sportsman's license an appropriate decal.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(18); amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 255, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Increased license fee from $35 to $36 effective March 1, 1986.

87-2-712. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L.

1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(7).

87-2-713 through 87-2-720 reserved.

87-2-721. Repealed. Sec. 16(1), Ch. 554, L. 1981. Effective May 1, 1981.
History: En. 26-202.8 by Sec. 3, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.8.

87-2-722. Auction of mountain sheep license. (1) The commission may issue one male mountain sheep license each year through a competitive auction. The commission shall promulgate rules for the use of the license and conduct of the auction. A wildlife conservation organization involved in the conservation of mountain sheep may be authorized by the commission to conduct the license auction, in which case the authorized organization may retain proceeds of the sale, not to exceed 10%, to cover reasonable auction expenses.

(2) All proceeds remaining from the auction, whether conducted by the commission or as otherwise authorized by the commission, must be used by the department for the substantial benefit of mountain sheep. The proceeds from the auction must be used in addition to any other funds the department uses for the management of mountain sheep. The department shall report to each legislature concerning the use or investment of auction proceeds.
History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 414, L. 1985.

87-2-723. Regulation of special wild buffalo licenses — fees used for management of Yellowstone national park wild buffalo herd. (1) The department shall adopt rules regulating special wild buffalo licenses. The rules shall provide for:

(a) license drawing procedures based on a year-round season;

(b) an entry fee for the drawing of a license, which must be a minimum of $5;

(c) notification of license recipients as to when and where they may hunt;

(d) means of taking;

(e) tagging requirements for carcasses, skulls, and hides;

(f) possession limits; and

(g) requirements for transportation and exportation.

(2) The money collected from drawing and license fees must be placed in a special fund to manage and control the wild buffalo entering Montana from the Yellowstone national park herd.
History: En. Secs. 3, 4, Ch. 568, L. 1985.

Part 8

Exceptions to License Requirements

87-2-801. Residents over sixty-two years of age. (1) A resident, under the definition of 87-2-102, who is 62 years of age or older is entitled to fish and hunt game birds with a conservation license issued by the department. The form of such license shall be prescribed by the department.

(2) A resident who is 62 years of age or older is also entitled to purchase regular resident deer and elk tags at a price that is one-half of the fee paid by a resident who is 15 years old or older and who is under 62 years of age.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(a); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 532, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2), changed "65" to "62" in two places and before "one-half" deleted "no more than".

1981 Amendment: Deleted "for a fee of $1" after "by the department" at the end of the first sentence of (1); added subsection (2).

Cross-References

Montana State Golden Years Pass, 23-1-105.

87-2-802. Veterans in VA hospitals and residents of state institutions. Any veteran who is a patient residing at a hospital operated by the veterans administration, within or outside the state, and residents of all institutions under the jurisdiction of the department of institutions, except the Montana state prison at Deer Lodge, will be entitled to fish without a license. Such residents shall carry a permit on a form prescribed by the department and signed by the superintendent of the institution in lieu of a license.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(b).**

87-2-803. Disabled persons. (1) Disabled persons are entitled to fish and to hunt game birds with only a conservation license if they are residents of Montana not residing in an institution and are certified as disabled as prescribed by departmental rule.

(2) A resident of Montana who is certified as disabled by the department and who is not residing in an institution may purchase regular resident deer and elk licenses at one-half the fee paid by a resident who is 15 years old or older and who is under 62 years of age.

(3) Such disabled persons shall carry a permit on a form prescribed by the department. A disabled person issued a permit under this subsection is entitled to have the department stamp such a permit with "Permission to Hunt From a Vehicle" if the person establishes to the satisfaction of the department that he is permanently physically handicapped and nonambulatory or his mobility is substantially impaired.

(4) A disabled person carrying a permit as required in subsection (3), upon which is stamped "Permission to Hunt From a Vehicle", may hunt by shooting a firearm from the shoulder, berm, or borrow-pit right-of-way of a public

highway, as defined in 61-1-202, except a state or federal highway, or may hunt by shooting a firearm from within a self-propelled or drawn vehicle parked on such shoulder, berm, or borrow-pit right-of-way in a manner that will not impede traffic or endanger motorists or may hunt by shooting a firearm from within a self-propelled or drawn vehicle parked in an area, not a public highway, where hunting is permitted. Nothing in this subsection allows such disabled person to shoot across the roadway of any public highway or to hunt on private property without permission of the landowner. A disabled person who hunts as authorized in this subsection must have a companion to assist in immediately dressing any killed game animal. Any vehicle from which a disabled person is hunting must be conspicuously marked with an orange-colored international symbol of the handicapped on the front, rear, and each side of such vehicle.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(c); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 416, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3) inserted second sentence; and inserted (4).

1983 Amendment: In (1), after "entitled to" substituted "fish and to hunt game birds with only a conservation license" for "fish without a license" and after "certified as disabled", substituted "as prescribed by departmental rule" for "by a medical doctor licensed to practice medicine in Montana"; substituted (2) for former (2), which read: "Disability is defined as a physical or mental condition that prevents a person from doing any substantial gainful work that is expected to last for the rest of his life."

87-2-804. Revocation of exception. If a person is convicted of a violation of the fish and game laws or regulations of Montana, the privilege conferred by 87-2-801 through 87-2-803 shall be revoked for not less than 6 months.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(d).

Cross-References

Forfeiture of license or permit for littering, 87-2-112.

87-2-805. Persons under fifteen years of age. (1) Resident minors from 12 years through 14 years of age may fish and may hunt upland and migratory birds during the open season with only a conservation license. Resident minors under 12 years of age may fish without a license. However, no nonresident person under the age of 15 years may fish in or on any Montana waters without first having obtained a Class B or B-4 fishing license unless the nonresident person under the age of 15 years is in the company of an adult in possession of a valid Montana fishing license. The limit of fish for the nonresident person and the accompanying adult combined may not exceed the limit for one adult as established by law or by rule of the department.

(2) Residents, as defined by 87-2-102, under the age of 15 years may purchase Class A-3 and A-5 licenses at a price equal to one-half the fee paid by a resident who is 15 years of age or older and under 62 years of age.

History: (1)En. Sec. 11, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3691, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 161, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3691, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 26, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 369, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-215, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-202.1, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(e), 26-215(3); amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 169, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 239, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 304, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: At beginning of (1) inserted "Resident"; and in (2) after "Class", deleted "A-1".

1983 Amendments: Chapter 169, in first sentence, substituted present language for "Minors under 15 years of age may fish for and take fish during the open season without a license."; inserted second sentence of (1); and in (2), substituted final clause after "A-5 licenses at" for "$2 per license".

Chapter 239, in (1), deleted "B-3" after "Class B".

87-2-806. Taking fish or game for scientific purposes. (1) It is lawful for the duly accredited representative of an accredited school, college, university, or other institution of learning or of any governmental agency, who may be investigating a scientific subject making it necessary, to take, kill, capture, and possess for that purpose any birds, fish, or animals protected by Montana law or state fish and game rule. He may take, kill, and capture protected or unprotected birds, fish, or animals in any way except by the explosion of dynamite. No more of the birds, fish, or animals may be taken than are necessary for the investigation.

(2) A person who desires to engage in the scientific investigation shall apply to the director for a permit. The director may set qualifications for persons to whom permits are issued and may place special authorizations or special requirements and limitations on any permit. If the director is satisfied of the good faith and qualifications of the applicant, he shall issue a permit which shall place a time limit on the collections and may place a restriction on the number of birds, fish, or animals to be taken and shall require a report of the numbers and species of animals taken by collection areas.

(3) The permittee shall pay $5 for the permit.

(4) The permittee may not take, have, or capture any other or greater number of birds, fish, or animals than are mentioned in the permit.

(5) Any representative of an accredited school, college, university, or other institution of learning who may have various students or associates assisting him throughout the year may apply to have his permit issued to himself and his associates. The associates, when carrying a copy of the permit, shall have the same authorizations and restrictions as the original applicant. The original applicant shall keep a record of all associates to whom he issued a copy

of his permit and of the times for which each associate is issued a copy. The original applicant is responsible for his associates' use of the permit or copies of the permit, including their reports of species and numbers of animals collected.

History: En. Sec. 81, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3760, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3760, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1008.

Cross-References

Exception to tattoo requirements for wild animals taken and released as part of scientific program, 87-1-234.

Unlawful to use explosives or poisons in taking fish, 87-3-206.

Capturing animals or birds in game preserve for scientific purpose, 87-5-401.

87-2-807. *(Temporary)* **Taking migratory game birds for propagation — avicultural permit.** (1) The department may issue avicultural permits for taking, capturing, and possessing migratory game birds, as defined in 87-2-101(7), for the purpose of propagation. Before issuing an avicultural permit, the department must determine that the applicant has been issued the appropriate federal permit or that the applicant will receive the appropriate federal permit subject to concurrence by the department.

(2) An avicultural permit issued under this section must specify:

(a) the species of migratory game birds allowed to be taken under the permit;

(b) whether eggs or hatched birds, or both, may be taken;

(c) the number of eggs or hatched birds, or both, that may be taken;

(d) areas in which collection may be made;

(e) means by which collection may be made;

(f) the time period for which the permit is valid; and

(g) any other conditions imposed by the department under rules adopted pursuant to subsection (5).

(3) Hatched migratory game birds or their eggs taken under an avicultural permit issued in accordance with this section remain the property of the state and may be disposed of only with the permission of the department. Progeny of hatched migratory game birds taken under permit as provided in this section become the private property of the holder of the permit who propagates such migratory game birds, and the owner may sell or transfer such birds as private property, subject to any applicable state or federal law or regulation.

(4) The department may charge a fee for issuing an avicultural permit, if necessary, not to exceed the cost of issuing such permit.

(5) The department shall adopt rules implementing this section. *(Terminates September 30, 1989—sec. 4, Ch. 262, L. 1985.)*

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 262, L. 1985.

Part 9

License Agents

87-2-901. Appointment of license agents. The director may appoint license agents as needed to sell state hunting and fishing licenses and any permits or certificates prescribed by the department, according to rules adopted by the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 88, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-220.

Cross-References

Small business licensing coordination, Title 30, ch. 16, part 2.

Discrimination in license issuance, 49-3-204.

87-2-902. Bond or security of agent and preferred claim of state for license money. (1) An appointed license agent shall furnish a corporate surety bond or other security as required by department rule. The bond shall secure the faithful performance of the duties imposed on the license agent and the accounting for and payment to the state of all money received from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and any permits or certificates prescribed by the department. The license agent shall properly account for all unsold licenses, permits, and certificates annually on April 1 or at any other time at the request of the director.

(2) All money received for the sale of licenses, permits, and certificates at all times belongs to the state. In case of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, receivership, or bankruptcy, the state has a preferred claim against the assets and estate of a license agent for all money owed the state.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 88, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-221; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 44, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 534, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), at end of first sentence substituted "or other security as required by department rule" for "of $1,000 or in an amount equal to the value of the licenses, permits, and certificates received for distribution, the amount to be fixed at the discretion of the director".

87-2-903. Compensation and duties of agents — penalty for late submission of license money. (1) License agents, except salaried employees of the department, shall receive for all services rendered the sum of 30 cents for each license, permit, or certificate issued. Each license agent shall submit to the department all duplicates of each class of licenses sold and shall accompany the duplicate licenses with all moneys received for the sale of the licenses less a fee of 30 cents for each license sold. The department may designate classes of license agents and may establish a deadline for submission of license money by each class of agent. Each license agent shall keep his license account open at all reasonable hours to inspection by the department, the director, the wardens, or the legislative auditor.

(2) For purposes of this section, the term "license" includes any license, permit, and certificate prescribed by the department.

(3) If a license agent fails to submit to the department all money received from the declared sale of licenses, less the appropriate fee, by the deadline established by the department, an interest charge equal to the rate charged on late corporation license tax payments under 15-31-502 must be assessed. Acceptance of late payments with interest does not preclude the department from summarily revoking the appointment of a license agent under 87-2-904.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 88, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-222; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 554, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 534, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), in second sentence deleted "On or before the 10th day of each month" at the beginning and "during the preceding month" following "licenses sold", and inserted third sentence; and inserted (3).

1981 Amendment: Changed sum and fee in (1) from "15 cents" to "30 cents".

87-2-904. Nontransferability of appointments — revocation and oaths. Appointments of license agents shall be nontransferable, and each appointment shall be valid only at the single location of the business as stated on the certificate of appointment. Such appointments may be summarily revoked at any time by the director upon discontinuance of the business at the stated location or for noncompliance with the provisions of this part or other regulations. Duly appointed license agents are hereby authorized to administer oaths to applicants for hunting and fishing licenses and for other permits and certificates prescribed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 88, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 7, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-223; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 44, L. 1979.

Part 10

Interstate Fishing Privileges

87-2-1001. Reciprocal fishing privileges of licensees of bordering states. (1) Any person who is properly licensed to fish in a state which borders the state of Montana and who complies with Montana fish and game laws and regulations may fish in any part of a lake, reservoir, pond, or body of water in Montana that lies within or partly within 10 miles of the boundaries of this state when such water is declared to be open to fishing by the department; provided, however, that such bordering state grants the same or similar privileges in any such body or bodies of water or in all lakes, reservoirs, ponds, or bodies of water similarly defined within its boundaries to holders of valid Montana fishing licenses and provided further that such state enters into a reciprocal agreement with Montana setting forth terms as provided by this part.

(2) The department is authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements with corresponding state officials of adjoining states for purposes of providing such reciprocal fishing privileges upon any body or bodies of water as described above. Such agreements may include provisions by which each state shall honor the license of the other state only when there is affixed to such license a stamp purchased from the honoring state, the charge for such stamp being set by mutual agreement of the states.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 14, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-225.

87-2-1002. Regulation of devices and equipment used under reciprocal privilege. The department may by regulation authorize use of fishing devices and equipment by properly licensed fishermen of both states, unless otherwise prohibited by Montana law, in waters forming the subject of such agreements.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 14, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-226.

87-2-1003. Bodies of water subject to reciprocal privileges. It is the primary purpose of this part to provide a method whereby the fishing opportunities afforded upon any part of any body of water located within or partly within 10 miles of the boundaries of this state may be mutually enjoyed by the residents of Montana and the residents of such adjoining states, and it is not intended to cover the waters of rivers or streams.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 14, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-227.

87-2-1004. Rules to implement reciprocal agreements. The department is authorized to establish rules for the purpose of implementing agreements established under 87-2-1001. It is unlawful to violate any orders or rules promulgated by the department under this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 14, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-228.

CHAPTER 3

RESTRICTIONS AND REGULATIONS

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Section

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87-3-501. Open and closed season for fur-bearing animals — exception.
87-3-502. Repealed.
87-3-503. Destruction of beaver and muskrat houses unlawful.
87-3-504. Metal tags required on traps.
87-3-505. Penalty.
87-3-506. Wasting of fur-bearing animals.
87-3-507. Unlawful to disturb traps or trapped animals belonging to another — exception.

Chapter Cross-References
Penalty provisions, 87-1-102.

Part 1
General Provisions

87-3-101. General restrictions. Except as provided in 87-2-803(4), it is unlawful for anyone to take, capture, shoot, kill, or attempt to take, capture, shoot, or kill any game animal or game bird:

(1) from any self-propelled or drawn vehicle;

(2) on, from, or across any public highway or the shoulder, berm, or borrow-pit right-of-way of any public highway, as defined in 61-1-201, in the state of Montana; or

(3) by the aid or with the use of any set gun, jacklight or other artificial light, trap, snare, or salt lick; nor may any such set gun, jacklight or other artificial light, trap, snare, salt lick, or other device to entrap or entice game animals or game birds be used, made, or set.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301((1)(a) part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 214, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 416, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments
1985 Amendments: Chapter 214 in (2) after "from", inserted "or across" and after "highway" inserted "or the shoulder, berm, or borrow-pit right-of-way of any public highway, as defined in 61-1-201".

Chapter 416 at beginning of section inserted exception clause.

Cross-References
Creating a hazard, 45-8-113.
Shooting from or across highway, 61-8-369.

87-3-102. Waste of fish or game. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person responsible for the death of any game animal of this state, excepting grizzly, black, and brown bear and mountain lion, to detach or remove from the carcass only the head, hide, antlers, tusks, or teeth or any or all of aforesaid parts or to waste any part of any game animal, game bird, or game fish suitable for food or to abandon the carcass of any game animal in the field, except black and brown bear and mountain lion, which need have removed and taken from the carcass only the head or the hide of such bear or mountain lion, and except grizzly bear, which need have removed and taken from the carcass only the head and hide and such other parts as the department may demand for scientific purposes. All parts of grizzly bear demanded by the department for scientific purposes must be delivered to an officer or employee of the department for inspection as soon as possible after removal, and the department shall return to the licensee any bone structure and skull within 1 year upon written request. The hide shall be returned immediately.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3696, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3696, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 160, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 134, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-307(1).**

Cross-References

Grizzly as state animal, 1-1-508.

Wasting of fur-bearing animals, 87-3-506.

87-3-103. Limit on number of game animals killed. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person to kill more than one game animal of any one species in any one license year unless the killing of more than one game animal of such species has been authorized by regulations of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3696, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 160, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 134, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-307(2).**

87-3-104. Unlawful to hunt or fish during closed season. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person during the closed season on any species of game animal, game bird, or fish to take, hunt, shoot, kill, or capture any such game animal or such game bird or to fish for or catch any such fish.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3696, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 160, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 134, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-307(3).**

Cross-References

Tagging or declaration requirements for meat stored in rental lockers, 50-50-401.

Unlawful to take except during prescribed period, 87-2-103.

Violation of closed season on game birds, 87-3-402.

87-3-105. Unlawful to import for introduction or to introduce or transplant wildlife. Except as provided in 87-5-703, it is unlawful for any person to import for introduction or to transplant or introduce any wildlife into the state of Montana unless done in accordance with the provisions o Title 87, chapter 5, part 7.

History: En. Sec. 3694.3, R.C.M. 1935 by Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, I 1951; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 113, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, I 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-344(2); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 624, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Substituted present language for: "It is unlawful for any person to transplant or introduce any fish or fish eggs into any body of water in the state, and it is unlawful for any person to transplant or introduce an species of game birds, game or fur-bearing animals, or nongame wildlife into the state of Montana without first having obtained authorization from the department".

87-3-106. Hunting and fishing prohibited in fire-danger areas. (1) When the fire danger becomes so extreme that the governor, upon the advice and recommendation of the department of state lands, closes an area to trespass because of fire danger, that area is automatically closed to hunting or fishing and remains closed so long as the fire closure remains in effect.

(2) A board of county commissioners may initiate a request for a closure by submitting the request to the department. However, the department may adopt reasonable rules specifying the fire prevention and suppression measures that must have been taken by the board before a request may be submitted and considered.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 57, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 26-345; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 529, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "the department of natural resources and conservation" to "the department of state lands".

Cross-References

Fixing of seasons, 87-1-304.

87-3-107. Use of snare lawful under certain conditions. (1) It shall be lawful to use a snare trap for the purpose of snaring any animal or bird under the following conditions:

(a) Each snare trap must be tagged with a numbered metal device identifying the owner's name, address, and telephone number.

(b) It is unlawful to set snare traps on private property without the landowner's consent.

(c) Snare traps shall be set in a manner and at a time so as not to unduly endanger livestock.

(d) A person who injures livestock in snare traps is liable for damages to the owner of the livestock.

(2) A person convicted of violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(3) The commission may adopt rules to enforce this section.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 23, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3725.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 149, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-504.

Cross-References

Penalty for failure to acquire landowner permission, 45-6-201, 87-1-102.

Metal tags required on traps, 87-3-504.

87-3-108. Restrictions on use of reproduced sounds. It is unlawful to use any recorded or electrically amplified bird or animal calls or sounds or recorded or electrically amplified imitations of bird or animal calls or sounds to assist in the hunting, taking, killing, or capturing of wildlife, except predatory animals and those birds not protected by state or federal law.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(1)(b).

87-3-109 reserved.

87-3-110. Registration for sale of certain grizzly bears. (1) A person in possession of a lawfully killed grizzly bear or a hide, head, or mount thereof may sell it if it has been registered with the department in the manner and upon forms provided by the department. The registration form must specifically describe the grizzly bear or the hide, head, or mount thereof and must accompany it upon any sale.

(2) Bears or parts thereof may be registered as follows:

(a) Before January 1, 1986, any lawfully killed grizzly bear or part thereof may be registered.

(b) On or after January 1, 1986, bears lawfully killed in Montana may be registered within 10 days after the date of kill, and bears lawfully killed outside Montana may be registered within 3 months after the date of kill upon presentation of proof of lawful kill.

(3) Registration under this section does not legalize any prior illegal act, such as the unlawful killing or theft of a grizzly bear or part thereof.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 540, L. 1985.

87-3-111. Unlawful to buy, sell, possess, or transport fish or game — exceptions — penalties. (1) It is hereby made unlawful for any person to purchase, sell, offer to sell, possess, ship, or transport any game fish, game bird, migratory game bird, game animal, or fur-bearing animal or part thereof protected by the laws of this state, whether belonging to the same or different species from that native to the state of Montana, except as specifically permitted by the laws of this state.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not prohibit:

(a) the possession or transportation within the state of any legally taken fish, game bird, migratory game bird, game animal, or fur-bearing animal or part thereof; or

(b) the sale, purchase, or transportation of hides, heads, or mounts of lawfully killed game birds, game fish, fur-bearing animals, or game animals, except that the sale or purchase of a hide, head, or mount of a grizzly bear is prohibited, except as provided in 87-3-110.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4), any person violating any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law.

(4) Any person engaging in the activities prohibited in subsection (1) in furtherance of a scheme to traffic in the body parts of unlawfully taken species is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 1 year, or both.

History: En. Sec. 63, Ch. 173, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 142, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3742, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3742, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 115, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 22, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 146, L. 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 26-806; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 92, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 540, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (2)(b) at end added exception clause relating to grizzly bears and made minor changes in phraseology.

1981 Amendment: Divided section into three subsections; added subsection (4); and made minor changes in phraseology.

Cross-References

Restrictions on possession of wild animals, Title 50, ch. 23, part 1.

Unlawful to sell spawn, 87-4-601.

87-3-112. Possession of unlawfully killed animals and of unlawful fishing implements. (1) The possession of dead bodies or any part thereof of any of the game fish, game or nongame birds, or game or fur-bearing animals defined by the fish and game laws of the state of Montana is prima facie evidence that the person or persons in whose possession the same are found have killed, caught, or taken the same. The possession of a fishing rod and line, spear, gig, or barbed fork on the banks or shores of a stream or lake is prima facie evidence that the person or persons in whose possession the same are found were using the same to fish.

(2) It is unlawful to possess, have, hold, purchase, keep in storage, or possess for any other purpose any game fish, game bird, nongame bird, game animal, fur-bearing animal, or parts thereof which were unlawfully killed, captured, or taken. No person may unlawfully use any fishing rod and line, fishing lines, spear, gig, or barbed fork.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3725, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 41, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3725, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-503.

Cross-References

Unlawful to possess net or seine, 87-3-205.

87-3-113. Removal of illegally taken animals or parts of animals from state. It is unlawful for any person or persons to possess or to ship or take out of the state any illegally taken game or nongame birds, fish, game animals, fur-bearing animals, the skins of fur-bearing animals, or any parts thereof, whether taken within or coming from without the state.

History: En. Sec. 51, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3730, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3730, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 38, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-701.

87-3-114. Labeling of packages. All shippers of fish, game or nongame birds, game animals, fur-bearing animals, the skins of fur-bearing animals or predatory animals, or parts thereof are required to label all packages offered for shipment by parcel post, common carrier, or otherwise. The label shall be securely attached to the address of the package and shall plainly indicate the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and the complete contents of the package.

History: En. Sec. 54, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3733, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3733, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-704.

87-3-115. Violation by carriers. No person or the agent or employee of any common carrier, association, stage, express, railway, or transportation company may transport or receive for transportation or carriage or sell or offer for sale any of the game animals, game or nongame birds, fish, fur-bearing animals, the skins of fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof, except as specifically provided for by 87-3-114. All game or nongame birds, fish, game animals, fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof had in possession or which have been shipped or are being transported in violation of any of the provisions of 87-3-113 through 87-3-115 shall be seized, confiscated, and disposed of as provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3734, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3734, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-705.

87-3-116 through 87-3-120 reserved.

87-3-121. Bag limit prizes unlawful — exception. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association, or club to offer or give any prize, gift, or anything of value in connection with or as a bag limit prize for the taking, capturing, killing, or in any manner acquiring any game, fish, fowl, fur-bearing animals, or any fish, bird, or animal now or that shall be hereafter protected in any way by the fish and game laws of the state of Montana.

(2) This section shall not be construed to prohibit the award of prizes for any one game bird, fish, or fur-bearing animal on the basis of size, quality, or rarity.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 82, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3744.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 26-809.

Cross-References

Contests based on size of game unlawful, 87-3-307.

87-3-122. Spotlighting unlawful. (1) It is unlawful for any person or one or more of a group of persons together to throw or cast the rays of a spotlight having a luminance of greater than .75 candlepower attached to or cast from a motorized vehicle into any field, pasture, woodland, forest, or prairie wherein wildlife or domestic livestock may be or may be reasonably expected to be while having in his possession or their possession or under control a firearm or other implement whereby any wildlife or domestic animal could be killed by aid of an artificial light.

(2) (a) All officers authorized to enforce the game and livestock laws of the state of Montana and all landowners, lessees, or their agents, while on their own lands in connection with their legitimate activities, and employees of such landowners, lessees, and agents are exempt from the provisions of this section.

(b) The provisions of this section do not apply where the headlights of a motor vehicle, operating and proceeding in a normal manner on any highway or roadway, cast a light upon such animal on or adjacent to the highway or roadway and there is no intent or attempt to locate that animal.

(3) A person convicted of violating subsection (1) of this section shall be fined not to exceed $500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not to exceed 6 months, or both.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3691, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 161, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3691, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 26, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 369, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-215(1), (2), (4).

Cross-References

General restrictions — jacklights, 87-3-101.

87-3-123. Use of silencers or mufflers on firearms forbidden. No person may take into a field or forest or have in his possession while out hunting any device or mechanism devised to silence, muffle, or minimize the report of any firearms, whether such device or mechanism be operated from or attached to any firearm.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(3).

87-3-124. Restrictions on hunting with dogs. (1) (a) Except as provided in 87-3-127, no person may chase with dogs any of the game or furbearing animals as defined by the fish and game laws of this state.

(b) A person may take game birds during the appropriate open season with the aid of a dog or dogs. Any person or association organized for the protection of game may run field trials at any time upon obtaining written permission from the director.

(c) Any peace officer, game warden, or other person authorized to enforce the Montana fish and game laws who witnesses any dog attacking or killing hooved game animals may destroy that dog without criminal or civil liability.

(2) The department shall have authority to allow and regulate the use of dogs for hunting mountain lion and bobcat.

History: (1)En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; Sec. 26-301, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 184, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-303.5, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(part (5)(a)), (5)(b), 26-303.5.

87-3-125. Restrictions on use of motor vehicles while hunting. (1) No person, while hunting game animals or game birds, may use a motor-driven vehicle other than on an established road or trail unless he has reduced a big game animal to possession and cannot easily retrieve the big game animal. In that case a motor-driven vehicle may be used to retrieve the big game animal, except in areas where more restrictive regulations apply or where the landowner has not granted such permission. After the retrieval, the motor-driven vehicle is to be returned to an established road or trail by the shortest possible route. For purposes of safety and allowing normal travel, a motor-driven vehicle may be parked on the roadside or directly adjacent to a road or trail.

(2) No person, while hunting game animals or game birds, may drive or attempt to drive, run or attempt to run, molest or attempt to molest, flush or attempt to flush, or harass or attempt to harass any game animal or game bird with the use or aid of any motor-driven vehicle.

(3) No person, while hunting game animals or game birds, may drive through any retired cropland, brush area, slough area, timber area, open prairie, or unharvested or harvested cropland, except upon an established road or trail unless written permission has been given by the landowner and is in possession of the hunter.

(4) It is unlawful for a person to use a self-propelled vehicle to intentionally concentrate, drive, rally, stir up, or harass wildlife, except predators of this state, providing that this subsection does not apply to landowners and their authorized agents engaged in the immediate protection of that landowner's property.

(5) The restrictions in subsections (1) through (3) on motor-driven vehicle use off an established road or trail apply only to hunting on state or private land, not to hunting on federal land unless the federal agency specifically requests or approves state enforcement.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(8), (9).

Cross-References

Landowner permission, 45-6-201, 87-3-304.

87-3-126. Restrictions on use of aircraft or boats. (1) No game birds or game or fur-bearing animals may be killed, taken, or shot at from any aircraft including helicopters; nor may any aircraft or helicopter be used for the purpose of concentrating, pursuing, driving, rallying, or stirring up any game or migratory birds or game or fur-bearing animals; nor may any powerboat, sailboat, or any boat under sail or any floating device towed by a powerboat, sailboat, or any boat under sail be used for the purpose of killing, capturing, taking, pursuing, concentrating, driving, or stirring up any upland game birds or game or fur-bearing animals.

(2) It is unlawful for any person airborne in any aircraft, including a helicopter, to spot or locate any game or fur-bearing animals and communicate the location thereof to any person on the ground by means of any air-to-ground communication signal or device whatsoever as an aid to hunting or pursuing wildlife.

(3) Within the boundaries of a national forest, except as permitted by the department, it is unlawful to use aircraft, including helicopters, for hunting purposes, except when persons or cargo are loaded and unloaded at federal aviation agency approved airports, aircraft landing fields, or heliports which have been established on private property or which have been established by any federal, state, county, or municipal governmental body. Hunting purposes include the transportation of hunters or wildlife and hunting equipment and supplies. The provisions of this subsection do not apply during emergency situations or when search and rescue operations are being conducted or for predator control as permitted by the department of livestock.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(2).**

Cross-References

Department of Livestock predatory animal control program, Title 81, ch. 7, part 1.

87-3-127. Taking of stock-killing animals. (1) Livestock owners or employees of the department or the federal fish and wildlife service may use dogs in pursuit of stock-killing bears, stock-killing mountain lions, and stock-killing bobcats. Other means of taking stock-killing bears, stock-killing mountain lions, and stock-killing bobcats may be used except the use of the deadfall.

(2) Traps used in capturing bears shall be inspected twice each day with the inspections 12 hours apart.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(part (5)(a)).**

Cross-References

Restrictions on hunting with dogs, 87-3-124.

87-3-128. Exceptions — department personnel. The provisions of this chapter relating to methods of herding, driving, capturing, taking, locating, or concentrating of fish, game animals, game birds, or fur-bearing animals do not apply to the department or to any employee thereof while acting within the scope and course of the powers and duties of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(10); amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 44, L. 1979.**

87-3-129. Exception in cases of extreme hunger. When it is shown that any violation of the provisions of this title was for the purpose of preventing great suffering by hunger of any person which could not otherwise have been avoided, the provisions of this title shall not apply to the case.

History: **En. Sec. 79, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3758, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3758, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1006.**

87-3-130. Taking of wildlife to protect persons or livestock. Nothing in this chapter may be construed to impose, by implication or otherwise, criminal liability for the taking of wildlife protected by this chapter if such wildlife is molesting, assaulting, killing, or threatening to kill any person or livestock. Any person who so takes any wildlife protected by this chapter shall notify the department within 72 hours.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 306, L. 1981.**

Cross-References

Crop damage by wild animals, 87-1-225, 87-1-226, 87-1-304.

Permit for removal of beaver and dams, 87-3-501.

Part 2

Fish

87-3-201. Department control over fish hatcheries. The department has full control of all state fish hatcheries and is responsible for their construction, maintenance, and operation. All that construction work done under contract or otherwise shall be done under control and supervision of the director. The department shall administer the taking and collecting of all spawn, the hatching of all spawn and eggs, and the rearing, propagation, and distribution of fry, fingerlings, and fish. The department may purchase as many eyed eggs as are necessary to keep the hatcheries of the state supplied with eggs and in full operation. The department shall make every reasonable effort to collect sufficient eggs from the public streams or lakes of this state to supply the hatcheries and for that purpose may build, equip, and use fish traps and nets at any time of the year in all public waters. The department may purchase the eyed eggs of fish not propagated in this state for the purpose of stocking the waters of this state.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3666, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3666, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 81, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-117.**

Cross-References

Construction or renovation of fish hatcheries, 17-5-416.

Acquisition, importation, and propagation of fish, 87-1-221.

Nurseries and rearing ponds, 87-1-222.

87-3-202. Supervision over fish hatcheries by director. The director has general supervision over all fish hatcheries in the state. The output of all hatcheries shall be used to stock the lakes and streams of the state and shall be for free and impartial distribution. Distribution shall be under the direction of the department subject to an official order of the director. The director may exchange spawn or fish with other states or persons for distribution in this state.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3664, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3664, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 81, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 177, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-115.

Cross-References

Nurseries and rearing ponds, 87-1-222.

87-3-203. Restrictions on use of fish as bait. The department may prohibit the use of small fish as bait for catching fish in such waters as the department designates. It may promulgate such other rules as are necessary to insure an adequate supply of fish in such waters and may regulate fishing from boats or other floating devices and the use of fishing lures or baits in all waters of the state.

History: En. Sec. 3694.3, R.C.M. 1935 by Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 113, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-344(1).

Cross-References

Boating regulation, 23-2-504, 87-1-303.

Operation of boats near fishermen, 23-2-525.

87-3-204. Restrictions on fishing methods. (1) No game fish may be caught, captured, or taken or attempted to be caught, captured, or taken by the aid or with the use of any gun or trap, nor may any such set gun, trap, or other device to entrap game fish be used, made, or set.

(2) It is unlawful for a person to take or catch fish in any of the waters of this state, except with hook and line held in hand or line and hook attached to rod or pole held in hand; to take or catch fish with hook baited with any poisonous substance or by means of the use of any poisonous substance, including fish berries; or to take or catch fish by means of the use of fishtraps, grabhooks, seines, nets, or other similar means for catching fish.

(3) The department may designate such waters within the state of Montana wherein, in the judgment of the department, spears or gigs may be used for taking walleyed pike, sauger, northern pike, and nongame fish and traps, seines, nets, and rubber or spring-propelled spears, when employed by sportsmen swimming or submerged in the water, may be used for the taking of designated species of fish. The waters so designated may be closed at the discretion of the department. The taking of all fish by such means in the waters, when so designated, is to be done under such rules as the department may prescribe with reference thereto and under the supervision of the department. All such nongame fish so taken may be possessed and sold in such manner and under such restrictions as the department may direct. All fish, other than those herein designated, so taken under department rules, when prescribed by the department, shall be returned uninjured to the waters from which they were taken.

(4) The taking of black bass in Flathead Lake may be permitted by the department.

(5) The department shall have the power to designate certain waters where setlines may be used to fish for certain species of game or nongame fish, and the department may designate the number of hooks and lines and the length of line or lines which may be used as setlines.

(6) Game fish shall be taken only by angling; that is, by hook and single line in hand or single rod in hand or within immediate control. This does not prevent, however:

(a) the snagging of paddlefish, coho (silver salmon), and kokanee (sockeye salmon) when the department declares an open season when paddlefish, coho (silver salmon), and kokanee (sockeye salmon) may be taken by snagging;

(b) the taking of paddlefish with longbow and arrow when the department declares an open season when paddlefish may be taken by longbow and arrow;

(c) the taking of walleyed pike, sauger, northern pike, burbot (ling), and nongame fish with spear or gig when the department declares an open season for taking walleyed pike, sauger, northern pike, burbot (ling), and nongame fish with spear or gig;

(d) the use of landing net or gaff to land a game fish after the same has been hooked by angling as above specified;

(e) the taking of minnows other than game fish variety by the use or aid of a net not to exceed 12 feet in length and 4 feet in width in such waters as may be designated by the department; or

(f) the taking of whitefish by nets or traps in the Kootenai River and in its tributary streams within 1 mile of the Kootenai River, under such rules and regulations as the fish and game commission may prescribe.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; Sec. 26-301, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 22, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3714, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3714, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 8, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-332, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(part (1)(a)), (6), (7), 26-332; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 50, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (6)(f).

Cross-References

Sale of whitefish netted or trapped in Kootenai, 87-4-601.

87-3-205. Unlawful to possess net or seine — exceptions. (1) It is unlawful for any person or persons to have in their possession or under their control any seine, net, or other similar device for capturing fish. A seine or net found in any vehicle, at the camp, or on the premises of any person shall be prima facie evidence that the seine, net, or similar device belongs to the person or persons occupying said camp or premises.

(2) Nothing contained herein shall apply to:

(a) the owners of private fish ponds, as defined under the statute;

(b) a person or persons having unexpired seine or net license, as provided for in the statutes of Montana;

(c) the use, by any person, of a landing net in connection or in addition to pole, line, and hooks in fishing for game fish; or

(d) the possession of traps, seines, or nets where found in the vicinity of any waters which the department has designated within the state where traps, seines, or nets may be used for the taking of nongame fish and Dolly Varden trout, as provided for in the statutes of Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3716, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3716, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-334.**

Cross-References

Seining license, 87-4-602.

87-3-206. Unlawful to use explosives or poisons in taking fish. (1) If any person or persons shall use any carbide, lime, giant powder, dynamite, or other explosive compounds or any corrosive or narcotic poison or other deleterious substance or have any of the same in his possession within 100 feet of any stream where fish are found for the purpose of catching, stunning, or killing fish, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to anyone duly authorized by the department to conduct lake or stream surveys or to control undesirable or overpopulated species of fish.

History: **En. Sec. 26, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3717, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 82, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3717, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 101, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 114, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-335.**

Cross-References

Taking fish for scientific purposes, 87-2-806.

87-3-207. Unlawful to place caged fish in public waters — exception. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to place or cause to be placed caged live fish in any of the public waters of the state of Montana, except as provided by department regulation.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-813.**

87-3-208. Regulation of placing of caged fish. The department shall have the authority to regulate the placing of caged fish in public waters to protect the recreational and aesthetic use of such water from pollution, excessive private use, and the introduction of disease.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 126, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-814.**

87-3-209 through 87-3-220 reserved.

87-3-221. Importation of salmonid fish or eggs unlawful — exception. It is unlawful to bring live or dead salmonid fish or eggs into the state of Montana for any purpose unless such importations are shipped direct from the hatchery where reared to destination and a written certification is provided that the importation or source is free of such infectious organisms as the department may specify. Such certification shall be made in the state of origin by a fish pathologist designated for this purpose by the United States secretary of the interior or by the state fish, wildlife, and parks director. Certification of the source may be by inspection of the hatchery of origin conducted annually or at such other times as the state fish, wildlife, and parks director may order. A copy of the certification shall accompany each shipment.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1701; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Importation permits and health certificate for animals, Title 81, ch. 2, part 7.

87-3-222. When certification unnecessary. (1) Nothing in 87-3-221 through 87-3-224 shall restrict the importation and transportation of dead salmonid fish or eggs when such fish or eggs have been processed or prepared in a manner whereby such infectious organisms as the department may specify have been killed.

(2) Salmon caught and brought directly into North America and transported into Montana for processing or sale or any salmonid caught wild in North America shall be exempt from the requirement for certification.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 10, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 37, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1702.

87-3-223. Authorization for rules and personnel. The department may promulgate such rules and regulations and may employ such personnel for testing and inspection as are necessary to carry out the provisions of 87-3-221 through 87-3-224.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 10. L. 1969; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1704.

87-3-224. Enforcement. The cargo and vehicle involved in a violation of 87-3-221 through 87-3-223 may, at the option of the department, either be denied the right to proceed further within the state of Montana or be quarantined until inspected by a designated biologist from the department. The department shall inform the department of highways of the provisions regarding importation of salmonid fish and eggs so that the department of highways may enforce such provisions at ports of entry and checking stations under 60-2-303.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 10, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 37, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1705.

Part 3

Game Animals

87-3-301. Shotgun loads regulated by department. No person may use a shotgun to hunt, kill, or shoot deer except with loads as specified by the department.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(4).

87-3-302. Colored garments required on big game hunters. (1) It is unlawful for any person to hunt any of the big game animals in this state or to accompany any hunter as an outfitter or guide under any of the provisions of the laws of this state without the person wearing as exterior garments above the waist a total of not less than 400 square inches of hunter orange material visible at all times while hunting.

(2) "Hunter orange" means a daylight fluorescent orange color.

(3) This section does not apply to any person hunting with a bow and arrow during the special archery season.

(4) The department shall make rules to implement this section.

(5) Any person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10 or more than $20.

History: (1) thru (4)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 74, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 20, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-302, R.C.M. 1947; (5)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 74, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 20, L. 1974; Sec. 26-303, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-302, 26-303.

Cross-References

Failure to assist injured person, 45-8-113.

87-3-303. Policy toward nonresident big game hunters. It shall be the policy of this state to protect and preserve game animals primarily for the citizens of this state and to avoid the deliberate waste of wildlife and destruction of property by nonresidents licensed to hunt in this state.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 229, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-303.1.

87-3-304. Landowner's permission required for big game hunting. Every resident and nonresident must have obtained permission of the landowner, lessee, or their agents before hunting big game animals on private property.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 229, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-303.3.

Cross-References

Failure to close fence as criminal mischief, 45-6-101.

Criminal trespass to property, 45-6-203.

Landowner liability to gratuitous permittee, 70-16-301, 70-16-302.

Hunting easements, 70-17-101, 70-17-102.

Use of snares and traps with permission of landowner, 87-2-604, 87-3-107.

Landowner permission to use motor vehicles, 87-3-125.

87-3-305. Unlawful to take deer within city or town boundaries. It is unlawful to shoot, kill, take, or cause to be shot, killed, taken, or captured or to attempt to shoot, kill, take, or capture any deer within the boundaries of any incorporated or unincorporated city or town of this state.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 123, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3697.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 465, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-315.

Cross-References

Firing firearms within city prohibited, 45-8-343.

87-3-306. Unlawful to destroy evidence of sex. It is unlawful for any person killing a big game animal within this state to destroy evidence of the sex of the big game animal so killed so as to make the determination of the sex thereof uncertain.

History: En. Sec. 16a, Ch. 238, L. 1921; amd. Sec. 3698, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3698, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 99, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-317.

87-3-307. Contests based on size of game animals unlawful. (1) Except as provided in this section, it is unlawful for any person, as defined in 87-2-101, to conduct or sponsor in any manner a contest in which a prize is offered to a person who kills a game animal possessing the largest antlers or horns, carrying the greatest weight, having the longest body, or any similar contest based upon the size or weight of a game animal or part of a game animal.

(2) This section does not apply to recognition given by the nationally established and recognized Boone and Crockett trophy institute.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 133, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-811.**

Cross-References

Bag limit prizes, 87-3-121.

Part 4

Game Birds

87-3-401. Restrictions on rifles for bird hunting. Rifles may not be used to hunt or shoot upland game birds unless the use of rifles is permitted by the department. This does not prohibit the shooting of wild waterfowl from blinds over decoys with a shotgun only, not larger than a number 10 gauge, fired from the shoulder.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(part(1)(a)).**

87-3-402. Unlawful to violate closed season on certain game birds. It is unlawful for any person to hunt, shoot, kill, capture, possess, or cause to be hunted, killed, or captured or attempt to shoot, kill, or capture any quail, Chinese or Mongolian pheasant (commonly called ring-necked pheasant), Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, blue grouse, fool hen, prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, ptarmigan, or wild turkey until such time as the department shall provide an open season on any quail, Chinese or Mongolian pheasant (commonly called ring-necked pheasant), Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, blue grouse, fool hen, prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, ptarmigan, or wild turkey.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3700, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3700, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 134, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 465, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-319.**

Cross-References

Fixing of seasons by Commission, 87-1-304.

Mourning dove as migratory game bird — season restricted, 87-2-101.

Misdemeanor to hunt during closed season, 87-3-104.

87-3-403. Migratory game birds — closed season and bag limits. Laws relating to migratory birds are prescribed by the regulations of the

United States department of interior and the fish and wildlife service. Open season, bag limit, and other rules and regulations are announced each year by proclamation by the president of the United States. After each proclamation, the department by proper action will adopt, advertise, and enforce such proclaimed regulations as may be applicable to the state of Montana. Any person or persons violating any provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3703, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3703, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-320.

Cross-References

Importation permits and health certificates, Title 81, ch. 2, part 7.

Fixing of seasons by Commission, 87-1-304.

Mourning dove as migratory game bird — season restricted, 87-2-101.

87-3-404. Tagging of turkey. Every person who shall take or kill any turkey shall immediately thereafter attach to the leg of said turkey the proper tag which has been validated by the holder thereof by complying with instructions on said tag.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 26-511.

Cross-References

Wild turkey tags and fee, 87-2-403.

87-3-405. Failure to tag turkey. It is unlawful for any person who kills, captures, or possesses any wild turkey by authority of any turkey tag or permit to fail or neglect to attach his tag to the turkey or fail to validate his tag by filling out or punch marking the tag as required and fail to keep the tag attached while the same is possessed by him.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-512.

Cross-References

Wild turkey tags and fee, 87-2-403.

Part 5

Fur-Bearing Animals

87-3-501. Open and closed season for fur-bearing animals — exception. (1) It shall hereafter be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person to shoot, trap, kill, or capture or cause to be shot, trapped, killed, or captured or to attempt to shoot, trap, kill, or capture any marten or sable, otter, mink, muskrat, beaver, fisher, Canada lynx, or black-footed ferret until such time as the commission shall provide an open season on any marten or sable, otter, mink, muskrat, beaver, fisher, Canada lynx, or black-footed ferret. The furs and hides of such animals legally taken during the open season may be possessed, bought, and sold at any time except as hereinafter provided.

(2) When it is shown that muskrats or beaver are doing severe injury upon or are a menace to the structures, canal banks, or other works of an irrigation project or district or stock water pond, any employee or resident landowner on such project or district may kill or trap or cause to be killed or trapped any muskrat or beaver upon or in menacing proximity to the structures, canal banks, or other works of such project or district or stock water pond during the closed season on muskrats or beaver, after having secured

from the director a permit so to do, except that from June 1 to August 31, both dates inclusive, of each year no such permit shall be required.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 26-321(1st part).

Cross-References

Property rights in fur-bearing animals — brands, 70-2-111 through 70-2-113.

Destruction of beaver dams, 87-1-224.

License required, 87-2-103.

Unlawful to buy, sell, possess, or transport — exceptions, 87-3-111.

Sale of wildlife in commercial trade, Title 87, ch. 4, part 7.

87-3-502. Repealed. Sec. 1, Ch. 275, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 26-321(2nd part).

87-3-503. Destruction of beaver and muskrat houses unlawful. It shall be unlawful and punishable, as in this part provided, for any person at any time to willfully destroy, open or leave open, or partially destroy a house of any muskrat or beaver except that this shall not prohibit trapping in the house of muskrats when the commission shall authorize such trapping.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 26-321(part).

Cross-References

Transfer of beaver from one stream to another in grazing districts, 76-16-107.

87-3-504. Metal tags required on traps. Any person trapping fur-bearing animals or predatory animals for their pelts shall fasten a metal tag to all such traps bearing in legible English the name and address of the trapper, except that no tag shall be required on traps used by landowners trapping with permit on their own land and irrigation ditch right-of-way contiguous to the land.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 26-321(part).

Cross-References

Use of snare traps — tagging, 87-3-107.

87-3-505. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 26-321(part).

Cross-References

Fish and game violations generally, 87-1-102.

87-3-506. Wasting of fur-bearing animals. (1) A person who fails to pick up traps or snares at the end of the trapping season or attends his traps or snares so that fur-bearing animals are wasted is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by law.

(2) The department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall enforce the provisions of this section.

(3) Federal, state, and county predator control programs are exempt from this section.

History: **En. Secs. 1, 2, 3, Ch. 629, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Waste of fish or game, 87-3-102.

87-3-507. Unlawful to disturb traps or trapped animals belonging to another — exception. (1) No person may destroy, disturb, or remove any trap or snare belonging to another person or remove wildlife from a trap or snare belonging to another person without permission of the owner of the trap or snare, except that from March 1 to October 1 of each year a person may remove any snare from land owned or leased by him if such snare would endanger livestock.

(2) This section does not apply to a law enforcement officer acting within the scope of his duty.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 495, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Criminal mischief, 45-6-101.

Theft, 45-6-301.

CHAPTER 4

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

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87-4-1011. Records and reporting.
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Chapter Cross-References

Small business licensing coordination, Title 30, ch. 16, part 2.

Penalty provisions, 87-1-102.

Part 1

Outfitters and Guides

Part Cross-References

Penalties cumulative, 87-1-102.

87-4-101. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "License year" means that period commencing January 1 and ending December 31 of the same year.

(2) "Nonresident" means a person other than a resident.

(3) "Outfitter" means any person, except a person providing services on real property that he owns for the primary pursuit of bona fide agricultural interests, who:

(a) engages in the business of outfitting for hunting or fishing parties, as the term is commonly understood;

(b) for consideration provides any saddle or pack animal or personal service for hunting or fishing parties or camping equipment, vehicles, or other conveyance, except boats, for any person to hunt, trap, capture, take, or kill any game and accompanies such a party or person on an expedition for any of these purposes;

(c) for consideration furnishes a boat or other floating craft and accompanies any person for the purpose of catching fish; or

(d) for consideration aids or assists any person in locating or pursuing any game animal.

(4) "Outfitters' council" means the Montana outfitters' council provided for in 2-15-3403.

(5) "Professional guide" means a person who is an employee of an outfitter and who furnishes only personal guiding services in assisting a person to hunt or take game animals or fish and who does not furnish any facilities, transportation, or equipment.

(6) "Resident" means a person who qualifies for a resident Montana hunting or fishing license under 87-2-102.

(7) "Participant" means a person using the services offered by a license outfitter or professional guide.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 9, L. 1977; Sec. 26-908, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 69, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3748, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3748, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 173, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 184, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 223, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 9, L. 1977; Sec. 26-904, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-904(1), 26-908; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 170, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 545, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 410, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (3), following "person" deleted "persons, company, or corporation" and inserted clause creating exception from definition.

1981 Amendments: Chapter 170 added "for consideration" at the beginning of (3)(d); and added subsection (7).

Chapter 545 deleted definition of advisory council; changed license year in (1) from May 1 through April 30 of the next year to January 1 through December 31 of the same year; added "and accompanies such a party or person on an expedition for any of these purposes" to (3)(b); inserted "for consideration" at the beginning of (3)(d); inserted subsection (4); and deleted ""Resident guide" means a resident who guides resident or nonresident friends for the purpose of hunting game animals without compensation."

Cross-References

"Professional guide" to be Montana "resident", 87-4-123.

"Outfitter" license to perform all activities listed under definition or a more restrictive special license, 87-4-129.

87-4-102. Determination of what constitutes consideration. The providing of the services, property, or equipment mentioned in 87-4-101(3) or the advertising of services to assist persons to hunt, pursue, or take wildlife or to fish shall be presumed to have been for consideration for the purposes of this part.

History: En. Sec. 69, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3748, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3748, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 173, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 184, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 223, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-904(2); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "or the advertising of services to assist persons to hunt, pursue, or take wildlife or to fish"; deleted "conclusively" before "presumed"; and deleted "if the same or any thereof are provided by any person, company, or corporation for more than two parties or two other persons during any calendar year or on more than two occasions during any such calendar year" from the end of the section.

87-4-103. Responsibility for violations of law. (1) Any person accompanying a hunting or fishing party as an outfitter or agent or employee of such outfitter shall be equally responsible with any person or party employing him as an outfitter for any violation of fish and game laws; any such outfitter or employee of such outfitter who shall willfully fail to or refuse to report any violation of fish and game laws shall be liable to the penalties as herein provided. If any professional guide commits any violation of the laws or applicable regulations relating to fish and game, outfitting, or guiding with actual or implied knowledge of an outfitter then employing such guide, the outfitter is legally responsible for such violation for all purposes under the laws or regulations if the outfitter fails to report any such violation to proper authority.

(2) No person may hire or retain any outfitter or professional guide unless the outfitter or professional guide is currently licensed in accordance with the laws of the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 71, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3750, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3750, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 173, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 184, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 223, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 541, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 26-906; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "the law" to "fish and game laws" twice in first sentence of (1).

87-4-104. Powers and duties of department relating to outfitters and guides. The department shall:

(1) prepare and publish an information pamphlet which contains the names and addresses of all licensed outfitters. This pamphlet shall be available for free distribution as early as possible during each calendar year but not later than the second Friday in March. The pamphlet shall contain the names and addresses of only those outfitters who have a valid license for the current license year. The costs of publication of the pamphlet shall be paid from the state special revenue fund, fish and game account.

(2) cooperate with the federal government through its appropriate agencies or instrumentalities in matters of mutual concern regarding the business of outfitting and guiding in Montana;

(3) establish a minimum of two meetings annually with the outfitters' council;

(4) consult with the outfitters' council to develop policy concerning the administration of outfitting;

(5) designate a warden with no conflict of interest whose primary duties are to administer outfitting and guiding laws and regulations;

(6) when the commission determines it necessary to protect the fishing resource, public health, public safety, or public welfare, establish and regulate a moratorium on either or both the Madison River or Big Hole River, the issuance of outfitter licenses for the purpose of float fishing as defined in 87-4-101(3)(c) except that those fishing outfitters licensed in 1980 may receive renewal licenses, if qualified. The total number of professional guide licenses endorsed by fishing outfitters under a moratorium may not be less than the total number issued in 1980.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-911; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 490, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 545, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

1981 Amendments: Chapter 490 added subsection (6).

Chapter 545 inserted "license" before "year" in second sentence of (1); changed "advisory council" to "outfitters' council" in (3) and (4); and deleted "or ex officio warden" from (5).

87-4-105. Outfitters' council. The council shall have the authority and duty to make recommendations to the department and the director as to:

(1) outfitter standards and professional guide standards;

(2) rules of procedures and rules to effectuate this part, including but not limited to rules prescribing all requisite qualifications for license. These qualifications shall include training, experience, knowledge of rules of governmental bodies pertaining to outfitting, and condition and type of gear and equipment.

(3) hearings and proceedings to suspend or revoke licenses of outfitters and professional guides and to recommend suspension or revocation of licenses for due cause;

(4) any reasonable rules, not in conflict with this part, necessary for safeguarding the health, safety, and welfare of those persons utilizing the services of outfitters and for the protection of landowners and the general public.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-912; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added "and professional guide standards" to (1); and inserted "professional" before "guides" in (3).

Cross-References

Establishment and composition of Outfitters' Council, 2-15-3403.

87-4-106. Authorization for rules. The department may adopt, promulgate, and enforce rules recommended by the outfitters' council as provided in 87-4-105 and all other rules it may consider proper for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this part and the regulation of outfitting and guiding to provide for the services to the public.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-913; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "advisory council" to "outfitters' council".

87-4-107 through 87-4-120 reserved.

87-4-121. License required — services performed — standards. (1) No person may act as an outfitter or professional guide or advertise as an outfitter without first securing a license in accordance with the provisions of this part.

(2) Whenever an outfitter is engaged by any person, the outfitter shall keep and submit records as required by the department.

(3) Outfitters and their employees may not shoot, kill, or take big game animals for or in competition with those employing them while acting under employment as an outfitter.

(4) Outfitters utilizing lands under the control of the United States government shall obtain the proper permits required by the government office responsible for the area in which the outfitter intends to operate and shall comply with environmental protection standards established for these lands.

(5) An outfitter may not willfully and substantially misrepresent his facilities, prices, equipment, services, or hunting or fishing opportunities.

(6) Outfitters and their employees shall take every reasonable measure to provide their advertised services to their clients.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-914; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "or resident guide" after "professional guide" in (1); deleted "or a resident guide takes out nonresident friends" after "person" and "or resident guide" before "shall keep" in (2); deleted "and resident guides" after "outfitters" twice in (4); and added "or fishing opportunities" to (5).

87-4-122. Outfitter's qualifications. Each applicant for and holder of an outfitter's license or any renewal thereof shall, in the opinion of the director, meet the following qualifications:

(1) be a person of at least 18 years of age who is physically capable and mentally competent to perform his duties as an outfitter;

(2) own or hold under written lease or represent a company, corporation, or partnership who owns or holds under written lease the equipment and facilities as are necessary to provide the services advertised, contracted for, or agreed upon between the outfitter and his clients (all equipment and facilities shall be subject to inspection at all reasonable times and places by the department or its designated agent);

(3) be a person who has demonstrated a respect for and compliance with the laws of any state or of the United States and all rules promulgated thereunder as to matters of fish and game, conservation of natural resources, and preservation of the natural ecosystem without pollution thereof;

(4) have not been convicted or forfeited bond of $100 or more on more than one violation of the fish and game laws or applicable regulations of any state or the United States within the past 5 years;

(5) have not, at any time, practiced fraud, deception, or material misrepresentation in procuring any previous outfitter's, professional guide's, or conservation license from the state of Montana;

(6) have not, at any time, promulgated any false or misleading advertising relating to the business of outfitting;

(7) have not been finally adjudged by a court of law guilty of any substantial breach of written or oral contract with any person utilizing the applicant's

services as an outfitter or professional guide during the license year immediately preceding that for which the application is made;

(8) have not committed any negligent act or misconduct while acting as an outfitter or professional guide that caused a danger or unreasonable risk of danger to person or property of any client of such outfitter or professional guide during the license year immediately preceding that for which the application is made;

(9) have not, at any time, pleaded guilty to or been adjudged by a court guilty of a felony, unless civil rights have been restored pursuant to law. No person may apply for or hold an outfitter's license during any period of time in which a sentence has been deferred or suspended for a felony.

(10) have substantially complied with all department regulations and state and federal laws concerning outfitters and professional guides, if the applicant has previously held a license as an outfitter or professional guide.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(3)(a) thru (3)(k); amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 545, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 239, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Deleted former (2), which read: "be a resident of Montana;".

1981 Amendment: Changed "in possession of all natural faculties, of ordinary intelligence, and in such physical condition as to be able to perform" to "who is physically capable and mentally competent to perform" in (1); changed "be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Montana for a full 2 years, unless the residency requirement is waived by the department" to "be a resident of Montana" in (2) (now deleted); inserted "or applicable regulations" after "laws" in (5) (now (4)); inserted "professional" and "or conservation" before "license" in (6) (now (5)); inserted "professional" before "guide" in (8) (now (7)); inserted "professional" before "guide" twice and changed "which negligence or misconduct caused" to "that caused" before "a danger" in (9) (now (8)); changed "been convicted of a felony" to "pleaded guilty to or been adjudged by a court guilty of a felony" and changed "a deferred sentence has been imposed" to "a sentence has been deferred or suspended" in (10) (now (9)); and inserted "professional" before "guide" twice in (11) (now (10)).

87-4-123. Professional guide's qualifications. (1) An applicant for a professional guide's license shall meet the following requirements:

(a) be a person of at least 18 years of age who is physically capable and mentally competent to perform his duties as a professional guide;

(b) be endorsed and recommended by an outfitter with a valid license;

(c) have not been convicted or forfeited bond of $100 or more on more than one violation of the fish and game laws or applicable regulations of the state of Montana or the United States within the past 5 years;

(d) have not committed any gross negligent act or misconduct while acting as a guide that caused an accident or injury to person or property of any client of an outfitter during the license year immediately preceding that for which the application is made;

(e) have not, at any time, pleaded guilty to or been adjudged by a court guilty of a felony, unless civil rights have been restored pursuant to law. No person may apply for or hold a professional guide's license during any period of time in which a sentence has been deferred or suspended for a felony.

(2) A professional guide shall have been issued a valid wildlife conservation license.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(4), (5); amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "in possession of all natural faculties, of ordinary intelligence, and in such physical condition as to be able to perform" to "who is physically capable and mentally competent to perform" in (1)(a); deleted residency requirement; inserted subsections (1)(c), (1)(d), and (1)(e); and changed "resident guide" to "professional guide" and deleted "resident" after "valid" in (2).

87-4-124. Application. (1) Each applicant for an outfitter's or professional guide's license shall make application for license upon a form to be prescribed and furnished by the department which shall include:

(a) the applicant's full name, residence, address, conservation license number, driver's license number, birth date, physical description, and telephone number;

(b) the address of his principal place of business in the state of Montana;

(c) the amount and kind of property and equipment owned and used in the outfitting business of the applicant, if an outfitter's license application is involved;

(d) the experience of the applicant, including years of experience as an outfitter or professional guide, knowledge of areas in which he has operated and intends to operate, and ability to cope with weather conditions and terrain;

(e) a signed statement of the licensed outfitter by whom the professional guide is to be employed that the professional guide is in fact to be employed by such outfitter and stating that the outfitter recommends the applicant for his qualifications;

(f) an affidavit by the outfitter to the director that the equipment listed on the application is in fact owned or leased by the applicant, is in good operating condition, and is sufficient and satisfactory for the services advertised or contemplated to be performed by such applicant;

(g) a statement of the maximum number of guests to be taken at any one time;

(h) the written approval of the appropriate agency or landowner on whose lands he will establish hunting camps.

(2) Applications for outfitter's license shall be in the name of an individual person only. Applications involving corporations or partnerships shall be made by one individual person who qualifies under the provisions of this part; any license issued pursuant thereto shall be in the name of that person; and the license shall specifically state that the same is issued for the use and benefit of the named corporation or partnership involved. Any revocation or suspension of such a license is binding upon the individual person and the partnership or corporation for the use and benefit of which the license was originally issued.

(3) Application shall be made to and filed with the director.

(4) Only one application for an outfitter's or professional guide's license may be made in any one license year. If any application is denied, subsequent applications by the same applicant for the license year involved are void, except as provided in 87-4-129.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(1), (2), (13); amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "residence" and "conservation license number, driver's license number, birth date, physical description" in (1)(a); inserted "professional" before "guide" in (1)(d) and (1)(e); changed "a statement by a warden" to "an affidavit by the outfitter" and deleted "has been inspected by the warden and that the same" after "application" in (1)(f);

changed "rangers in whose district" to "appropriate agency or landowner on whose lands" and deleted "if the applicant intends to outfit on a national forest" at the end of (1)(h); and inserted "professional" before "guide's" in (4).

87-4-125. Outfitter's examination. Each applicant for an outfitter's license shall pass a standard examination administered by the director or an agent designated by him, which examination shall require general and sufficient knowledge displaying and indicating ability to perform the services contemplated with efficiency and with safety to the health and welfare of persons employing such services. The examination shall test the applicant's knowledge of subjects which shall apply to the type of license applied for in the following subjects:

(1) federal and state fish and game laws and regulations;
(2) practical woodsmanship;
(3) general knowledge of big game;
(4) field preparation of trophies;
(5) care of game meat;
(6) use of outfitter's gear as listed on the application;
(7) knowledge of area and terrain;
(8) knowledge of firearms;
(9) federal and state regulations as applicable to outfitting;
(10) first aid;
(11) boat safety;
(12) water safety;
(13) care and safety of livestock.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(3)(l); amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "federal and state" before "fish and game laws" in (1); changed "shown" to "listed" in (6); deleted "practical" before "first aid" in (10); and added subsections (11), (12), and (13).

87-4-126. Repealed. Sec. 11, Ch. 239, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(6), (7); amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

87-4-127. Fees. (1) The department shall establish fees commensurate with costs as provided in 37-1-134.

(2) Applications shall be accompanied by a license fee as specified by the department.

(3) If a nonresident resides in a state requiring residents of the state of Montana to pay in excess of the amount established by the department for a similar license, the fee for such nonresident outfitter's or professional guide's license shall be the same amount as the higher fee charged in the state where the nonresident resides. All fees collected under this part shall be deposited as provided in 87-1-601.

(4) The license fee shall be used to investigate the applicant, to enforce this part, and for administrative costs.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-915, R.C.M. 1947;

Ap. p. Sec. 10, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 9, L. 1977; Sec. 26-917, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(8) thru (11), 26-917; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 545, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 192, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (1); in (2), after "license fee as" substituted "specified by the department" for "herein stipulated, which will be refunded if and when the application is denied:

(a) resident outfitter's license fee	$50;
(b) resident professional guide's fee	$15;
(c) nonresident outfitter's license fee	$150;
(d) nonresident professional guide's fee	$100.";

at beginning of (3), after "If" substituted "a" for "the"; after "excess of" substituted "the amount established by the department" for "such amounts".

1981 Amendment: Deleted former subsection (2) that provided: "A resident guide's license is a valid Montana wildlife conservation license"; and changed "outfitters or guides" to "outfitter's or professional guide's license".

87-4-128. Investigation of applicant — issuance or denial of license. (1) The director in his discretion may cause to be made such additional investigation and inquiry relative to the applicant for outfitter's or professional guide's license and an applicant's qualifications as he considers advisable.

(2) The director may deny or refuse to issue any new license or to renew any previous license if, in his opinion, the applicant does not meet the qualifications herein stated. In the event that any application for license is denied or refused, the director shall immediately notify the applicant, setting forth in the notice the grounds upon which the denial or refusal is based.

(3) Final decision as to issuance of renewal licenses shall be made not later than 30 days from the date of receipt of the completed application for renewal and not later than 90 days from the date of receipt of a completed application for a new license.

(4) A licensee in good standing is entitled to a new license for the ensuing license year upon complying with the provisions of this part and completing an application for license renewal on a form provided by the department but is exempt from having to retake the written examination.

(5) An outfitter licensee must make an application for license renewal by January 1 of the license year. A penalty fee of $50 will be charged in addition to the regular resident or nonresident outfitter's license fee if the application for such license is not completed and made by January 1 of the license year. This subsection does not apply to a new applicant for an outfitter's license.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(12); amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 545, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 239, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Near middle of (5), after "license" inserted "fee".

1981 Amendment: Inserted "or professional guide's" before "license" in (1); inserted "and completing an application for license renewal on a form provided by the department" in (4); and added subsection (5).

87-4-129. Kinds of licenses. (1) After receipt of the application and when all the conditions and requirements of this part have been satisfied, the director shall issue either of the following licenses, depending upon his determination of the applicant's ability and the service that the applicant can perform with the equipment listed on his application:

(a) a general license authorizing him to perform all the functions of an outfitter as that term is defined in 87-4-101; or

(b) a special license authorizing him to perform only the function of outfitting listed on the license.

(2) The license shall be in the form prescribed and shall be valid for the licensing year in which issued.

(3) If the application is denied, the director shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the denial, and if the reasons are corrected, a license shall be issued upon reapplication thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-916(1).**

Cross-References

Limit on application for an outfitter's or guide's license, 87-4-124.

87-4-130. Professional guide's license. (1) For the purposes of this part, a person may serve as a professional guide under his employer's license, after submitting his application with the proper license fee, until the license is issued or denied.

(2) To be valid, a professional guide's license must bear the signature and outfitter's license number of the endorsing outfitter and is valid only while the holder of such license is employed by the endorsing outfitter.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-916(2), (3); amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 545, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "or for 10 days after notification of the rejection of the license" to "or denied" in (1); and changed "an" to "the" before "endorsing outfitter" twice in (2).

87-4-131. Transfer or amendment of outfitter's license. (1) No outfitter's license may be transferred during any license year.

(2) An individual person may, upon proper showing, have his outfitter's license amended to indicate that he is holding the license for the use and benefit of a named partnership or corporation.

(3) Subject to approval by the director, the immediate members of the family of a deceased licensed outfitter may continue to outfit for the deceased outfitter's unexpired license year or until the heirs or personal representative of the estate sells the outfitting business or obtains relicensure therefor.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-916(4); amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 545, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (3).

87-4-132. Limit one license. No person may hold more than one outfitter's license either for his own benefit or for the use and benefit of a partnership or corporation, nor may the name of any partnership or corporation appear on more than one current outfitter's license.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-916(5).**

87-4-133. Expiration of license. Notwithstanding any other provision or law, a license shall expire on the last day of the license year for which it was issued.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-916(6).**

87-4-134 through 87-4-140 reserved.

87-4-141. Grounds for suspension or revocation of license. Every license or right to apply for and hold such license may be suspended or revoked upon any of the following grounds:

(1) having ceased to meet all of the qualifications for holding a license;

(2) fraud or deception in procuring a license;

(3) fraudulent, untruthful, or misleading advertising;

(4) having pleaded guilty to or been adjudged by a court guilty of a felony, including a case in which the sentence is suspended or imposition of the sentence is deferred, unless civil rights have been restored pursuant to law;

(5) two convictions or bond forfeitures of $100 or more as to violations of the fish and game or outfitting laws or regulations of the state of Montana or of the United States within the past 5 years;

(6) a substantial breach of any contract with any person utilizing the services of the license holder provided that such breach is established as a matter of final judgment in a court of law;

(7) the willful employment of an unlicensed professional guide by an outfitter;

(8) negligence or misconduct while acting as an outfitter or professional guide that causes an accident or injury to person or property of any client of such outfitter or professional guide.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-918; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 545, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Rewrote subsection (4), which formerly read: "conviction of a felony, until civil rights are restored or until time of any deferred sentence for a felony has expired"; added "within the past 5 years" to (5); inserted "professional" before "guide" in (7); and inserted "professional" before "guide" twice and changed "which negligence or misconduct causes a danger or unreasonable risk of danger to person" to "that causes an accident or injury to person" in (8).

87-4-142. Procedure for suspension or revocation of license — reissuance. (1) Proceedings for the revocation or suspension of a license issued hereunder may be taken upon charge or recommendation of any person. All such charges or recommendations must be made in writing, must state the facts upon which such charge or recommendation is based, and must be signed and sworn to by the person making the charge or recommendation. Any such charge or recommendation shall be filed with the director. Thereupon, the director shall initiate a preliminary investigation of all facts in connection with the charge.

(2) A copy of all information shall be transmitted to the outfitters' council. The outfitters' council may make recommendation as to the action to be taken. Any such recommendation shall be made in writing and delivered to the director within 20 days after date of transmittal of such information to the council.

(3) If the accusation be deemed to be unfounded or trivial, the director shall dismiss the same and will advise the licensee charged and the complaining party of the action. Should the director determine the charge or recommendation to have good cause and to be sufficiently founded, he shall appoint a hearing officer who shall conduct a hearing on such charges in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

(4) The director thereupon shall cause a copy of the charge, recommendation of the council, and a record of the investigation to be served upon the licensee involved not less than 20 days prior to the day set for hearing thereon, which hearing shall be before an appointed hearing officer at a time and place set by such officer. At the hearing, the licensee involved may be represented by counsel. After full, fair, and impartial hearing, the director may suspend the accused's license or his right to hold a license for a period not to exceed 3 years, may order the license revoked, or may dismiss the charge or recommendation based upon the facts shown at the hearing.

(5) A revoked or suspended license may be reissued or reinstated at the discretion of the director.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-919; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 545, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "advisory council" to "outfitters' council" in (2); changed "recommend to the commission that the same be approved and the revocation or suspension be effected" to the provision relating to a hearing at the end of (3); changed "the commission" to "an appointed hearing officer" and "commission" to "officer" in the first sentence of (4); and changed "commission" to "director" in the second sentence of (4) and in (5).

Cross-References

Authority of Outfitters' Council regarding suspension or revocation of licenses, 87-4-105.

87-4-143. Appeal procedure. Any person who feels aggrieved by the denial of issuance of a license or suspension or revocation of a license as an outfitter or professional guide may appeal to the district court of the county of his residence within 30 days after the date of such action by filing with the clerk of said court a notice of appeal briefly setting forth the action complained of and appealed from. Summons and copy of the notice of appeal shall be served on the director, and all proceedings shall conform to the code of civil procedure of the state of Montana. Upon such appeal, the action shall be by trial de novo, and upon demand in writing, either party shall be entitled to trial by jury. The court may sustain or reverse the action of the director or take such other action as the court may deem just and proper. If the director or the court has ordered a stay of any revocation or suspension and the director's revocation or suspension is thereafter sustained by the court, the period of suspension or revocation shall begin with the first day after the court's action sustaining the decision of the director.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-920; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 545, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "professional" before "guide" in the first sentence; and changed "commission" to "director" throughout the section.

87-4-144. Enforcement. The warden designated by the department to primarily administer outfitting and guiding laws and rules, other wardens, and all peace officers shall enforce this part.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-921; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 545, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "or ex officio warden" after "warden".

Cross-References

Use of license fee to enforce part, 87-4-127.

87-4-145 through 87-4-160 reserved.

87-4-161. Purpose. It is recognized that some activities conducted by outfitters and guides within the scope of their authorized services are inherently hazardous to participants regardless of all feasible safety measures that can be taken. It is the purpose of 87-4-161 through 87-4-163 to define those areas of responsibility and affirmative acts or omissions for which outfitters and guides are liable for loss, damage, or injury and those risks for which the participant expressly assumes or shall be considered to have voluntarily assumed the risk of loss or damage.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 170, L. 1981.

87-4-162. Duties of outfitters and guides. An outfitter or guide offering professional services in this state shall:

(1) act as would a reasonably prudent member of his respective profession while engaging in providing the services authorized to be performed by a licensed member of his profession;

(2) comply with all standards adopted by rule by the department of fish, wildlife, and parks.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 170, L. 1981.

87-4-163. Duties of participants. (1) A participant shall:

(a) act as would a reasonably prudent person when engaging in the activities offered by a licensed outfitter or guide in this state;

(b) receive permission from the outfitter or guide prior to embarking on any self-initiated activity and inform the outfitter or guide of his plans and intentions upon receiving permission to engage in such self-initiated activity.

(2) A participant may not:

(a) interfere with the running or operation of an outfitter's or guide's activities when such activities conform to the standards of care set forth in 87-4-162;

(b) use the outfitter's or guide's equipment, facilities, or services unless the participant has requested and received permission from the outfitter or guide;

(c) knowingly, purposely, or negligently engage in any type of conduct that contributes to or causes injury to himself or any other person.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 170, L. 1981.

Part 2

Taxidermists

Part Cross-References

Penalties cumulative, 87-1-102.

87-4-201. Taxidermist's license, fee, and penalty. A person who engages in conducting any taxidermy business, as the term is generally understood, or any person who conducts a business for the purpose of mounting, preserving, or preparing any of the dead bodies of any wildlife or any part thereof must first obtain from the director a taxidermist's license and pay an annual license fee of $15 therefor. Such person shall keep a written record of all the articles of wildlife in his possession or control, the kind and number of each, by whom owned, and the residence of owner, all the articles of wildlife shipped and to whom and where shipped. The above record shall be kept for as long as such articles remain in the possession of the licensee but in any event at least 5 years. These records shall be open to inspection by any state game warden at any reasonable time. In all cases of conviction of violation of this section, the license of the person convicted may be revoked by the court.

History: En. Sec. 72, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3751, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 77, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3751, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-907.

Cross-References

Effect of failure to comply with licensing requirements, 7-21-2113.

Part 3

Fur Dealers

Part Cross-References

Restrictions on possession of wild animals, Title 50, ch. 23, part 1.

Fur farms, Title 87, ch. 4, part 10.

87-4-301. Fur dealers defined. (1) Any person or persons, firm, company, or corporation engaging in, carrying on, or conducting wholly or in part the business of buying or selling, trading, or dealing within the state of Montana in the skins or pelts of any animal or animals designated by the laws of Montana as fur-bearing or predatory animals shall be deemed a fur dealer within the meaning of this part.

(2) If such fur dealer resides in or if his or its principal place of business is within the state of Montana, he or it shall be deemed a resident fur dealer. All other fur dealers shall be deemed nonresident fur dealers.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3778.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1301.

87-4-302. Records and inspection. (1) A fur dealer shall keep a book in which shall be recorded separately on the date of each transaction the following facts:

(a) the number and kind of all skins or pelts purchased or sold by the fur dealer;

(b) the place where the skins or furs were killed or trapped and a separate record of all the skins or pelts as were killed or trapped outside this state;

(c) the trapping license number under which the furs or pelts were taken in cases where a trapper's license is required;

(d) the names and addresses of the persons to whom the skins or pelts were sold or from whom they were purchased.

(2) This book shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the director or any warden or any United States game warden and shall be preserved and accessible for 1 year after the expiration of any license granted to the fur dealer.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 42, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3778.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1302.

87-4-303. Persons required to have fur dealer's license. A fur dealer shall, before buying, selling, or in any manner dealing in the skins or pelts of any fur-bearing or predatory animal within this state, secure a fu dealer's license from the director. No license is required for a hunter or trapper selling skins or pelts which he has lawfully taken or for a person not a fur dealer who purchases skins or pelts exclusively for his own use and not for sale.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 42, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3778.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1303.**

87-4-304. License classification and fees. (1) The following classes of licenses shall be issued and the following fees charged therefor:

(a) resident fur dealer's license, $10;

(b) nonresident fur dealer's license, $50;

(c) fur dealer's agent's license, $10.

(2) Any person who is employed by a resident or nonresident fur dealer as a traveling fur buyer shall be deemed a fur dealer's agent. A fur dealer's agent's license may be issued to any person who is employed as a fur buyer by a licensed resident or licensed nonresident fur dealer, providing that it shall be the responsibility of each and every fur dealer and fur dealer's agent to have the proper license before buying or dealing in furs as defined by 87-4-301.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 42, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3778.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 188, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1304.**

87-4-305. Issuance and expiration of licenses. The license required by this part shall be issued annually and shall expire on April 30 of each year, and no reduction in the fee charged for said license shall be made in any case where said license runs for less than 1 year.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 42, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3778.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1305.**

87-4-306. Violations. No person, firm, company, or corporation may violate any of the provisions of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 42, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3778.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1306.**

Part 4

Game Farms

Part Cross-References

Minimum wage for game farm employees, 39-3-402, 39-3-404, 39-3-406.

Unemployment insurance coverage, 39-51-205.

Reporting requirement when certain animals in captivity die, escape, or are otherwise disposed of, 87-1-231.

Fee limitation for multiple licenses, 87-1-606.

87-4-401 through 87-4-405. Repealed. Sec. 51, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

87-4-401. En. Sec. 84, Ch. 173, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1201(part).

87-4-402. En. Sec. 84, Ch. 173, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1201(part).

87-4-403. En. Sec. 84, Ch. 173, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1201(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

87-4-404. En. Sec. 84, Ch. 173, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1201(part).

87-4-405. En. Sec. 84, Ch. 173, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1201(part).

87-4-406. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Department" means the department of fish, wildlife, and parks.

(2) "Game animals" means game animals as defined in 87-2-101 that are not the lawful property of any private person.

(3) "Game farm" means the enclosed land area upon which game farm animals may be kept for purposes of obtaining, rearing in captivity, keeping, and selling game animals or parts of game animals, as authorized under this part.

(4) "Game farm animal" means a privately owned caribou, black bear, mountain lion, white-tailed deer, mule deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, or mountain goat indigenous to the state of Montana or any other cloven-hoofed ungulate as classified by the department.

(5) "Game farm shooting license" means the license required under 87-4-421 for a game farm operator to hunt the game farm animals indigenous to the state of Montana on his game farm.

(6) "Person" means an individual, firm, corporation, association, or partnership.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 570, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 540, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (4) substituted "black bear" for "bear".

87-4-407. License required. No person may operate a game farm in this state without first obtaining a game farm license from the department.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-408. Department jurisdiction — applicability of livestock laws and rules. (1) The department has primary jurisdiction over game farms.

(2) A game farm licensee must also comply with all applicable laws and rules administered by the department of livestock.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Livestock, Title 81.

Disease control, Title 81, ch. 2.

87-4-409. Application for license — limitations on issuance. (1) Any person desiring to obtain a game farm license shall make written application to the department. The application shall specify:

(a) the applicant's name;

(b) the applicant's address;

(c) the exact legal description of the land upon which the game farm is to be located, together with the nature of the applicant's title thereto, whether in fee, under lease, by contract for deed, or otherwise;

(d) the species of game animals proposed to be kept or reared on the game farm;

(e) the type of fencing contemplated;

(f) the source from which the applicant intends to acquire the game animals;

(g) if the applicant is not a Montana resident, the name and address of a Montana resident designated by the applicant as his local agent;

(h) if the applicant is a corporation, the full names and addresses of all stockholders owning more than 10% of the stock in the corporation; and

(i) information demonstrating that the applicant is responsible.

(2) A game farm license shall be issued only to a responsible applicant who owns or leases the premises on which the operations are to be conducted and who has properly fenced the land upon which the game farm is to be located. The fencing must be designed and constructed to prevent the escape of the species of game farm animals kept on the land and to prevent the entry of the same species of game animals.

(3) Within 60 days of receiving the application, the department shall notify the applicant of its decision to approve or deny the application. If required fencing has not been completed, the department shall approve the application subject to completion of the fencing. If the application is denied, the department shall specify the reasons for denial.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-410. Removal of game animals. (1) If game animals are present on the land which is to be covered by a game farm license, the license shall be issued but must be conditioned upon the applicant complying with this section.

(2) Before the fence surrounding any such land may be closed, all game animals must to the extent possible be driven therefrom by the applicant, at the applicant's expense and under the direction of a representative of the department.

(3) If at the time the license is issued all game animals cannot be removed from the licensed land, the applicant and a representative of the department shall decide the approximate number of remaining game animals of each indigenous species. This number is the "base number".

(4) The department may remove the base number of game animals from the game farm by trapping them within 120 days from the date the number was determined.

(5) If the department decides not to remove the game animals or if some game animals were not successfully removed by trapping, the public must be granted access to harvest those game animals during a special hunt set for that purpose during the next regularly scheduled hunting season. All administrative costs incurred by the department in arranging the special hunt or providing for hunting on the applicant's land during the regular season must be reimbursed by the applicant.

(6) After compliance with this section, any animals from the base number that remain and their progeny belong to the licensee, and the licensee may deal with them as provided for in this part.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-411. License and renewal fees — deposit of fees. (1) The department shall charge an initial game farm license fee of $100 and for each year thereafter shall charge an annual renewal fee of $25.

(2) The fees must be deposited in the state special revenue fund for the use of the department for purposes of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 570, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2), substituted "state special revenue fund" for "earmarked revenue fund".

Cross-References

Fee limitation for multiple licenses, 87-1-606.

87-4-412. Term of license — nontransferability. (1) A game farm license expires on January 31 of the year succeeding the year of issuance. Application for renewal must be made before a license expires. The department shall renew the license upon payment of the renewal fee if the licensee has not violated any provisions under which the license was granted.

(2) A game farm license is nontransferable.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-413. Inspection. (1) Upon receipt of an application for a game farm license, the department shall inspect the land proposed to be covered by the license.

(2) After issuance of a game farm license, the department may inspect the game farm or the licensee's game farm books on a scheduled basis or on such other reasonable basis as may be determined necessary.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-414. Game farm animals as private property. (1) All game farm animals lawfully raised on a licensed game farm are the private property of the licensee.

(2) The licensee may acquire, breed, grow, keep, pursue, capture, kill, use, sell, or dispose of the game farm animals and their progeny in any quantity, at any time of year, and in any manner, as long as he complies with the requirements of this part.

(3) Before allowing hunting of any game farm animals on a game farm, the game farm licensee must obtain a game farm shooting license from the department.

(4) The laws applicable to game animals do not apply to game farm animals raised on a licensed game farm.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Restrictions on possession of wild animals, Title 50, ch. 23, part 1.

Prohibition of possession of wild animals, 50-23-102.

Property rights in wild animals, 70-2-111.

Property rights in fur-bearing animals, 70-2-112.

Furbearers as private property, 87-4-1008.

87-4-415. Transportation and sale of game farm animals. (1) Whenever the licensee of a licensed game farm sells or disposes of one or more game farm animals, he shall, at the same time, deliver to the recipient or otherwise cause to accompany each such game farm animal an invoice or bill of sale signed by the licensee or his agent stating the number of the game farm license, the date of disposition, the species, the number disposed of, and the name and address of the transferee. This invoice or bill of sale authorizes transportation of the game farm animal or animals being sold, transferred, or disposed of.

(2) Within a reasonable time after disposition, the licensee or his agent shall mail postpaid a duplicate of the invoice or bill of sale to the department of livestock and the department.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-416. Sale of game parts, meats, and byproducts. (1) A game farm licensee may sell or otherwise dispose of the carcass, parts, or byproducts of a properly identified game farm animal taken from a game farm, only upon preparing an invoice or bill of sale and attaching a copy of it to the carcass or container and keeping a copy for his records. Upon the attaching of the invoice or bill of sale to the carcass, parts, or byproducts of the game farm animal, the same may be transported within the state to the transferee named on the invoice or bill of sale.

(2) The licensee may sell game farm animals for meat upon compliance with all applicable health laws.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-417. Records and reporting. (1) Each game farm licensee shall keep and maintain for 3 years accurate written records of all purchases, transfers, and sales of game farm animals showing:

(a) the number of each species of game farm animal purchased by the game farm licensee and from whom purchased;

(b) the number of each species of game farm animal transferred or sold, the date of transfer or sale, and the name and address of the person to whom the transfer or sale was made; and

(c) identification of each game farm animal purchased, transferred, or sold.

(2) On or before January 31 of each year, the game farm licensee shall file a report with the director, showing the number and species of game farm animals on hand as of January 1 and the number and species of game farm animals bought or sold during the past year.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-418. Unlawful capture. No person may capture, take, or otherwise acquire any game animal in this state for use on a game farm except as provided in 87-4-410.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-419. Escape from game farm — effect. If a game farm animal escapes from a game farm, the game farm licensee shall immediately notify the department of its escape and shall make every reasonable effort to recapture it. If the escaped animal cannot be recaptured within a reasonable time, it becomes the property of the state.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

Cross-References
Escape of fur-bearing animals, 70-2-112.

87-4-420. Taxation. All game farm animals raised on a game farm may be assessed as personal property of the owner.
History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-421. Game farm shooting license. (1) Before a game farm licensee may hunt any game farm animals indigenous to the state of Montana on his game farm, he must first obtain a game farm shooting license.

(2) The department shall issue to a game farm licensee a game farm shooting license on an annual basis for the number of animals that he wishes to hunt.

(3) The department shall issue individual tags to the game farm licensee at a charge of $15 a tag. The tags must contain such information as the department requires. A tag must be attached to each animal immediately after it is killed and must accompany the animal until it is taken to its final destination.
History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-422. Rulemaking. (1) The department may adopt and enforce only such rules as are necessary to implement the provisions of this part.

(2) The rules may address but are not limited to classifying of cloven-hoofed ungulates, fencing requirements, reporting requirements, transportation and importation, identification, sale of animal parts, the care and maintenance of game farm animals, and game farm shooting licenses.
History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

Cross-References
Importation permits and health certificates, Title 81, ch. 2, part 7.

87-4-423. Revocation of license. (1) A game farm license may be revoked for failure to operate the game farm according to the provisions of this part or rules adopted under this part.

(2) Upon discovery of a violation, the department shall give notice of the violation to the licensee, with a statement of a specific time in which the violation must be corrected.

(3) Upon failure of the licensee to correct the violation, the department may institute revocation proceedings. If the department institutes revocation proceedings, it shall provide reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing to the licensee. After hearing and upon proof of violation, the department may revoke the game farm license.
History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

Part 5

Shooting Preserves

87-4-501. Authorization for licenses, permits, rules, and regulations. The department is hereby authorized and empowered to issue operating licenses or permits for shooting preserves, which may be privately owned and operated, and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper in carrying out the purposes of this part.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1601.

87-4-502. Size, location, and posting of preserves. Operating licenses or permits may be issued to any person, partnership, association, or corporation for the operation of shooting preserves that meet the requirements hereinafter prescribed:

(1) Each shooting preserve shall be restricted to not more than 1,280 contiguous acres and shall not be located closer than 10 miles from another preserve and in areas which will not substantially reduce hunting areas available to the public as determined by the department.

(2) The exterior boundaries of each shooting preserve shall be clearly defined and posted with signs erected around the extremity at intervals of 250 feet or less.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1602.

87-4-503. Fees. Fees for shooting preserve licenses or permits shall be $50 per year for the first 160 acres of shooting preserve area, plus $20 per year for each additional 160 acres or parts thereof.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 265, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1604.

87-4-504. Bird license required. All persons hunting on shooting preserves must have a valid resident or nonresident game bird license.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 265, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1611.

87-4-505. Commercial and membership licenses and permits. Each shooting preserve license or permit issued by the department shall designate whether or not the preserve is open to the public on a commercial basis or is restricted to a membership or other limited group. In the latter case, the license or permit shall specify that the area is a restricted shooting preserve. The department shall maintain accurate listings of the names, addresses, and the location of the property of all persons to whom shooting preserve licenses or permits are issued. Said lists shall be made available in their entirety to anyone requesting same and shall specify whether the preserves are public or private.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1612.

87-4-506. Revocation of license or permit and reissuance. The department may revoke any shooting preserve license or permit issued under the authority of this part when the licensee has violated any of the provisions of this part or any rule or regulation of the department. After such revocation, a new license or permit may be issued if in the discretion of the department the circumstances so warrant.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1613.

87-4-507 through 87-4-520 reserved.

87-4-521. Duration of season. In order to give a reasonable opportunity for a fair return on a sizeable investment, the season established for shooting preserves shall be no less than 120 consecutive days, as designated by the department, during the 4-month period beginning September 1 and ending December 31.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1607.**

87-4-522. Game hunted in preserve. (1) Game which may be hunted under this part shall be confined to artificially propagated pheasants, quail, chukar partridges, turkeys, and such other species as the department may add from time to time.

(2) A minimum number of stock of each species to be hunted on a shooting preserve shall be released on the licensed area during the shooting preserve season. The minimum number of stock of each species to be released shall be determined by the department before the commencement of the season.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1603.**

87-4-523. Amount of game recoverable. The operating licenses or permits issued by the department shall entitle holders thereof and their members, guests, or patrons to recover not more than 80% of the total number of each species of game released on the premises each year.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1605.**

87-4-524. Preserve operators to establish shooting restrictions. Except for required compliance with the game recovery restriction provided in 87-4-523, shooting preserve operators may establish their own shooting limitations and restrictions on the age, sex, and number of each species that may be taken by each person.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 265, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1606.**

87-4-525. Tagging of game. All harvested game shall be tagged with a self-sealing tag prior to being either consumed on the premises or removed therefrom, such tags to remain affixed until the game actually is prepared for consumption. The department shall furnish tags at nominal cost to shooting preserve operators, the tags to be numbered consecutively and dated by year of issuance.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1608.**

87-4-526. Registration of shooters. Each shooting preserve operator shall maintain a registration book listing the names, addresses, and hunting license numbers of all shooters; the date on which they hunted; the amount of game and the species taken; and the tag numbers affixed to each carcass. An accurate record likewise must be maintained of the total number, by species, of game raised and/or purchased and the date and number of all species released. These records shall be open to inspection by a delegated representative of the department at any reasonable time and shall be the basis upon which the game-recovery limits in 87-4-523 shall be determined.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1609.**

87-4-527. Wild game on preserve. Any wild game found on shooting preserves may be harvested in accordance with applicable game and hunting laws pertaining to open seasons, bag and possession limits, and so forth, as are established regularly by the department and the U.S. fish and wildlife service.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1610.**

87-4-528. Unscheduled inspections by department. The department shall conduct unscheduled inspections of all shooting preserves licensed under this part to ensure that pertinent statutes as well as the rules and regulations of the department are being followed and obeyed.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1614.**

Part 6

Fish Ponds, Seining, and Export of Aquatic Insects

Part Cross-References

Fisheries funding under Montana Capital Company Act, Title 90, ch. 8, part 1.

87-4-601. Sale of fish or spawn unlawful — exceptions. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), no person may, for speculative purposes, for market, or for sale, in any way, catch any of the fish which in this title are classified as game fish or remove or cause to be removed the eggs or spawn of any such fish. No person may sell or offer for sale any of the game fish of this state as defined in this title or the eggs or spawn therefrom.

(2) The restrictions of subsection (1) do not apply to:

(a) the catching of fish in private ponds by the owners thereof;

(b) the taking of fish by state authorities for the purpose of obtaining eggs for propagation in state fish hatcheries or by any person who receives a permit from the department to take eggs for such purposes;

(c) the catching of whitefish by the holder of a valid fishing license fishing with hook and line or rod in specified waters designated by rules and regulations of the department; or

(d) the taking of whitefish by nets or traps in the Kootenai River and in its tributary streams within 1 mile of the Kootenai River, under such rules and regulations as the fish and game commission may prescribe.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3713, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3713, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-331; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 52, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 267, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (2)(d).

Cross-References

Sale of seafood, 30-12-401.

License required to kill game fish, 87-2-103.

Unlawful to purchase, sell, possess, or transport fish, 87-3-111.

Authority to net or trap whitefish in Kootenai, 87-3-204.

87-4-602. Seining licenses. The director shall keep a record of all licenses issued by him for the use of a net for the taking of fish, showing the name of the applicant, the date of issue, the waters to be used in, and the date of revocation if the license is revoked. The director shall pay all fees received for those licenses into the state treasury to the credit of the fish and game moneys in the state special revenue fund. A license may not be issued to a person whose license has been revoked for cause.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3715, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3715, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-333; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Use of fish and game money, 87-1-601, 87-1-701.

Unlawful to possess seine — exceptions, 87-3-205.

87-4-603. Fish pond license for artificial lake or pond. (1) A person who owns or lawfully controls an artificial lake or pond may apply to the director for a fish pond license. The holder of a private fish pond license may stock his fish pond with fry procured from any lawful source. The department may designate the species of fish which may be released in the pond when there is a possibility of fish escaping from the pond into adjacent streams or lakes. The license holder may take fish from the lake or pond in any manner. Before a license holder may sell fish or eggs or fry from the lake or pond, he shall furnish a corporate surety bond to the state for $500, conditioned to the effect that he will not sell fish or spawn from any of the public waters of this state and also conditioned to the effect that he will report to the director the quantity of fish, fish eggs, and spawn taken from the lake or pond. This report shall be made under oath annually during the month of January. A record of all transactions must be kept showing the species and numbers or pounds of fish sold, number and species of eggs sold, number and species of fry sold, name of person or persons to whom sold, and the date of transaction.

(2) "Artificial lake or pond" as used in this section does not include a natural pond or body of water created by natural means or any portion of the streambed or lakebed thereof. It includes only bodies of water created by artificial means or diversion of water which do not exceed 500 acres of surface area.

History: En. Sec. 14A, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3695, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3695, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 125, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-306.

87-4-604. Commercial exportation of aquatic insects unlawful. (1) It is unlawful for any person to ship or take out of the state any aquatic insects for speculative purposes, for market, or for sale.

(2) This section does not apply to aquatic insects caught in private ponds by the owners thereof.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-708.

87-4-605. Records and report of whitefish sales by fishing license holders. A holder of a fishing license who catches whitefish for speculative purposes, for market, or for sale shall keep a record and make an annual report to the department of the number of whitefish sold and the date of each sale. The annual report shall be submitted to the appropriate department regional office within 15 days of the end of the license year.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 52, L. 1979.

Part 7

Sale of Game in Commercial Trade

87-4-701. Definitions. (1) The words "game" and "game birds" or "parts of the same" mean the game animals and game birds, the killing of which is restricted or forbidden by the laws of Montana.

(2) The words "merchant", "hotelkeeper", or "restaurant keeper" mean each manager, servant, agent, or employer of such person.

(3) The word "sale", as used in the statute laws of this state touching the sale of game and fish, the sale of which is prohibited by law, does and shall be considered to mean:

(a) a contract by which, for a pecuniary consideration called a price, one transfers an interest in either game or fish;

(b) a contract by which, for an article or thing of value, one transfers, barters, or exchanges an interest either in game or fish.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 62, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3741, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3741, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 9, L. 1977; Sec. 26-805, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 64, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3743, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3743, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 26-808, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-805, 26-808.

87-4-702. Possession of game by merchants, hotelkeepers, or restaurant keepers. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), it is lawful for any merchant, hotelkeeper, or restaurant keeper to have in his possession, offer for sale, or sell game birds and game, provided the game or game birds are not killed in Montana.

(2) No merchant, hotelkeeper, or restaurant keeper may offer for sale or sell any grizzly bear or any head, hide, teeth, claws, or other part of a grizzly bear.

History: En. Sec. 58, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3737, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3737, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-801; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 540, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1), at beginning inserted exception clause, and made minor changes in phraseology; inserted (2).

87-4-703. Evidence of lawful possession of game. Each merchant, hotelkeeper, or restaurant keeper, having in his possession and offering for sale any game or game birds, shall produce upon demand, for the inspection of any game warden, deputy game warden, or sheriff, the receipt or record and shipping and transportation receipts required in 87-4-704 to be kept by him. A failure or refusal to produce the same upon demand, coupled with the possession and offering for sale of game or game birds, is prima facie evidence of the violation of this part.

History: En. Sec. 59, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3738, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3738, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-802.

87-4-704. Record to be kept. It shall be the duty of every person having in his possession and offering for sale any game or game birds to keep a record showing the amount and kind of game and game birds received by him, together with shipping and transportation receipts showing the true time and place of shipment of said game and game birds and the name of the person shipping same; provided, however, that any merchant in Montana selling game or game birds to any hotel or restaurant keeper or other person shall, in addition to the record and receipts heretofore required to be kept by him, keep a record of the date of sale, kind and amount of game or game birds and the name of the purchaser and provided, further, that in the case of hotel and restaurant keepers or other persons buying game or game birds from a merchant within the state of Montana, a receipt from the said merchant showing the date, amount and kind of game or game birds purchased shall be sufficient evidence of compliance with the provisions of this part by such hotel or restaurant keeper or other person.

History: **En. Sec. 60, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3739, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3739, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-803.**

87-4-705. Noncompliance with law. It is unlawful for any person to have in his possession and offer for sale or sell any game or game birds without having complied with the provisions of 87-4-704 relating to the keeping of a record and shipping and transportation receipts.

History: **En. Sec. 61, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3740, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3740, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-804.**

Cross-References

Restrictions on sale of fish or game, 87-3-111.

Unlawful sale of fish or spawn, 87-4-601.

Unlawful sale of wild birds, 87-5-201.

Part 8

Menageries and Zoos

87-4-801. Definitions. As used in this part unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Roadside menagerie or zoo" means any place where one or more wild animals, including birds, reptiles, and the like, are kept in captivity for the evident purpose of exhibition or attracting trade. It does not include the exhibition of any animal by an educational institution or in a zoological garden chartered as a nonprofit corporation by the state and does not include animals exhibited by any traveling theatrical exhibition or circus.

(2) "Wild animal" means an animal wild by nature as distinguished from the common domestic animals, whether the animal was bred or reared in captivity, and includes birds and reptiles.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1205.**

Cross-References

Restrictions on possession of wild animals, Title 50, ch. 23, part 1.

87-4-802. Department regulations. The department shall adopt and enforce reasonable regulations for the housing, care, treatment, feeding, and sanitation of animals kept in roadside menageries and for the protection of the public from injury by such animals.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1206(2).**

87-4-803. Permits. (1) The department shall grant permits for roadside menageries or zoos. It is unlawful for any person to operate a roadside menagerie without a permit. Application for a permit shall be made to the director on a form prescribed by him. The annual permit fee for five or less animals shall be $10. The annual permit fee for more than five animals shall be $25. Permits shall expire on December 31 but may be renewed upon payment of the annual fee. This section shall not apply to the United States, the state of Montana, or any county or city. Any person who shall subscribe to any false statement in application for a permit shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) No permit shall be granted by the department until it has satisfactorily verified that the provisions for housing and caring for such animals and for protecting the public are proper and adequate and in accordance with the standards established by the department.

(3) A permit is not transferable to another person unless the roadside menagerie or zoo to which it pertains is also transferred to the same person. The director's approval must be obtained prior to such permit transfer and prior to a transfer of any wild animals held under the permit.

History: En. Secs. 2, 3, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1206(1), 26-1207.

87-4-804. Permit to obtain wild animals. (1) It is unlawful to obtain wild animals for a menagerie or zoo by capture from the wild or by purchase except in accordance with the terms of a permit. Application for such permit shall be made to the director on a form prescribed by him. After investigation by the department, the director may issue such permit without charge if he finds:

(a) that all provisions of this part and of the department regulations are complied with by the applicant; and

(b) that the number and species of wildlife desired is not excessive under the circumstances.

(2) If wild animals are to be obtained by capture, the permit shall designate the number and the means of capture, but ownership of the wild animals captured shall remain in the state of Montana. Nongame animals may be bought, sold, or transferred under such regulations as the department may prescribe.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1208.

87-4-805. Restrictions on menagerie permits — offspring state property. A menagerie permit cannot be construed as a commercial game propagating permit, and the holder of such permit must not under any circumstances sell or attempt to sell any of the original game birds or game animals or the progeny thereof. A game propagating permit is required to propagate and sell game birds and game animals for commercial purposes. A fur-farming permit is required to propagate and sell fur-bearing animals. All offspring of game animals, game birds, or fur-bearing animals are the property of the state wherein the menagerie is located and must be disposed of by the state.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 130, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1209.

87-4-806. Inspection, permit revocation, and redemption of wildlife. All roadside menageries or zoos and all equipment used in connection therewith shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours. If upon inspection it is found that the menagerie or zoo is not being operated in accordance with this part or with the department regulations, the director shall revoke the permit without right of renewal and shall redeem possession of all wildlife obtained by capture or unlawful propagation.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1210.

87-4-807. Enforcement and penalty. (1) The provisions of this part shall be enforced by any warden or any other legally authorized officer. Any person violating the provisions of this part shall upon conviction be punished as provided in 87-1-102, and at the discretion of the court, the permit and all rights and privileges inherent therein may be forfeited.

(2) Any animals being kept in violation of any section of this part may be confiscated or ordered disposed of at the discretion of the director. The permittee may appeal to the commission within 20 days of the date of the order to confiscate, and the commission shall hold a hearing on such an appeal, and the decision of the commission shall be final.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 465, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1211.

Cross-References

Contested case procedure and judicial review of contested cases, Title 2, ch. 4, parts 6 and 7.

Fish and Game Commission as quasi-judicial board, 2-15-3402.

87-4-808. Fines, bonds, penalties, and fees. Fines, bonds, or penalties shall be administered and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of 87-1-601. Fees obtained under this part shall be deposited with the state treasurer and credited to the state special revenue fund, fish and game account.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1212; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Percentage of fine money paid into Game Wardens' Retirement Account, 19-8-504.

Department to control money received from fines, 87-1-201.

Part 9

Game Bird Farms

Part Cross-References

Minimum wage for employees, 39-3-402, 39-3-404, 39-3-406.

Unemployment insurance coverage, 39-51-205.

Restrictions on possession of wild animals, Title 50, ch. 23, part 1.

Fee limitation for multiple licenses, 87-1-606.

87-4-901. Game birds defined. For purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Game birds" means all birds defined as game birds in 87-2-101, except that the only pheasants included are ring-necked pheasants, and quail are not included.

(2) "Game bird farm" means an enclosed area upon which game birds may be kept for purposes of obtaining, rearing in captivity, keeping, and selling game birds or parts of game birds as authorized under this part.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-902. Exemption. This part does not apply to:

(1) a person who owns, controls, or propagates game birds for purposes other than sale or conveyance of game birds or parts thereof and who notifies the department and receives its written authorization and exemption; or

(2) the holder of a migratory game bird avicultural permit under 87-2-807. *(Subsection (2) terminates September 30, 1989—sec. 4, Ch. 262, L. 1985.)*

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 570, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 262, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (2). Amendment terminates September 30, 1989 (sec. 4, Ch. 262, L. 1985).

87-4-903. Game bird farm license required. Except as provided in 87-4-902, no person may own, control, or propagate game birds unless he holds a current game bird farm license from the department.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-904. Application for game bird farm license — limitation on issuance. (1) A person desiring to obtain a game bird farm license shall make a written application to the department. The application must specify:

(a) the name of the applicant;

(b) his address;

(c) the species of game bird and any plans to propagate them;

(d) the legal description of the lands to be included;

(e) the type of fence or enclosure that the applicant contemplates erecting;

(f) the source of game birds; and

(g) for a nonresident owner, the name and address of a local resident agent.

(2) (a) A game bird farm license shall be issued only to a responsible applicant who owns or leases the premises on which the operations are to be conducted and who has properly fenced or otherwise enclosed the place where such game bird farm is to be located.

(b) Any game bird farm owned by a nonresident must have a resident agent who is responsible for the daily operation of the farm and who is authorized by the nonresident owner to receive service of process.

(3) Within 30 days of receiving the application, the department shall notify the applicant of its decision to approve or deny the application. If the required fencing or enclosure has not been completed, the department shall approve the application subject to the fencing or enclosure being completed. If the application is denied, the department shall specify the reasons for denial.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-905. License and renewal fee — deposit of fees. (1) Game bird farm license and annual renewal fees must be set by department rule.

(2) The fees must be deposited in the state special revenue fund for the use of the department for purposes of this part.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 570, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2), substituted "state special revenue fund" for "earmarked revenue fund".

Cross-References

Fee limitation for multiple licenses, 87-1-606.

87-4-906. Term of license — conditions — changes in operation. (1) A game bird farm license is valid only for the license year for which it is issued. The licensee shall apply for renewal annually, and the department shall renew the license if the licensee has not violated any provision under which the license was granted.

(2) The licensee shall notify the department of any proposed changes in the species managed or in the size or location of the enclosure prior to the institution of such change.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-907. License nontransferable. A game bird farm license is nontransferable.

History: **En. Sec. 26, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-908. Inspection. Upon receipt of an application, the department shall inspect the game bird farm facilities and shall thereafter inspect the facilities and the records required to be kept by such farm on a scheduled basis or on such other reasonable basis as may be determined necessary.

History: **En. Sec. 27, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-909. Game farm birds as private property. All birds lawfully raised in a licensed game bird farm are the private property of the licensee, and the licensee may sell or transfer such birds as private property.

History: **En. Sec. 28, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-910. Transportation of birds. Any birds purchased for use on a game bird farm or any birds raised on a game bird farm may be transported only in compliance with Title 81, chapter 2, part 7, and applicable administrative rules.

History: **En. Sec. 29, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-911. Sale of meat. A licensee may sell game farm birds or parts thereof only in compliance with all health laws applicable to the sale of game meat.

History: **En. Sec. 30, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-912. Records and reporting. (1) Each licensee shall keep accurate records of the number and species of birds purchased, transferred, or sold and the name of each person to whom or from whom such birds were purchased, transferred, or sold.

(2) On or before January 31 of each year, each licensee shall file a report with the director, showing the number and species of birds on hand on January 1 and the number and kinds of birds purchased, transferred, or sold during the past year. All records described in this section must be kept for not less than 3 years.

History: **En. Sec. 31, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-913. Rulemaking. The department may adopt and enforce only such rules as are necessary to implement the provisions of this part. The rules may address but are not limited to fencing requirements, reporting requirements, the care and maintenance of birds held by game bird farm operators, and licensing requirements for applicants.

History: **En. Sec. 32, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-914. Release of birds. Game bird farm licensees may release birds into the wild only with the prior approval of the director.

History: En. Sec. 33, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-915. Field trials — permits. (1) As used in this section, "field trial" means an examination to determine the ability of dogs to point, flush, or retrieve game birds.

(2) No person may conduct a field trial unless he has received a permit under this section. Applicants for a permit to conduct a field trial must make application to the director upon a form furnished by the department for that purpose. The application must be signed and sworn to by the applicant, stating the applicant's name and address, the name and address of any national affiliate, the place for the field trial clearly defined, the date or dates of the proposed field trial, whether live birds are to be used, and any other information required by the director to determine the advisability of granting permission for the proposed field trial. The application must state that if a permit is granted, the applicant will carefully flush all wild game birds from fields used for the field trial each day before the field trial begins and will not permit dogs to run free in fields that have not been carefully flushed. The application must be presented to the director not less than 20 days prior to the date proposed for the field trial.

(3) The director may refuse any application that he determines is not in the best interests of the protection, preservation, propagation, and conservation of game birds in this state. Any denial by the director of such application must state the reasons therefor and must be mailed to the applicant within 10 days of receipt of the application.

(4) No applicant receiving a permit to conduct a field trial may violate or authorize violation of any of the terms of the permit.

(5) All live game birds used in a field trial must be tagged before being planted or released and may be planted or released only in the presence of a representative of the department. If an untagged bird is shot during any field trial, the person to whom the permit was issued must immediately replace it with a live bird.

(6) (a) Dogs may be trained in open fields at any time without permission of the director only if:

(i) no live game birds are killed or captured during training; and

(ii) the training is more than 1 mile from any bird nesting or management area or game preserve.

(b) A person may train dogs with a method that will kill birds acquired from a game bird farm only after receiving a written permit from the department and only in compliance with the terms of the permit.

History: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-916. Revocation of license. (1) A game bird farm license may be revoked for failure to operate the game bird farm according to provisions of this part or rules adopted under this part.

(2) Upon discovery of a violation, the department shall give notice of such violation to the licensee, with a statement of a specific time by which the violation must be corrected.

(3) Upon failure of the licensee to correct the violation, the department may institute revocation proceedings. If the department institutes revocation

proceedings, it shall provide reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing to the licensee. After hearing, upon proof of violation, the department may revoke the game bird farm license.

History: **En. Sec. 35, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

Part 10

Fur Farms

Part Cross-References

Minimum wages for fur farm employees, 39-3-402, 39-3-404, 39-3-406.

Unemployment insurance coverage, 39-51-205.

Restrictions on possession of wild animals, Title 50, ch. 23, part 1.

Property rights in fur-bearing animals, 70-2-112.

Fee limitation for multiple licenses, 87-1-606.

Fur dealers, Title 87, ch. 4, part 3.

87-4-1001. Definition. For purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Furbearer" means a marten or sable, otter, muskrat, fisher, bobcat, lynx, wolverine, or beaver. The term does not include fox or mink.

(2) "Fur farm" means the enclosed land area upon which furbearers may be kept for purposes of obtaining, rearing in captivity, keeping, and selling furbearers or parts of furbearers as authorized under this part.

History: **En. Sec. 36, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-1002. Fur farm license required — applicability. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), no person may own, control, or propagate furbearers unless he holds a current fur farm license from the department.

(2) This part does not apply to the ownership, control, or propagation of furbearers if the ownership, control, or propagation is not for the sale or conveyance of furbearers or parts thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 37, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-1003. Application for license. (1) Any person desiring to obtain a fur farm license shall make a written application to the department. The application must specify:

(a) the name of the applicant;

(b) his address;

(c) species of furbearers and any plan to propagate them;

(d) the legal description of the lands to be included;

(e) the type of fence that the applicant contemplates erecting;

(f) the source of furbearers.

(2) (a) A fur farm license shall be issued only to a responsible applicant who owns or leases the premises on which the operations are to be conducted and who has properly fenced the place where such fur farm is to be located.

(b) Any fur farm owned by a nonresident must have a resident agent who is responsible for the daily operation of the fur farm and who is authorized by the nonresident owner to receive service of process.

(3) Within 30 days of receiving the application, the department shall notify the applicant of its decision to approve or deny the application. If required fencing has not been completed, the department shall approve the

application subject to the fencing being completed. If the application is denied, the department shall specify the reasons for denial.

History: **En. Sec. 38, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-1004. License and renewal fee — deposit. (1) Fur farm license and annual renewal fees must be set by department rule.

(2) The fees must be deposited in the state special revenue fund for the use of the department for purposes of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 39, Ch. 570, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2), substituted "state special revenue fund" for "earmarked revenue fund".

Cross-References

Fee limitation for multiple licenses, 87-1-606.

87-4-1005. Term of license — conditions — changes in operation. (1) A fur farm license is valid only for the license year in which it is issued. The licensee shall apply for renewal annually, and the department shall renew the license if the licensee has not violated any provision under which it was granted.

(2) The licensee shall notify the department of any proposed changes in the species managed or in the size or location of the enclosure prior to the institution of such change.

History: **En. Sec. 40, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-1006. License nontransferable. A fur farm license is nontransferable.

History: **En. Sec. 41, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-1007. Inspection. Upon receipt of an application for a license, the department shall inspect each fur farm and thereafter shall inspect each fur farm and the records required to be kept by such fur farm on a scheduled basis or on such other reasonable basis as may be determined necessary.

History: **En. Sec. 42, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-1008. Furbearers as private property. All furbearers lawfully raised on a licensed fur farm are the private property of the licensee, and the licensee may sell or transfer such furbearers as private property.

History: **En. Sec. 43, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Restrictions on possession of wild animals, Title 50, ch. 23, part 1.

Prohibition of possession of wild animals, 50-23-102.

Property rights in wild animals, 70-2-111.

Property rights in fur-bearing animals, 70-2-112.

87-4-1009. Transportation of furbearers. Any furbearers purchased for use on a fur farm or any furbearers raised on a fur farm may be transported only in compliance with Title 81, chapter 2, part 7, and applicable administrative rules.

History: **En. Sec. 44, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-1010. Sale of furs. A fur farm owner who desires to sell furs shall comply with all the requirements of part 3 of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 45, Ch. 570, L. 1983.**

87-4-1011. Records and reporting. (1) Each licensee shall keep accurate records of the number and species of furbearers purchased, transferred, or sold and the name of each person to whom or from whom such furbearers were purchased, transferred, or sold.

(2) On or before January 31 of each year, each licensee shall file a report with the director, showing the number and species of furbearers on hand on January 1 and the number and species of furbearers purchased, transferred, or sold during the past year. All records described in this section must be kept for not less than 3 years.

History: En. Sec. 46, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-1012. Rulemaking. The department may adopt and enforce only such rules as are necessary to implement this part. The rules may address but are not limited to fencing requirements, reporting requirements, the care and maintenance of the furbearers held by fur farm operators, and licensing requirements for applicants.

History: En. Sec. 47, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

87-4-1013. Revocation of license. (1) A fur farm license may be revoked for failure to operate the fur farm according to the provisions of this part or rules adopted under this part.

(2) Upon discovery of a violation, the department shall give notice of such violation to the licensee, with a statement of a specific time by which the violation must be corrected.

(3) Upon failure of the licensee to correct the violation, the department may institute revocation proceedings. If the department institutes revocation proceedings, it shall provide reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing to the licensee. After hearing, upon proof of violation, the department may revoke the fur farm license.

History: En. Sec. 48, Ch. 570, L. 1983.

CHAPTER 5

WILDLIFE PROTECTION

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Chapter Cross-References

Authority of cities and towns to accept gifts or devises for refuges, 7-8-103, 7-8-104.

Management of county lands — fish and wildlife habitat improvement, 7-8-2501, 7-13-2218.

County Park Board — rules to protect wildlife, Title 7, ch. 16, part 23.

Municipal Park Boards, Title 7, ch. 16, part 42.

Hazardous waste management, Title 75, ch. 10, part 4.

Range for wild game animals reserved in grazing districts, 76-16-107.

Youth Conservation Corps wildlife conservation projects, 76-21-201.

Water conservancy districts, Title 85, ch. 9.

Penalty provisions, 87-1-102.

Renewable resource development, Title 90, ch. 2.

Part 1

Nongame and Endangered Species

87-5-101. Short title. This part shall be known and may be cited as "The Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 461, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1801.

87-5-102. *(Temporary)* **Definitions.** As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Account" means the nongame wildlife account established in 87-5-121.

(2) "Ecosystem" means a system of living organisms and their environment, each influencing the existence of the other and both necessary for the maintenance of life.

(3) "Endangered species" means any species or subspecies of wildlife actively threatened with extinction due to any of the following factors:

(a) the destruction, drastic modification, or severe curtailment of its habitat;

(b) its overutilization for scientific, commercial, or sporting purposes;

(c) the effect on it of disease, pollution, or predation;

(d) other natural or man-made factors affecting its prospects of survival or recruitment within the state; or

(e) any combination of the foregoing factors.

(4) "Management" means the collection and application of biological information for the purposes of increasing the number of individuals within species and populations of wildlife up to the optimum carrying capacity of their habitat and maintaining such levels. The term includes the entire range of activities that constitute a modern scientific resource program including but not limited to research, census, law enforcement, habitat improvement, and education. Also included within the term, when and where appropriate, is the periodic or total protection of species or populations as well as regulated taking.

(5) "Nongame wildlife" means any wild mammal, bird, amphibian, reptile, fish, mollusk, crustacean, or other wild animal not otherwise legally classified by statute or regulation of this state. Animals designated by statute or regulation of this state as predatory in nature are not classified as nongame wildlife for purposes of this part.

(6) "Optimum carrying capacity" means that point at which a given habitat can support healthy populations of wildlife species, having regard to the total ecosystem, without diminishing the ability of the habitat to continue that function.

(7) "Person" means any individual, firm, corporation, association, or partnership.

(8) "Take" means to harass, hunt, capture, or kill or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill wildlife.

(9) "Wildlife" means any wild mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, mollusk, crustacean, or other wild animal or any part, product, egg, or offspring or the dead body or parts thereof. *(Amendment terminates December 31, 1987—sec. 7, Ch. 627, L. 1983.)*

87-5-102. *(Revived January 1, 1988)* **Definitions.** As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Ecosystem" means a system of living organisms and their environment, each influencing the existence of the other and both necessary for the maintenance of life.

(2) "Endangered species" means any species or subspecies of wildlife actively threatened with extinction due to any of the following factors:

(a) the destruction, drastic modification, or severe curtailment of its habitat;

(b) its overutilization for scientific, commercial, or sporting purposes;

(c) the effect on it of disease, pollution, or predation;

(d) other natural or man-made factors affecting its prospects of survival or recruitment within the state; or

(e) any combination of the foregoing factors.

(3) "Management" means the collection and application of biological information for the purposes of increasing the number of individuals within species and populations of wildlife up to the optimum carrying capacity of their habitat and maintaining such levels. The term includes the entire range of activities that constitute a modern scientific resource program including but not limited to research, census, law enforcement, habitat acquisition and improvement, and education. Also included within the term, when and where appropriate, is the periodic or total protection of species or populations as well as regulated taking.

(4) "Nongame wildlife" means any wild mammal, bird, amphibian, reptile, fish, mollusk, crustacean, or other wild animal not otherwise legally classified by statute or regulation of this state. Animals designated by statute or regulation of this state as predatory in nature are not classified as nongame wildlife for purposes of this part.

(5) "Optimum carrying capacity" means that point at which a given habitat can support healthy populations of wildlife species, having regard to the total ecosystem, without diminishing the ability of the habitat to continue that function.

(6) "Person" means any individual, firm, corporation, association, or partnership.

(7) "Take" means to harass, hunt, capture, or kill or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill wildlife.

(8) "Wildlife" means any wild mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, mollusk, crustacean, or other wild animal or any part, product, egg, or offspring or the dead body or parts thereof.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1802(3), (part (4)), (5) thru (10); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 627, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (1); and in second sentence of (4) after "habitat" deleted "and acquisition".

87-5-103. Legislative policy. The legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) that it is the policy of this state to manage certain nongame wildlife for human enjoyment, for scientific purposes, and to insure their perpetuation as members of ecosystems;

(2) that species or subspecies of wildlife indigenous to this state which may be found to be endangered within the state should be protected in order to maintain and to the extent possible enhance their numbers;

(3) that the state should assist in the protection of species or subspecies of wildlife which are deemed to be endangered elsewhere by prohibiting the taking, possession, transportation, exportation, processing, sale or offer for sale, or shipment within this state of species or subspecies of wildlife unless such actions will assist in preserving or propagating the species or subspecies.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 461, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1803.

87-5-104. Investigations by department. The department shall conduct investigations on nongame wildlife in order to develop information relating to population, distribution, habitat needs, limiting factors, and other biological and ecological data to determine management measures necessary for their continued ability to sustain themselves successfully. The department shall conduct ongoing investigations of nongame wildlife.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1804(part).

87-5-105. Regulations to manage nongame wildlife. (1) On the basis of the determinations made pursuant to 87-5-104, the department shall issue management regulations. Such regulations shall set forth species or subspecies of nongame wildlife which the department deems in need of management pursuant to 87-5-104 through 87-5-106, giving their common and scientific names by species and subspecies. The department may from time to time amend such regulations on the approval of the legislature by adding or deleting therefrom species or subspecies of nongame wildlife.

(2) The department shall by such regulations establish proposed limitations relating to taking, possession, transportation, exportation, processing, sale or offer for sale, or shipment as may be deemed necessary to manage such nongame wildlife. The department may make such changes in the proposed regulations as are consistent with effective management of nongame wildlife as designated by the legislature.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1804(part).

87-5-106. Unlawful acts. Except as provided in regulations issued by the department, it shall be unlawful for any person to take, possess, transport, export, sell, or offer for sale nongame wildlife deemed by the department to be in need of management. Subject to the same exception, it shall further be unlawful for any common or contract carrier knowingly to transport or receive for shipment nongame wildlife deemed by the department to be in need of management.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1804(3).**

87-5-107. List of endangered species. (1) (a) On the basis of investigations on nongame wildlife provided for in 87-5-104 and other available scientific and commercial data and after consultation with other state wildlife agencies, appropriate federal agencies, and other interested persons and organizations but not later than 1 year after July 1, 1973, the department shall recommend to the legislature a list of those species and subspecies of wildlife indigenous to the state which are determined to be endangered within this state, giving their common and scientific names by species and subspecies.

(b) The department shall have authority to recommend that the legislature include any species or subspecies of fish and wildlife appearing on the United States' list of endangered native fish and wildlife (part 17 of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, appendix D) as it appears on July 1, 1973, as well as any species or subspecies of fish and wildlife appearing on the United States' list of endangered foreign fish and wildlife (part 17 of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, appendix A), as such list may be modified hereafter.

(2) The department shall conduct a review of the state list of endangered species within not more than 2 years from its effective date and every 2 years thereafter. The department shall request the legislature to amend the list by such additions or deletions as are deemed appropriate and at such times as are deemed appropriate.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this part, it shall be unlawful for any person to take, possess, transport, export, sell, or offer for sale and for any common or contract carrier knowingly to transport or receive for shipment any species or subspecies of wildlife appearing on any of the following lists:

(a) the list of wildlife indigenous to the state determined to be endangered within the state pursuant to subsection (1);

(b) any species or subspecies of fish and wildlife included by the department and appearing on the United States' list of endangered native fish and wildlife (part 17 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, appendix D) as it appears on July 1, 1973; and the United States' list of endangered foreign fish and wildlife (part 17 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, appendix A), as such list may be modified hereafter.

(4) Any species or subspecies of wildlife appearing on any of the foregoing lists which enters the state from another state or from a point outside the territorial limits of the United States and which is transported across the state destined for a point beyond the state may be so entered and transported without restriction in accordance with the terms of any federal permit or permit issued under the laws or regulations of another state.

(5) In the event the United States' list of endangered native fish and wildlife is modified subsequent to July 1, 1973, by additions or deletions, such modifications, whether or not involving species or subspecies indigenous to

the state, may be accepted as binding under subsections (3) and (4) if, after the type of scientific determination described in subsection (1), the department recommends and the legislature accepts such modification for the state.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 5, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-1805, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 2, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-1802, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1802(part (4)), 26-1805.

Cross-References

Possession, transportation, exportation, processing, sale or offer for sale, or shipment of endangered species generally prohibited, 87-5-112.

87-5-108. Establishment of programs. (1) The director shall establish such programs, including acquisition of land or aquatic habitat, as are deemed necessary for management of nongame and endangered wildlife. The department shall establish such policies as are necessary to carry out the purpose of this section and 87-5-109.

(2) In carrying out programs authorized by this section, the department may enter into agreements with federal agencies, political subdivisions of the state, or with private persons for administration and management of any area established under this section and 87-5-109 or utilized for management of nongame or endangered wildlife.

(3) The governor shall review other programs administered by him and, to the extent practicable, utilize such programs in furtherance of the purposes of this section and 87-5-109. The governor shall also encourage other state and federal agencies to utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this section and 87-5-109.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1806(1) thru (3).

Cross-References

Cooperative agreements for research, training, and other projects, 87-1-210.

87-5-109. Taking of species for educational, scientific, or other purposes. (1) The director may permit the taking, possession, transportation, exportation, or shipment of species or subspecies of wildlife which appear on the state list of endangered species, on the United States' list of endangered native fish and wildlife, as amended and accepted in accordance with 87-5-107(5), or on the United States' list of endangered foreign fish and wildlife, as such list may be modified hereafter, for scientific, zoological, or educational purposes, for propagation in captivity of such wildlife, or for other special purposes.

(2) Upon good cause shown and where necessary to alleviate damage to property or to protect human health, endangered species may be removed, captured, or destroyed but only pursuant to permit issued by the director and, where possible, by or under the supervision of an agent of the department. Endangered species may be removed, captured, or destroyed without permit by any person in emergency situations involving an immediate threat to human life. Provisions for removal, capture, or destruction of nongame wildlife for the purposes set forth above shall be set forth in regulations issued by the department pursuant to 87-5-104.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1806(4), (5).

Cross-References

Taking fish or game for scientific purposes, 87-2-806.

Possession, transportation, exportation, processing, sale or offer for sale, or shipment of endangered species generally prohibited, 87-5-112.

Scientific permits on game preserves, 87-5-401.

87-5-110. Department to issue regulations. The department shall issue such regulations as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1807.**

87-5-111. Enforcement and penalty. (1) Any person who violates the provisions of this part or whoever fails to procure or violates the terms of any permit issued thereunder shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) Upon a first conviction for a violation under this part, the court may fine the defendant not to exceed $250. Upon a second such conviction, the defendant may be fined not to exceed $500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not to exceed 30 days, or both. Upon subsequent such convictions, the defendant shall be fined not less than $500 or more than $1,000 and in addition may be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not to exceed 6 months.

(3) Any officer employed and authorized by the director or any peace officer of the state or of any municipality or county within the state shall have authority to enforce the provisions of this part.

(4) Wildlife seized under the provisions of this part shall be held by an officer or agent of the department pending disposition of court proceedings and thereafter be forfeited to the state for disposition as the director may deem appropriate. Prior to forfeiture, the director may direct the transfer of wildlife so seized to a qualified zoological, educational, or scientific institution for safekeeping. The department is authorized to issue regulations to implement this subsection.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 359, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1808.**

87-5-112. Construction. None of the provisions of this part shall be construed to apply retroactively or to prohibit importation into the state of wildlife which may be lawfully imported into the United States or lawfully taken or removed from another state or to prohibit entry into the state or possession, transportation, exportation, processing, sale or offer for sale, or shipment of any wildlife whose species or subspecies is deemed to be threatened with statewide extinction in this state but not in the state where originally taken, if the person engaging therein demonstrates by substantial evidence that such wildlife was lawfully taken or removed from such state; provided that this subsection shall not be construed to permit the possession, transportation, exportation, processing, sale or offer for sale, or shipment within this state of wildlife on the United States' list of endangered native fish and wildlife, as amended and accepted in accordance with 87-5-107(5), except as permitted in the provision by 87-5-107(3) and (4) and 87-5-109(1).

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 461, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1809(1).**

Cross-References

Importation of game animals, Title 81, ch. 2, part 7.

87-5-113 through 87-5-120 reserved.

87-5-121. *(Temporary)* **Nongame wildlife account.** (1) There is a nongame wildlife account in the state special revenue fund provided for in 17-2-102.

(2) All money collected under 15-30-150 and all interest earned by the fund before being expended under this section must be deposited in the account, except as provided in subsection (6).

(3) Money in the account must be used by the department, upon the approval of the commission as determined under 87-5-122, to provide adequate funding for:

(a) research and education programs on nongame wildlife in Montana, as provided for in 87-5-104; and

(b) any management programs for nongame wildlife approved by the legislature under 87-5-105 as species or subspecies in need of management.

(4) The money is available to the department in the same manner as provided in 87-1-601, except that no money collected under 15-30-150 may be used:

(a) for the purchase of any real property; or

(b) in such a way as to interfere with the production on or management of private property.

(5) Money derived from tax checkoff contributions to the account will replace license fee funding for nongame wildlife programs after June 30, 1985, and may not be used to replace money that would otherwise be appropriated for nongame wildlife programs.

(6) The department of revenue may deduct from collections an amount not to exceed $7,884 in fiscal year 1986 and $7,884 in fiscal year 1987 for administering the voluntary checkoff program. The department is authorized to spend the amounts and hire necessary personnel and shall provide an itemized accounting to the legislative finance committee of the cost of administering the checkoff program during fiscal years 1986 and 1987. *(Terminates December 31, 1987—sec. 7, Ch. 627, L. 1983.)*

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 627, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 436, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (2) in middle, inserted "and all interest earned by the fund before being expended under this section"; and in (6) in first sentence, after "exceed", substituted "$7,884 in fiscal year 1986 and $7,884 in fiscal year 1987" for "$6,638 in fiscal year 1984 and $4,238 in fiscal year 1985", in middle of second sentence substituted "legislative finance committee" for "49th legislature" and at end, after "fiscal years", substituted "1986 and 1987" for "1984 and 1985".

1983 Amendment: In (1), substituted "state special revenue fund" for "earmarked revenue fund".

87-5-122. *(Temporary)* **Duties of commission.** (1) The commission shall review and approve annually the nongame wildlife programs projects recommended by the department for funding from the nongame wildlife account. The commission shall provide for public comment during the review and approval process.

(2) The commission may adopt rules governing:

(a) the use of the nongame wildlife account set forth in 87-5-121; and

(b) the review and approval process set forth in subsection (1). *(Terminates December 31, 1987—sec. 7, Ch. 627, L. 1983.)*

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 627, L. 1983.

87-5-123. *(Temporary)* **Report.** The department shall report to the 50th legislature the results of any program using money from the nongame wildlife account and shall list in detail how the money collected was used. *(Terminates December 31, 1987—sec. 7, Ch. 627, L. 1983.)*

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 627, L. 1983.

Part 2

Wild Birds — Regulation of Raptors

87-5-201. Protection of wild birds and their nests and eggs. (1) It is unlawful for a person to hunt, capture, kill, possess, purchase, offer or expose for sale, ship, or transport any wild bird, other than a game bird, or any part of the plumage, skin, or body of the bird, irrespective of whether the bird was captured or killed within the state, or to take or destroy the nest or eggs of a wild bird, except under a certificate, falconer's license, or permit issued by the director.

(2) This section does not apply to:

(a) the hunting, trapping, or killing of house sparrows, crows, starlings, rock doves, blackbirds, magpies, and other birds the department designates or to the taking or destruction of their nests and eggs;

(b) the possession or transportation of parts or plumage of eagles used for religious purposes by a member of an Indian tribe when possessed or transported as permitted by 16 U.S.C. 668a.

History: En. Sec. 41, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3723, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3723, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 301, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (2)(b).

Cross-References

License required to kill game birds, 87-2-103.

Unlawful to buy, sell, possess, or transport game birds, 87-3-111, 87-4-705.

Destruction of eagles or predatory hawks and owls, 87-5-209.

Protection of birds in game preserves, Title 87, ch. 5, part 4.

87-5-202. Definition of raptors. "Raptors", when used in this part, means all birds of the orders falconiformes and strigiformes, commonly called falcons, hawks, eagles, ospreys, and owls.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(1).

87-5-203. Regulation of raptors. A person may not at any time hunt, capture, kill, possess, purchase, offer or expose for sale, or transport a raptor except as provided in this part.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(2).

87-5-204. License and rules for falconry. (1) The department may adopt specific rules for the keeping of records and for the trapping, taking, possession, or training of raptors used in the practice of falconry and may authorize the issuance of licenses to persons for the practice of falconry. Except as provided in 87-5-210, it is unlawful for any person to possess a raptor or to train a raptor in the practice of falconry without a license.

(2) The fee for a falconry license is $3 a year or any part of a year. A license expires April 30 each year.

(3) A license may not be issued to a person under the age of 12 years.

(4) Licensees shall have in possession a valid falconer's license when engaged in the practice of falconry. In addition, falconers loosing raptors at game birds shall have in possession a valid resident or nonresident game bird license.

(5) Falconry licenses or permits are not transferable and may be revoked for due cause at any time by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(3), (5), (6), (13), (14); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 297, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In last sentence of (1), inserted except clause.

Cross-References

Discrimination in license issuance, 49-3-204.

87-5-205. Restrictions on species allowed for falconry. (1) The peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus), bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), and osprey (Pandion haliaeetus) may not be captured in this state for the sport of falconry.

(2) Species of raptors which are native to North America may be brought into Montana for the purpose of falconry unless that action is specifically prohibited by this part, the laws of other states, or the rules of the federal government. Those raptors may be possessed, subject to this part. A person bringing a raptor into this state must be able to show proof of the area of origin.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(4), (7).**

Cross-References

Importation permits and health certificates, Title 81, ch. 2, part 7.

87-5-206. Restrictions on taking, possessing, and selling raptors. (1) A licensee may not at any time possess more than three raptors, including those that have been imported, except as permitted by the department under 87-5-210.

(2) Licensees may take raptors as young or fledglings from nests (unless specifically prohibited by department rules) or by traps or nets which are humane in their operation and use. Not more than one young may be taken from one nest by a permittee or permittees, and at least one young must be left in the nest. The department may close an area of the state to the taking of raptors at any time or designate other raptors which may not be taken. This subsection does not permit the removal of raptors in any national or state refuge or park or in any area in which local laws may prohibit that activity. Trapping raptors is permitted only between September 1 and February 1.

(3) A licensee may not transfer ownership or possession of a raptor taken or possessed under the provisions of this part without notifying the department within 10 days after the date of transfer.

(4) A person may not sell or offer for sale Montana raptors in this state. A person may not transport raptors out of the state except by permit issued by the department.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(8), (9), (12), (15); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 297, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: At end of (1), inserted except clause.

87-5-207. Restrictions on use of raptors. (1) Raptors may not be used to intentionally flush or harass big game.

(2) Raptors may not be loosed intentionally at protected mammals and birds. Game bird limits and all seasons and other rules relating to game birds must be obeyed.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(10), (11).

87-5-208. Nonresidents allowed raptors in state. Nonresidents who are working, attending schools, or otherwise living temporarily in the state of Montana may obtain a Montana falconry license and bring raptors, legally acquired in other states or countries, into the state of Montana. Such nonresidents shall be allowed to hunt with falcons in the state of Montana subject to all Montana laws and rules.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(16).

87-5-209. Destruction of eagles or predatory hawks and owls. Predatory hawks and owls destroying livestock or poultry may be killed at any time by the livestock or poultry owners. Eagles may be killed in compliance with federal law and regulation.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(17).

87-5-210. Captive breeding of raptors — permit — fee — transfer and revocation — rules. (1) The department may grant permits to a person, whether or not licensed under this part, for the taking and holding of raptors for captive breeding purposes under such conditions, consistent with this part, as the department may specify in the permit.

(2) The fee for a captive breeding permit is $20 a year.

(3) Captive breeding permits are not transferable and may be revoked at any time by the department for violation of any conditions of the permit or regulations of the department.

(4) The department may adopt rules for the keeping of records and for the trapping, taking, possession, propagation, and release of raptors taken and held for captive breeding projects.

History: En. Secs. 3, 4, 5, Ch. 297, L. 1983.

Part 3

Grizzly Bear

Part Cross-References

Grizzly as state animal, 1-1-508.

87-5-301. Policy toward grizzly bear. It is hereby declared the policy of the state of Montana to protect, conserve, and manage grizzly bear as a rare species of Montana wildlife.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 134, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 26-307.2.

87-5-302. Commission regulations on grizzly bear. The commission shall have authority to provide open and closed seasons; means of taking; shooting hours; tagging requirements for carcasses, skulls, and hides; possession limits; and requirements for transportation, exportation, and importation of grizzly bear.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 134, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 26-307.3.

Cross-References

Importation permits and health certificates, Title 81, ch. 2, part 7.

Department authorized to make rules relative to bear, 87-1-201.

Fixing of seasons and bag and possession limits, 87-1-304.

Tagging of carcasses of game animals, 87-2-509.

Disposition of bear carcass, 87-3-102.

87-5-303. Repealed. Sec. 5, Ch. 568, L. 1985.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301.1.

Part 4

Game Preserves and Closed Areas

Part Cross-References

Establishment of state scientific and recreational park to protect biological station grounds, Title 23, ch. 1, part 2.

Permit for carrying weapons, 45-8-319.

Commission empowered to establish fish and game refuges, 87-1-305.

Acquisition of land by United States for migratory bird reservation, 87-1-705.

Regulation of bird reserve in Flathead County, 87-1-706.

Taking fish or game for scientific purposes, 87-2-806, 87-5-109.

Protection of wild birds, 87-5-201.

87-5-401. Creation of game preserves and general provisions. (1) There are game preserves within the state for the better protection of all the game animals and birds within their limits. Except as otherwise provided in this part, no person may, within the limits of a game preserve created by the legislature or by the commission, hunt for, trap, capture, kill, or take game animals, fur-bearing animals, or birds of any kind. Within the limits of a preserve, a person may not carry or discharge firearms, create any unusual disturbance tending to frighten or drive away any of the game animals or birds, or chase them with dogs. The commission may declare any preserve open to the trapping of fur-bearing animals during the regular open season.

(2) Permits to capture animals or birds for the purpose of propagation or for scientific purposes, to trap fur-bearing animals, to destroy mountain lions, wolves, foxes, coyotes, wildcats, lynx, or other predatory animals or birds, or

to carry firearms may be issued by the director upon the payment of the fee and in accordance with rules established for the preserve by the commission.

History: En. Sec. 83, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3761, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3761, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1101; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 18, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "otherwise" and substituted "part" for "section" in second sentence of (1).

87-5-402. Posting of notice and additional provisions. (1) Preserves, refuges, sanctuaries, rest grounds, or closed districts made or created by said department and any land or water areas or portions thereof closed by said department shall be conspicuously posted for a period of 20 days, with posters setting forth their purposes and the penalties for violating the orders and rules and regulations of the department applicable to them. Not less than 20 days before any fish and game district, closed district, preserve, refuge, sanctuary, or rest ground, so created by said department, or closure of land or water areas becomes effective, publication shall be made as provided in 87-1-202 of the boundaries of such fish and game district, closed district, preserve, refuge, sanctuary, or rest ground, so created by said department, such boundaries to be accurately designated by definite topographic monuments or public land survey.

(2) The hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, or taking of any fish, game animals, game birds, or fur-bearing animals in violation of the rules, regulations, or orders of the department governing any closed season, fish and game district, refuge, sanctuary, preserve, rest ground, or closed land or water area promulgated by said department shall be punishable with the same penalties as provided for the violation of the state fish and game laws of this state regarding closed seasons.

(3) All game preserves or refuges heretofore created are continued in full force and effect until such time as the same are changed by the department in the manner herein designated. Said department shall have the right, power, and authority, when properly petitioned, to alter and change the boundaries of or entirely do away with and abandon any preserve or refuge, excepting the Sun River game preserve, when, in the opinion of said department, it is to the best interest so to do.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3676, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3676, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 145, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-127.

Cross-References

Privilege of entry unless posted, 45-6-201.

87-5-403. Sun River game preserve. There is a Sun River game preserve described as follows: beginning at a point on the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains, due south of the head or source of the south fork of the north fork of Sun River, in what will be, when surveyed, section 8, township 18 north of range 10 west, Montana meridian; thence due north from the crest of the continental divide to the head of the south fork of the north fork of Sun River; thence northerly along and down the course of the south fork of the north fork of Sun River as it winds and turns to its confluence with the north fork of the north fork of Sun River; thence northerly along the course of the north fork of the north fork of Sun River as it winds and turns to its head or source; thence due north to the crest of the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains; thence along the crest of the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains southwesterly and southerly to the place of beginning, intending hereby to include in said game preserve all that territory lying between the south fork of the north fork and the north fork of the north fork of Sun River on the east and the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains on the west.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 83, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3763, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3763, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1102.**

87-5-404. Flathead Lake bird preserve. (1) Those certain islands, two in number, including lot one of block one, containing two and fifty-seven hundredths acres; lot two of block one, containing two and sixty hundredths acres; lot one of block two, containing one and sixty-five hundredths acres, all being in the villa site of islands situated in Flathead Lake in the county of Flathead, Montana, according to the official plat and survey of said land returned to the general land office by the surveyor general, be and the same are hereby made a perpetual place of refuge for birds of all kinds, the same to be called and known as "Flathead Lake bird preserve", which said lands shall be specially reserved for the breeding, propagating, and protection of all species of birds.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, shoot, capture, or destroy or in any way injure any bird on said islands or to interfere with their eggs or nests or to shoot at, wound, or kill any bird within a distance of 400 yards from the shoreline of said islands.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, shoot, capture, or destroy or in any way injure any bird or animal on the university of Montana biological reserve located on the east shore of Flathead Lake or to interfere with their eggs or their young or their nests or to shoot at, wound, or kill any bird or any animal within 400 yards of said university of Montana biological reserve or to discharge any firearms on said reserve or within 400 yards thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 83, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3768, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3768, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1107.**

Cross-References

Regulation of bird reserve in Flathead County, 87-1-706.

87-5-405. Teton-Spring Creek bird preserve — special archery season. (1) For the better protection and propagation of birds, the following described area in Teton County, state of Montana, is hereby set aside and established as a state bird preserve, to be known as the Teton-Spring Creek bird preserve: All of sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 in township 24 north, range 5 west.

(2) The department may open all or part of the Teton-Spring Creek bird preserve for a special archery season in accordance with 87-1-304 and 87-2-708.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 33, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3776.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1116; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 18, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (2).

87-5-406. Gates of the Mountains game preserve. (1) Beginning in section 2, township 12 north, range 3 west, at the southeast corner of upper Holter Lake and proceeding westerly along the northern shoreline of said upper Holter Lake in the Gates of the Mountains area located in Lewis and Clark County, Montana, and then northerly along Stoney Point Beacon road, then northerly along the powerline to said beacon, then along the bulldozer road to the point of the ridge in section 23, township 13 north, range 3 west, then northerly to the Missouri River, then easterly across said river and lake to the forest service boundary to the wilderness boundary, then south following the wilderness boundary to the southeast corner of section 1, township 12 north, range 3 west, then west back to the upper Holter Lake to the point of beginning, intending hereby to include in said game preserve all that territory adjacent to the Gates of the Mountains area, shall be called and known as the Gates of the Mountains game preserve.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to shoot, kill, capture, or destroy or in any way injure any bird or fur-bearing animal in said area or to interfere with their eggs or nests or to shoot at, wound, or kill any bird or fur-bearing animal within said preserve. Said area shall be closed to all hunting at all times.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 115, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1128.

Part 5

Stream Protection

Part Cross-References

Streambed protection, Title 75, ch. 7, part 1.

Water rights, Title 85, ch. 2, part 2.

87-5-501. State policy. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state of Montana that its fish and wildlife resources and particularly the fishing waters within the state are to be protected and preserved to the end that they be available for all time, without change, in their natural existing state except as may be necessary and appropriate after due consideration of all factors involved.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1501.

87-5-502. Notice of construction or hydraulic projects. An agency of state government, county, municipality, or other subdivision of the state of Montana, hereafter called applicant, shall not construct, modify, operate, maintain, or fail to maintain any construction project or hydraulic project which may or will obstruct, damage, diminish, destroy, change, modify, or vary the natural existing shape and form of any stream or its banks or tributaries by any type or form of construction without first causing notice of such planned construction to be served upon the department on forms furnished by the department as soon as preliminary plans are completed but not less than 60 days prior to commencement of final plans for construction. Such notice shall include detailed plans and specifications of so much of said project as may or will affect any such stream in any manner specified above.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 10, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 133, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1502.

Cross-References

"Person" subject to The Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act of 1975 not covered under this section, 75-7-103.

87-5-503. Investigation of construction plans. The department shall promptly examine and investigate all such plans. Should the department determine the plans and specifications furnished with any such application technically insufficient, the department shall so notify the applicant and may render aid in preparing adequate plans and specifications.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 10, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1503.

87-5-504. Notice of department findings and alternative plans. Within 30 days after the receipt of such plans, the department shall notify the applicant whether or not such construction project or hydraulic project will adversely affect any fish or game habitat. If the department notifies the applicant that such construction will adversely affect any fish or game habitat, it shall accompany such notice with recommendations or alternative plans which will eliminate or diminish such adverse effect.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 10, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1504.

87-5-505. Arbitration of disputes. (1) If the department notifies the applicant that the construction will adversely affect fish or game habitat, the applicant, within 15 days after receiving the recommendations and alternatives of the department, shall notify the department if it refuses to modify its plans in accordance with the recommendations or alternatives. In the event of refusal, the disagreement shall be arbitrated as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) (a) Upon receipt of a notice of refusal, the department shall determine if it wants the disagreement arbitrated. Within 10 days after an affirmative determination and after notice to the applicant, the department shall notify, in writing, all district judges of the judicial district or districts in which the project is located that an arbitration board is needed. Within 5 days of receipt of notification, the judges shall appoint three people from the county or counties in which the project is located to an arbitration committee. Within 10 days after the committee is appointed, it shall meet, hear testimony from all the parties concerned, and issue a decision signed by at least two members of the committee. The decision shall be binding on all parties concerned.

(b) Travel expenses of the arbitrators shall be allowed as in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, as amended, and shall be divided equally among the agencies involved.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 10, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 133, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 453, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1505.

87-5-506. Vested water rights preserved and emergency actions excepted. This part shall not operate or be so construed as to impair, diminish, divest, or control any existing or vested water rights under the laws of the state of Montana or the United States or operate in emergencies such as floods, ice jams, or other conditions causing emergency handling.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 10, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1506.

87-5-507. Irrigation projects excepted. This part shall not apply to any irrigation district project or any other irrigation system.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 10, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 133, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1507.**

87-5-508. Federal actions injuring fish and wildlife. The department shall observe acts and omissions on the part of the government of the United States and its agencies within the state of Montana which do, will, or might affect adversely the fish and wildlife resources, including but not limited to the fishing streams within the state, and upon receiving such information, the department shall without delay send formal notification in writing, by certified mail, to the appropriate federal agency or agencies involved, setting forth in detail the appropriate objections of the state of Montana to the acts and omissions aforesaid. The department shall keep complete files and records, available for public inspection, of all matters and things done and all communications and correspondence sent and received pursuant to this section.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 133, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1508.**

87-5-509. Penalty and restoration. (1) An agency, under 87-5-502, violating provisions of this part shall be assessed a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500 for each day of continuing violation but not more than a total of $1,000.

(2) In addition, at the discretion of the court, the agency shall restore the damaged stream to its prior condition. Employees of an agency acting in the ordinary course of their employment under directions of a superior are not liable for violations under this section.

(3) The department may institute and maintain in the name of the state enforcement proceedings under this section. All fines assessed under this section shall be deposited in the state special revenue fund for the use of the department.

History: **En. 26-1509 by Sec. 1, Ch. 339, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1509; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Enforcement power of Department, 87-1-201.

Part 6

Fish and Wildlife Crimestoppers

87-5-601. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Fish and Wildlife Crimestoppers Act".

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1985.**

87-5-602. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the fish and wildlife crimestoppers board created in 2-15-3404.

(2) "Department" means the department of fish, wildlife, and parks.

(3) "Program" means the fish and wildlife crimestoppers program created under 87-5-605.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 305, L. 1985.

87-5-603. Functions of the board. The board shall recommend to the department:

(1) the names of individuals to be rewarded for providing information used in detecting and combating fish and wildlife-related crimes;

(2) the amount of any reward recommended; and

(3) means for promoting the program.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 305, L. 1985.

87-5-604. Expenses of board members. Members of the board are entitled to no salary but are entitled to expenses incurred while on official business, as provided in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 305, L. 1985.

87-5-605. Powers and duties of department — rules. (1) The department shall:

(a) create, maintain, and promote a statewide fish and wildlife crimestoppers program in order to assist law enforcement agencies in detecting and combating fish and wildlife-related crimes; and

(b) consider the board's recommendations and take action on them.

(2) The department may:

(a) advise and assist in the creation and maintenance of local programs;

(b) encourage the channeling of information from state and local programs to law enforcement agencies;

(c) foster the detection of fish and wildlife-related crimes by the public;

(d) encourage the public, through a reward program or otherwise, to provide information that assists in the prosecution of fish and wildlife-related crimes;

(e) promote state and local programs through the media;

(f) accept gifts, grants, or donations for the furtherance of the program and spend these in compliance with the conditions of the gifts, grants, or donations; and

(g) adopt rules necessary to administer the provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 305, L. 1985.

87-5-606. Confidentiality. The identity of a person submitting information under the program and any information that may lead to the disclosure of such identity is confidential.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 305, L. 1985.

Part 7

Importation, Introduction, and Transplantation of Wildlife

87-5-701. Purpose. The legislature finds that in order to protect the native wildlife and plant species of Montana and to protect the agricultural production of Montana, it is necessary to provide for the control of the importation for introduction and the transplantation or introduction of wildlife in the state. Serious threats, known and unknown, to the well-being of native wildlife and plant species and to agricultural production, resulting from the introduction of wildlife into natural habitats, necessitate the prohibition of the importation for introduction and the transplantation or introduction of wildlife into natural habitats unless it can be shown that no harm will result from such transplantation or introduction. Any importation for introduction or the transplantation or introduction permitted must be conducted in a manner to assure that the introduced or transplanted population can be controlled if harm arises from unforeseen effects.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 624, L. 1985.

87-5-702. Definitions. For purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Feral" means the appearance in a natural habitat of an animal that has escaped domestication and become wild.

(2) "Importation" means the act of bringing into the state any wildlife.

(3) "Introduction" means the release of or attempt to release, intentional or otherwise, wildlife from outside the state into natural habitats of the state.

(4) "Natural habitat" means any area in which the introduction of wildlife species may result in an uncontrolled, naturally reproducing population of that species becoming established.

(5) "Transplantation" means the release of or attempt to release, intentional or otherwise, wildlife from one place within the state into natural habitats in another part of the state.

(6) "Wildlife" means any wild mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, mollusk, crustacean, or other wild animal or the egg or offspring thereof.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 624, L. 1985.

87-5-703. Applicability to other provisions for importation or introduction of wildlife. Sections 87-5-701 through 87-5-704, 87-5-711, 87-5-713 through 87-5-716, and 87-5-721 do not apply to the importation of wildlife for the commercial pet trade or to the provisions on importation or introduction of wildlife contained in the following laws:

(1) Title 80;
(2) 87-3-207 and 87-3-208;
(3) 87-3-221 through 87-3-224;
(4) 87-4-422;
(5) 87-5-112;
(6) 87-5-205;
(7) 87-5-302; or
(8) Title 81, chapter 2.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 624, L. 1985.

87-5-704. Rulemaking. (1) The commission may adopt rules to implement 87-5-701, 87-5-702, and 87-5-711 through 87-5-715. In implementing 87-5-713, the commission may adopt rules approving species of wildlife that may be introduced by the department. In implementing 87-5-715, the commission may adopt rules to authorize the control or extermination by the department of introduced wildlife species.

(2) The department may adopt rules to implement 87-5-713 and 87-5-715. In implementing 87-5-713 and 87-5-715, the department may not adopt rules in the subject areas reserved to the commission in subsection (1).

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 624, L. 1985.**

87-5-705 through 87-5-710 reserved.

87-5-711. Control of importation for introduction and transplantation or introduction of wildlife. Except as otherwise provided, the importation for introduction or the transplantation or introduction of any wildlife is prohibited unless the commission determines, based upon scientific investigation and after public hearing, that a species of wildlife poses no threat of harm to native wildlife and plants or to agricultural production and that the transplantation or introduction of a species has significant public benefits.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 624, L. 1985.**

87-5-712. Authority for commission to control importation generally of certain wildlife species. The commission may, after public hearing, list by administrative rule wildlife species prohibited from importation for captive breeding for research or commercial purposes or for the commercial pet trade if the commission finds, based on scientific investigation, that the species, because of behavioral traits or other biological considerations, would not be readily subject to control by man while in captivity or that if released into natural habitat would pose a substantial threat to native wildlife and plants or agricultural production.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 624, L. 1985.**

87-5-713. Control of wildlife species permitted to be transplanted or introduced. Any wildlife species listed in 87-5-714 or approved by the commission for introduction or transplantation may be introduced or transplanted only subject to a plan developed by the department to assure that the population can be controlled if any unforeseen harm should occur.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 624, L. 1985.**

87-5-714. Wildlife species authorized for introduction or transplantation. (1) The following wildlife species may be introduced or transplanted by the department based upon scientific investigation and upon approval of the commission:

(a) gray (Hungarian) partridge (Perdix perdix);
(b) chukar partridge (Alectoris chukar);
(c) ring-necked pheasant (Phasianus colchicus);
(d) turkey (Meleagris gallopavo);
(e) rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri);
(f) golden trout (Salmo aquabonita);
(g) brown trout (Salmo trutta);
(h) brook trout (Salvelinus fontinalis);
(i) lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush);
(j) northern pike (Esox lucius);
(k) black bullhead (Ictalurus melas);
(l) yellow bullhead (Ictalurus natalis);

(m) largemouth bass (Micropterus salmoides);
(n) smallmouth bass (Micropterus dolomieui);
(o) pumpkinseed sunfish (Lepomis gibbosus);
(p) bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus);
(q) green sunfish (Lepomis cyanellus);
(r) rock bass (Ambloplites rupestris);
(s) black crappie (Pomoxis nigromaculatus);
(t) white crappie (Pomoxis annularis);
(u) yellow perch (Perca flavescens);
(v) walleye (Stizostedion vitreum);
(w) cisco (tulibee) (Coregonus artedii);
(x) spottail shiner (Notropis hudsonius);
(y) kokanee salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka);
(z) chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha);
(aa) lake whitefish (Coregonus clupeaformis);
(bb) golden shiner (Notemigonus crysoleucas).

(2) The commission may by rule and subject to the provisions of 87-5-711 authorize the department to transplant or introduce species of wildlife not listed in subsection (1).

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 624, L. 1985.**

87-5-715. Extermination or control of transplanted or introduced wildlife or feral species posing threat. With the exception of the species listed in 87-5-714, any wildlife or feral species transplanted or introduced in the state may be exterminated or controlled by the department if the commission, after scientific investigation by the department and after public hearing, determines that the species poses harm to native wildlife or plants or to agricultural production. If the threat of harm is immediate, the commission may by emergency rule, without hearing, authorize the department to take immediate action to control or exterminate a transplanted or introduced wildlife or feral species.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 624, L. 1985.**

87-5-716. Consultation with the departments of agriculture and livestock. The commission and the department shall consult with the departments of agriculture and livestock in all matters relating to the control of wildlife species that may have a harmful effect on agricultural production or livestock operations in the state.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 624, L. 1985.**

87-5-717 through 87-5-720 reserved.

87-5-721. Penalty — license and permit revocation and denial. A person who violates a provision of this part is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as provided in 87-1-102, and the department, upon conviction of the person, shall revoke any license or permit issued by it under this title to the person and deny any application by the person for a license or permit under this title for a period not to exceed 2 years from the date of the conviction.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 624, L. 1985.**

TITLES 88 AND 89

RESERVED

TITLE 90

PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

Ch.
1. Development Coordination.
2. Renewable Resource Development.
3. Science and Technology Development.
4. Energy Development and Conservation.
5. Secondary Industry and Commercial Development.
6. Community Impact — Planning and Abatement.
7. Health Facility Development.
8. Montana Capital Company Act.
Chapters 9 and 10 reserved.
11. Indian Affairs — Planning and Coordination.
Chapters 12 through 14 reserved.
15. Natural Resource Information System.

CHAPTER 1

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

Part 1 — Planning and Economic Development

Section
90-1-101. Declaration of necessity and public policy.
90-1-102. Functions of department of commerce — state planning.
90-1-103. Functions of department of commerce — community development.
90-1-104. Functions of department of commerce — recreational development.
90-1-105. Functions of department of commerce — economic development.
90-1-106. Functions of department of commerce — housing.
90-1-107. Contracts and agreements for projects and programs — cooperation with other agencies.
90-1-108. County land planning assistance.
90-1-109. State census and economic information center.

Chapter Cross-References

Laws to protect, enhance, and develop all agriculture, Art. XII, sec. 1(1), Mont. Const.

The Planned Community Development Act of 1973, Title 7, ch. 2, part 47.

Parking, Title 7, ch. 14, part 46.

Urban renewal, Title 7, ch. 15, parts 42 and 43.

Municipal housing authorities, Title 7, ch. 15, parts 44 and 45.

Montana economic development fund, 17-6-331.

Preservation of antiquities, 23-1-107.

Development of outdoor recreational resources, Title 23, ch. 2, part 1.

Montana Development Credit Corporation, 32-4-102.

Small tract financing, Title 71, ch. 1, part 3.

Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, ch. 1.

Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, ch. 20.

City-County Planning Boards, Title 76, ch. 1.

Planning and zoning, Title 76, ch. 2.

Comprehensive planning — open space land, Title 76, ch. 6.

Montana Natural Areas Act of 1974, Title 76, ch. 12, part 1.

Development of state lands, Title 77, ch. 1, part 6.

Oil and gas development, 77-3-402.

Power sites on state lands, 77-4-204.

Water resource development, Title 85, ch. 1.

Part 1

Planning and Economic Development

90-1-101. Declaration of necessity and public policy. (1) It is hereby declared to be a necessity and the public policy of the state to promote, stimulate, and encourage the planning and development of the economy of the state in order to provide for the social and economic prosperity of its citizens. Such promotion and development of industry, commerce, agriculture, labor, and natural resources of the state require that cognizance be taken of the continuing migration of people to the urban areas in search of job opportunities and the fact that Montana is making a needed transition to a diversified economy. Community planning, greater diversification of industry and attraction of additional industry, accelerated development of natural resources, expansion of existing industry, creation of new uses for agricultural products, greater emphasis on scientific research, development of new markets for the products of the state, and the attainment of a proper balance in the overall economic base are all necessary in order to create additional employment opportunities, increase personal income, and promote the general welfare of the people of this state.

(2) The legislature recognizes that consistency and continuity in the adoption and application of environmental rules are essential to the protection and enhancement of Montana's economic well-being, that consistency and continuity are particularly important to those persons who have made a financial commitment after completing an application for an environmental permit based on the existence of certain environmental rules, and that those persons are entitled to a reasonable expectation that requirements in such a permit will not be changed to their detriment. Therefore, when a person makes a financial commitment after having completed an application for an environmental permit, it is the policy of the state not to change the requirements for such permit to the detriment of the applicant or permittee without having first taken into account and given consideration to previous expenditures made by the applicant or permittee.

(3) The department of commerce shall be regarded as performing a governmental function in carrying out the provisions of 90-1-102 through 90-1-109.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 19, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 82, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3702; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 679, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (2); and at end of (3) after "provisions of" changed "this part" to "90-1-102 through 90-1-109".

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in (2) (now (3)).

Cross-References

Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, ch. 1.

Air quality permits, 75-2-211.

Water quality permits, Title 75, ch. 5, part 4.

Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, ch. 20.

90-1-102. Functions of department of commerce — state planning. The department of commerce shall:

(1) develop and adopt a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the state;

(2) make economic and social studies needed to accomplish the purposes of this part;

(3) coordinate and assist regional development groups in the comprehensive development of the resources of the region to the betterment of Montana;

(4) assemble and correlate information for the purpose of making long-range plans for economic and resource development of the state and its subdivisions relating to all of the factors which influence the development of new and existing economic enterprises, including taxes and the regulation of industry;

(5) provide advice and assistance to Montana business and labor in the field of economic development and bring to the attention of the governor those significant problems adversely affecting economic development which may be relieved by state action;

(6) locate and maintain information on prime sites for industrial, agricultural, mineral, forestry, commercial, and residential development and on sites of historical importance and make recommendations for protecting and preserving those sites;

(7) apply for, accept, and administer grants from the federal government or other public or private sources to accomplish the objectives of this part and enter into contracts, including agreements with adjoining states, with respect to planning involving adjoining states;

(8) serve as the consultative, coordinating, and advisory agency for state departments, officials, and agencies in state planning and for encouraging and aiding local planning bodies, either directly or by securing planning assistance, consulting services, and technical aid, which may include land use, demographic, and economic studies and surveys and comprehensive plans.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 19, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 83, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3705; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in the section introductory clause.

Cross-References

Department of Commerce, Title 2, ch. 15, part 18.

Preservation of antiquities, Title 22, ch. 3, part 4.

Cooperation of other agencies, 23-1-107.

Montana Development Credit Corporation, 32-4-102.

Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, ch. 20.

Planning and zoning, Title 76, ch. 2.

Comprehensive planning — open-space land, Title 76, ch. 6.

Development of state lands, Title 77, ch. 1, part 6.

Power sites on state lands, 77-4-204.

Water resources, Title 85, ch. 1.

Research, training, and other projects, 87-1-210.

90-1-103. Functions of department of commerce — community development. The department of commerce shall:

(1) cooperate with and provide technical assistance to county, municipal, state, and regional planning commissions, zoning commissions, parks or recreation boards, community development groups, community action agencies, and similar agencies created for the purposes of aiding and encouraging orderly, productive, and coordinated development of the communities of the state;

(2) assist the governor in coordinating the activities of state agencies which have an impact on solution of community development problems and implementation of community plans;

(3) serve as a clearinghouse for information, data, and other materials which may be helpful or necessary to local governments to discharge their

responsibilities and provide information on available federal and state financial and technical assistance;

(4) carry out continuing studies and analyses of the problems faced by communities within the state and develop those recommendations for administrative or legislative action as appear necessary. In carrying out the studies and analyses, the department shall pay particular attention to the problems of metropolitan, suburban, and other areas in which economic and population factors are rapidly changing.

(5) administer the federal community development block grant program and adopt rules to implement the program.

History: En. 82-3705.1 by Sec. 84, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3705.1; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 230, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (5).

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in the section introductory clause.

Cross-References

Adoption of rules — Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

Department of Commerce, Title 3, ch. 15, part 18.

The Planned Community Development Act of 1973, Title 7, ch. 2, part 47.

Urban renewal, Title 7, ch. 15, parts 42 and 43.

Municipal housing authorities, Title 7, ch. 15, parts 44 and 45.

City-County Planning Boards, Title 76, ch. 1.

Planning and zoning, Title 76, ch. 2.

90-1-104. Functions of department of commerce — recreational development. The department of commerce shall:

(1) exercise state responsibility for that part of recreational planning and development which is directly related to private investment in recreational facilities;

(2) assemble and correlate information which may influence the development of recreational enterprises and disseminate it to persons, firms, or corporations interested in constructing or maintaining recreational facilities open to the public.

History: En. 82-3705.2 by Sec. 85, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3705.2; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in the section introductory clause.

Cross-References

Department of Commerce, Title 2, ch. 15, part 18.

Development of outdoor recreational resources, Title 23, ch. 2, part 1.

Acquisition and sale of lands or waters, 87-1-209.

90-1-105. Functions of department of commerce — economic development. The department of commerce shall:

(1) provide coordinating services to aid state and local groups in the promotion of new economic enterprises and conduct publicity and promotional activities in connection with new economic enterprises;

(2) collect and disseminate information regarding the advantages of developing agricultural, recreational, commercial, and industrial enterprises within this state;

(3) serve as the state's official liaison between persons interested in locating new economic enterprises in Montana and state and local groups seeking new enterprises;

(4) aid communities interested in obtaining new business or expanding existing business;

(5) study and promote means of expanding markets for Montana products;

(6) encourage and coordinate public and private agencies or bodies in publicizing the facilities and attractions of the state.

History: En. 82-3705.3 by Sec. 86, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3705.3; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in the section introductory clause.

Cross-References

Laws to protect, enhance, and develop all agriculture, Art. XII, sec. 1(1), Mont. Const.

Department of Commerce, Title 2, ch. 15, part 18.

Montana University System — agricultural related research, 20-25-222 through 20-25-232.

Montana Development Credit Corporation, 32-4-102.

Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, ch. 1.

Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, ch. 20.

Development of state lands, Title 77, ch. 1, part 6.

Oil and gas development, 77-3-402.

Power sites on state lands, 77-4-204.

Agricultural marketing, Title 80, ch. 11, part 1.

Wheat research and marketing, Title 80, ch. 11, part 2.

Pork research and marketing, Title 81, ch. 8, part 6.

Water resource development, Title 85, ch. 1.

Advice and information by Department of Commerce, 90-5-113.

90-1-106. Functions of department of commerce — housing. The department may:

(1) survey and investigate housing needs throughout the state and publish the results and make recommendations to the governor and the legislature as to legislation and other measures necessary, desirable, or advisable to alleviate housing problems;

(2) maintain and disseminate information on available governmental housing assistance programs, eligibility and development requirements, and other similar information; and

(3) promote research and development in housing planning design, production, conservation, rehabilitation, and other matters relating to, or affecting the provision of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in a suitable living environment.

History: En. 35-526 by Sec. 27, Ch. 461, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 163, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 35-526.

Cross-References

Urban renewal, Title 7, ch. 15, parts 42 and 43.

Municipal housing authorities, Title 7, ch. 15, parts 44 and 45.

Planning and zoning, Title 76, ch. 2.

90-1-107. Contracts and agreements for projects and programs — cooperation with other agencies. (1) The department of commerce may contract for consulting services for the purpose of undertaking and conducting planning and study projects. It may make agreements with other state agencies in order to accomplish its own research programs. It may perform research, but when possible shall make full use of and strengthen the research resources of other state agencies, including the university system. Other state agencies shall provide the department with information which will assist it in carrying out this part.

(2) The department shall assist and cooperate with other state agencies and officials, with official organizations of elected officials in the state, with

local governments and officials, and with federal agencies and officials in carrying out the functions and duties of the department.

(3) It may consult with private groups and individuals, and if the department considers it desirable, hold public hearings to obtain information for the purposes of carrying out this part.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 19, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 87, Ch. 348, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3706; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in (1).

Cross-References

Montana University System — research programs, 20-25-108.

Cooperation of other agencies, 23-1-107.

90-1-108. County land planning assistance. (1) The department of commerce shall annually distribute the funds appropriated to it from the county land planning account. Each county shall be allotted $3,000. After this disbursement has been made, 40% of the balance in the account shall be apportioned to the counties according to the ratio of each county's land area to the total land area of the state and 60% of the balance shall be apportioned to the counties according to each county's portion of the total population of the state. If a multijurisdictional planning board has been established in the county, it may receive and expend part or all of the funds allocated to that county.

(2) Counties, cities, or joint planning boards receiving funds under this section shall use such funds for land planning purposes, which include but are not limited to comprehensive planning; economic development planning, and capital improvements planning.

(3) At the end of each fiscal year, every local governing body and planning agency receiving funds under this section shall provide an accounting of how the money was spent, in a form acceptable to the department of commerce. Surplus funds may be accumulated and rebudgeted for the purposes stated in subsection (2), except that funds rebudgeted by a local governing body or planning agency may not exceed the total revenue received under subsection (1) in the year immediately prior to the budget year. Any excess funds shall revert to the education trust fund account at the end of each odd-numbered fiscal year, beginning in June 1987.

History: En. 82-3710 by Sec. 14, Ch. 502, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 540, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3710; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: At end of (2) inserted "which include but are not limited to comprehensive planning, economic development planning, and capital improvements planning"; and in (3) inserted second sentence, at beginning of third sentence before "funds", substituted "excess" for "surplus", and at end of third sentence inserted "at the end of each odd-numbered fiscal year, beginning in June 1987".

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in (1).

Cross-References

Allocation of portion of coal severance taxes for credit of county land planning account, 15-35-108(3)(f).

City-County Planning Boards, Title 76, ch. 1, part 1.

Planning and zoning, Title 76, ch. 2.

90-1-109. State census and economic information center. The department of commerce shall, in cooperation with other state, federal, and local agencies, establish and maintain a central depository of information, including computer-retrievable files, concerning the significant characteristics of the state, its people, economy, land, and physical characteristics. The department shall analyze and disseminate such information to state, federal, and local agencies and to the general public.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 114, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted present language for "The department of administration shall, in cooperation with other state agencies and local governments, establish and maintain a central depository of statistical, graphic, library, and other information, including computer-retrievable files, concerning the significant characteristics of the state, its people, economy, land, and physical characteristics. The department shall analyze and disseminate such information to state and local agencies and the general public."

Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.

Districting and apportionment, Art. V, sec. 14, Mont. Const.

State symbols, Title 1, ch. 1, part 5.

Sovereignty and jurisdiction of the state, Title 2, ch. 1, part 1.

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.

Commission to redistrict and reapportion, 5-1-101.

Montana University System — research programs, 20-25-108.

CHAPTER 2

RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Part 1 — Renewable Resource Development Loans, Grants, and Bonds

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90-2-128. Penalty.

Chapter Cross-References

Coal tax to alternative energy research and renewable resource development, 15-35-108.

Development of outdoor recreational resources, Title 23, ch. 2, part 1.

Montana Development Credit Corporation, 32-4-102.

Forest development road, 61-8-110.

Mortgages, Title 71, ch. 1.

Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, ch. 1.

Environmental contingency grant program, Title 75, ch. 1, part 11.

Clean Air Act of Montana, Title 75, ch. 2.

Department of Health and Environmental Sciences research and information — water pollution, 75-5-212.

Financial provisions — water quality, Title 75, ch. 5, part 5.

Flood plain delineation, 76-5-201.

Comprehensive planning — open-space land, Title 76, ch. 6.

Montana Natural Areas Act of 1974, Title 76, ch. 12, part 1.

Development, protection, and conservation of forest, range, and water resources, 76-13-104.

Soil conservation — operation of conservation districts, Title 76, ch. 15, part 4.

Cooperative state grazing districts — development of grazing potential, 76-16-305, 76-16-306.

Development of state land resources, Title 77, ch. 1, part 6.

Water resource development, Title 85, ch. 1, part 1.

State water plan, 85-1-203.

Development of water storage capabilities, Title 85, ch. 2, part 1.

Weather modification activities, 85-3-202.

Conservancy districts, Title 85, ch. 9.

Wildlife research, 87-1-210.

Fish and Game Commission, Title 87, ch. 1, part 3.

Part 1

Renewable Resource Development Loans, Grants, and Bonds

90-2-101. Policy and purpose. (1) In the development of the natural resources of the state, it is essential to distinguish between those which are and those which are not renewable; to make proper charges through taxation and otherwise for the depreciation of nonrenewable resources; and to invest a proper proportion of the tax and other revenues from nonrenewable resources in the replacement thereof with developments of renewable natural resources that will preserve for the citizens the benefit of the state's natural heritage and to ensure that the quality of existing public resources such as land, air, fish, wildlife, and recreational opportunities are not significantly diminished by developments supported by this part.

(2) In order to finance such developments, it is necessary to borrow in anticipation of the receipt of the revenues so that replacement will not lag behind consumption. The purpose of this part is to provide a procedure for borrowing in the most economical way for this purpose, to authorize the creation of debt to finance the first stage of the program, and to describe the types of projects, loans, and grants to be included in the program.

History: En. 89-3601 by Sec. 1, Ch. 533, L 1975; R.C.M. 1945; 89-3601; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "water" after "air" near the end of (1).

Cross-References

Development of outdoor recreational resources, Title 23, ch. 2, part 1.

Air quality, Title 75, ch. 2.

Development of state lands, Title 77, ch. 1, part 6.

Fish and Wildlife, Title 87.

90-2-102. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Renewable resource development program" means such developments in the public interest of renewable natural resources of the state as shall from time to time be acquired, constructed, and financed from funds appropriated to the account and fund referred to in this section and from the proceeds of bonds issued in anticipation of the receipt of these funds.

(2) "Renewable resource development bonds" means all series of bonds authorized by law to be issued pursuant to 90-2-121 to finance any part of the renewable resource development program or to refund any such bonds.

(3) "Renewable resource development account" means a separate account which is created within the state special revenue fund established in 17-2-102 and shall be segregated by the treasurer from all other money in that or any other fund in the state treasury and used only to pay costs of the renewable resource development program, upon order of the board of natural resources and conservation under authority and within limitations provided by law.

(4) "Renewable resource development bond fund" means a separate fund which is created within the debt service fund type established in 17-2-102 and shall be segregated by the treasurer from all other money in that or any other fund in the treasury and used only as provided for herein.

(5) "Treasurer" means the state treasurer.

History: En. 89-3602 by Sec. 2, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3602(part); amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 298, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1) after "appropriated to", substituted "the account and fund" for "the accounts"; in (3), substituted "Renewable resource development account means a separate account which is created within the state special revenue fund" for "Renewable resource development account or clearance fund account means a separate account which is created within the bond and insurance clearance fund"; and in (4), substituted "Renewable resource development bond fund means a separate fund which is created within the debt service fund type" for "Renewable resource development bond account or sinking fund account means a separate account which is created within the sinking fund".

90-2-103. Constraints on developments generally. (1) Renewable resource developments shall, whenever practicable, be multiple-use projects and shall not significantly diminish the quality of existing public resources such as land, air, water, fish, wildlife, and recreational opportunities.

(2) Grants or loans under this part may be made only for renewable resource development programs that can be shown to provide a tangible return to the state or its citizens.

(3) To the extent practicable, all work on development projects or programs under this part shall be performed by contract with private persons or organizations, pursuant to all requirements of law for awarding of such contracts.

History: En. 89-3602 by Sec. 2, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3602(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 413, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (2) relating to tangible returns and subsection (3) relating to contracts with private persons.

Cross-References

Public contracts generally, Title 18, ch. 1.

Public construction contracts, Title 18, ch. 2.

Development of outdoor recreational resources, Title 23, ch. 2, part 1.

Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, ch. 1.

Clean Air Act of Montana, Title 75, ch. 2.

Development, protection, and conservation of forest, range, and water resources, 76-13-104.

Development of state land resources, Title 77, ch. 1, part 6.

Water resource development, Title 85, ch. 1.

90-2-104. Department to solicit views. The department of natural resources and conservation shall solicit and consider in its evaluation of proposed projects the views of interested and affected departments, boards, agencies, and other subdivisions of state and federal government and of other interested and affected persons.

History: En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(2).

Cross-References

Cooperation of other agencies, 23-1-107.

State and local renewable resource development loans, 90-2-107.

Grants to divisions of state government, 90-2-111.

90-2-105. Repealed. Sec. 5, Ch. 51, L. 1979.

History: En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(3).

90-2-106. Repealed. Sec. 5, Ch. 51, L. 1979.

History: En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(1).

90-2-107. State and local renewable resource development loans. (1) The department of natural resources and conservation may recommend to the governor that loans be made from the renewable resource development account established by this part to any department, agency, board, commission, or other division of state government or to any city, county, or other political subdivision or local government body of the state.

(2) The department shall solicit and consider in its evaluation of proposed projects the views of interested and affected departments, boards, agencies, and other subdivisions of state and federal government and of other interested and affected persons.

(3) The governor shall submit those loan proposals having his approval to the legislature by January 1 of the year of any regular legislative session. Those loan proposals approved by the legislature shall be administered by the department.

(4) The provisions of 90-2-104, 90-2-108, 90-2-109, and 90-2-128 shall govern and apply to the local renewable resource loans herein provided for.

(5) Both the loans provided for by this section and the grants provided for by 90-2-111 may be submitted to the governor and approved by the legislature as may be necessary to jointly finance any project.

History: En. 89-3605 by Sec. 5, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3605; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 717, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3) near end of first sentence, after "by", substituted "January 1 of the year of any regular legislative session" for "the 20th day of any legislative session".

Cross-References

Administration of loans, 90-2-110.

90-2-108. Terms of loans. (1) The board of natural resources and conservation shall make no renewable resource development loan which exceeds the lesser of $100,000 or 80% of the fair market value of the security given therefor. In determining the fair market value for the security given for any loan, the department of natural resources and conservation shall consider appraisals made by qualified appraisers and such other factors it considers important.

(2) The period for repayment of loans pursuant to this part may not exceed 30 years.

(3) The board shall from time to time establish by rule the interest rate at which loans may be made under this part, provided that in no case may the rate be greater than one percentage point greater than the prevailing interest rate on the renewable resource development bonds provided for in this part.

(4) The board may adopt rules as required to govern the terms and conditions for making loans, security instruments, and agreements pursuant to this part.

History: En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(4) thru (6), (8).

Cross-References

Bond Validating Act, Title 17, ch. 5, part 2.

General validity of security agreement, 30-9-201.

Legal interest, 31-1-106.

90-2-109. Effect of loan — lien. The state shall have a lien upon a project constructed with money from the renewable resource development account for the amount of the loan, together with the interest thereon. This lien may attach to all project facilities, equipment, easements, real property, and property of any kind or nature owned by the debtor, including all water rights. The board shall file either a financing statement or a real estate mortgage covering the loan, its amount, terms, and a description of the project with the county recorder of each county in which the project or any part thereof is located. The county recorder shall record the lien in a book kept for the recording of liens and it shall be indexed as other liens are required by law to be indexed. The lien shall be valid until paid in full or otherwise discharged. The lien shall be foreclosed in accordance with applicable state law governing foreclosure of mortgages and liens.

History: En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(7).

Cross-References

Mortgage foreclosure, 71-1-222.

Lien foreclosure, 71-3-117, 71-3-124.

Provisions for security of bondholders, 90-5-105.

90-2-110. Administration of loans. The department of natural resources and conservation shall administer the loans made by the board pursuant to this part and may accept and utilize voluntary and uncompensated services and, with the consent of the agency concerned, utilize the officers, employees, equipment, and information of any agency of the federal government or of any agency of Montana government or of any political subdivision within Montana.

History: En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(10).

Cross-References

Interlocal cooperation agreements, Title 7, ch. 11.

State and local renewable resource development loans, 90-2-107.

90-2-111. Grants to divisions of state government. (1) The department of natural resources and conservation may recommend to the governor that grants from the renewable resource development account provided for by this part be made to any department, agency, board, commission, or other division of state government.

(2) The department shall solicit and consider in its evaluation of proposed projects the views of interested and affected departments, boards, agencies, and other subdivisions of state and federal government and of other interested and affected persons.

(3) The governor shall submit those grant proposals having his approval to the legislature by the 20th day of any legislative session. Those grant proposals approved by the legislature shall be administered by the department.

(4) The grants provided for by this section may be made for the purchase, lease, or construction of projects for the conservation, management, utilization, development, or preservation of the land, fish, wildlife, recreational, and other renewable resources in the state; for the purpose of feasibility and design studies for such projects; for development of plans for the rehabilitation, expansion, or modification of existing projects; and for such other and further similar purposes as the legislature may approve.

(5) The department may adopt rules as required to govern the terms and conditions for making grants pursuant to this section.

History: En. 89-3604 by Sec. 4, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3604(part); amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "water" after "land" near the middle of (4).

Cross-References

Coal tax to alternative energy research and renewable resource development, 15-35-108.

Cooperation of other agencies, 23-1-107.

Department to solicit views, 90-2-104.

State and local renewable resource development loans, 90-2-107.

90-2-112. Bond proceeds not for grants. Unless specifically authorized by the legislature, no bond proceeds may be used for the purpose of making grants. Grants may be made only from such sums as are deposited in the debt service fund from the collection of the coal severance tax as provided in 90-2-124.

History: En. 89-3604 by Sec. 4, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3604(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 51, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 298, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted "debt service fund" for "sinking fund account".

90-2-113. Allocation of grants and loans. (1) Subject to the requirements of 90-2-103, loans or grants may be proposed under this part for any worthwhile project for the conservation, management, utilization, development, or preservation of the land, water, timber, fish, wildlife, or other renewable resources of the state. Of the total amount of grants and loans proposed for each biennium, at least:

(a) 15% shall be designated for timber stand improvement or related purposes;

(b) 40% shall be designated for water development projects;

(c) 15% shall be designated for improvements on agricultural lands;

(d) 10% shall be designated for conservation districts for development of their water reservations; and

(e) 20% shall be designated for such other projects as the department considers appropriate, except that for the period from July 1, 1983, through June 30, 1989, three-fourths of this amount shall be designated for loans to be made by the department under the Montana Rangeland Resources Act.

(2) If qualified applications are not received by the department to meet the allocations set forth in subsection (1), the remaining allocation shall be designated for qualified projects in (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of subsection (1).

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 413, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 171, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: At end of (1)(e), inserted "except" clause.

Cross-References

Development, protection, and conservation of forest, range, and water resources, 76-13-104.

Duties of Department of Agriculture, 80-1-102.

Water resources, Title 85, ch. 1.
Conservancy districts, Title 85, ch. 9.

90-2-114 through 90-2-120 reserved.

90-2-121. Issuing bonds. (1) Within the limits authorized by 90-2-127 and within the further limitations in this section, the board of examiners may issue and sell bonds of the state in such manner as it considers necessary and proper to finance the renewable resource development program. The full faith and credit and taxing powers of the state shall be pledged for the prompt and full payment of all bonds so issued and interest and redemption premiums payable thereon according to their terms.

(2) Each series of such bonds shall be issued by the board of examiners upon request of the board of natural resources and conservation in such denominations and forms, whether payable to bearer with attached interest coupons or registered as to principal or as to both principal and interest, with such provisions for conversion or exchange and for the issuance of notes in anticipation of the issuance of definitive bonds, bearing interest at such rate or rates, maturing at such time or times not exceeding 30 years from date of issue, subject to optional or mandatory redemption at such earlier times and prices and upon such notice, with such provisions for payment and discharge by the deposit of funds or securities in escrow for that purpose, and payable at the office of such banking institution or institutions within or outside the state, as the board shall determine subject to the limitations contained in this section.

(3) In the issuance of each series of such bonds the interest rates and the maturities and any mandatory redemption provisions thereof shall be established in such manner that the funds then specifically pledged and appropriated by law to the debt service fund will in the judgment of the board be received in an amount sufficient in each year to pay all principal, redemption premiums, and interest due and payable in that year with respect to that and all prior series of such bonds, except outstanding bonds as to which the obligation of the state has been discharged by the deposit of funds or securities sufficient for their payment in accordance with the terms of the resolutions by which they are authorized to be issued.

(4) In all other respects the board of examiners is authorized to prescribe the form and terms of the bonds and shall do whatever is lawful and necessary for their issuance and payment. Such bonds and any interest coupons appurtenant thereto shall be signed by the members of the board of examiners, and the bonds shall be issued under the great seal of the state of Montana. The bonds and coupons may be executed with facsimile signatures and seal in the manner and subject to the limitations prescribed by law. The state treasurer shall keep a record of all such bonds issued and sold.

(5) All proceeds of bonds issued hereunder and interest earned on such proceeds, other than refunding bonds, shall be deposited in the renewable resource development account. All proceeds of refunding bonds shall be deposited in the debt service fund and applied to the payment and redemption of outstanding bonds issued hereunder as directed by the board, whether at

maturity or on any previous date on which they may be prepaid according to their terms.

History: **En. 89-3606 by Sec. 6, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3606(1) thru (5); amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 298, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 512, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (5), near beginning, inserted "and interest earned on such proceeds", and at end of first sentence, deleted "except that any principal and accrued interest received in repayment of the loans provided for in this part shall be deposited in the debt service fund".

1983 Amendment: In (3) and two places in (5), substituted "debt service fund" for "sinking fund account"; and in (5), substituted "renewable resource development account" for "clearance fund account".

Cross-References

Bond issues, Title 17, ch. 5.

Coal severance tax bonds — water development, Title 17, ch. 5, part 7.

Development, protection, and conservation of forest, range, and water resources, 76-13-104.

Duties of Department of Agriculture, 80-1-102.

Water resources, Title 85, ch. 1.

Conservancy districts, Title 85, ch. 9.

Authorization of bonds, 90-2-127.

90-2-122. Refunding bonds. (1) The board of examiners is authorized to issue refunding bonds at such times and in such amounts, if any, as may be necessary to pay principal or interest due which cannot be paid from funds then on hand in the debt service fund. It may also issue refunding bonds to refund outstanding bonds before maturity for the purpose of extending the maturities thereof so far as determined by the board to be necessary to assure that the funds then pledged to the debt service fund will be sufficient for payment of principal and interest due in subsequent years. It may also issue refunding bonds to refund outstanding bonds before maturity for the purpose of reducing the interest cost or the total amount of principal and interest payable thereon.

(2) No refunding bonds may be issued and sold more than 3 months before all bonds refunded thereby mature or are called for redemption unless the proceeds thereof, with any other funds in the debt service fund which are needed and available for the purpose, or securities purchased from such proceeds and other funds, are deposited with a suitable banking institution within or outside the state, in escrow for the retirement of the refunded bonds at maturity or at a prior date or dates on which they have been called for redemption in accordance with their terms, in an amount and in a manner sufficient under the provisions securing the refunded bonds so that the state's obligation to pay the same, from sources other than the escrow fund, is discharged.

(3) No new debt may be created by the issuance of refunding bonds in accordance with this section, but such refunding bonds shall evidence the debt previously created and shall be secured by the pledge of the full faith and credit and taxing powers of the state and by the further provisions of this part in the same manner as the bonds refunded thereby.

History: **En. 89-3606 by Sec. 6, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3606(6) thru (8); amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 298, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In two places in (1) and in (2), substituted "debt service fund" for "sinking fund account".

Cross-References

Refunding bonds, Title 17, ch. 5, part 3.

90-2-123. Debt service fund. (1) The state may by enactment of the legislature or the people levy, impose, assess, and pledge and appropriate to the debt service fund any tax, charge, fee, rental, or other income from any designated source. The state reserves the right to modify from time to time the nature and amount of special taxes and other revenues pledged and appropriated to the debt service fund, provided that the aggregate resources so pledged and appropriated are determined by the legislature to be sufficient for the prompt and full payment of the principal of and interest and redemption premiums when due on all bonds payable from that fund, and provided that the pledge of the full faith and credit and taxing powers of the state for the security of all such bonds shall be and remain irrevocable until they are fully paid.

(2) Money in the debt service fund shall be used to pay interest, principal, and redemption premiums when due and payable with respect to renewable resource development bonds.

(3) Money at any time received in the debt service fund in excess of the amount required by subsection (2) shall be transferred by the treasurer to the renewable resource development account.

History: **En. 89-3607 by Sec. 7, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 540, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3607(1) thru (3); amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 298, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 512, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (2), after "shall be used" deleted "first", and at end of (2) deleted "second to accumulate a reserve for the further security of such payments, to the amount required each month to meet those payments due within 12 months thereafter; and third to restore the reserve to this amount after each payment"; at beginning of (3) deleted "After the reserve provided for in subsection (2) above is in the debt service fund", following "amount" inserted "required by subsection (2)", and at end of (3) deleted last sentence that read: "If the balance at any time on hand in the debt service fund is not sufficient for compliance with subsection (2) and is not restored to the required amount within 3 months thereafter from funds specifically pledged and appropriated to the debt service fund, the treasurer shall transfer thereto from the general fund an amount sufficient to restore the required balance"; and made minor change in phraseology.

1983 Amendment: Throughout section, substituted "debt service fund" for "sinking fund account" or "sinking fund"; and in first sentence of (3), substituted "renewable resource development account" for "clearance fund account".

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

Appropriation of coal severance tax, 90-2-124.

90-2-124. Appropriation of coal severance tax. The state pledges and appropriates and directs to be credited to the debt service fund, as received, 1 ¼% of all money from time to time received from the collection of the severance tax and remaining after allocation of such tax to the trust fund established under section 5, Article IX, of the Montana constitution and such additional amount thereof, if any, as may be required from time to time to provide sufficient funds for the purposes stated in 90-2-123(2), provided that no more than 1 ¼% of such tax collections shall be deemed to be pledged for the purpose of 90-2-121(3).

History: **En. 89-3607 by Sec. 7, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 540, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3607(4); amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 505, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 298, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted "debt service fund" for "sinking fund account".

1981 Amendment: Reduced the amount of severance tax credited to the sinking fund account (now debt service fund) from 2 ½% to 1 ¼%.

Cross-References

Coal tax to alternative energy research and renewable resource development, 15-35-108.

Coal severance tax bonds — water development, Title 17, ch. 5, part 7.

Montana in-state investment fund, 17-6-306.

Bond proceeds not for grants, 90-2-112.

90-2-125. Renewable resource development account. The state may by enactment of the legislature or the people levy, impose, assess, and pledge and appropriate to the renewable resource development account any tax, charge, fee, rental, or other income from any source, including but not limited to renewable resource development bond proceeds, interest earned on the bond proceeds, and any principal and accrued interest received in repayment of a loan made from the proceeds of bonds issued under 90-2-121.

History: En. 89-3608 by Sec. 8, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3608(1); amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 298, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 512, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted last clause beginning with "including but not limited to".

1983 Amendment: Substituted "renewable resource development account" for "clearance fund account".

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

Definitions, 90-2-102.

90-2-126. Costs and expenditures. (1) The costs of the board of examiners, the board of natural resources and conservation, and the department of natural resources and conservation incurred in the administration of this part shall be met from the renewable resource development account moneys which shall from time to time as needed be transferred to a state special revenue account established for that purpose.

(2) The board of examiners and the department of natural resources may, within the limits of appropriation made therefor, make necessary expenditures for the purchase or hire of such personnel, facilities, and services as they may from time to time find necessary for the proper administration of this part.

History: En. 89-3608 by Sec. 8, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3608(3), (4); amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 298, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), substituted "renewable resource development account" for "clearance fund account" and substituted "state special revenue account" for "earmarked revenue fund".

90-2-127. Authorization of bonds. The legislature, through the enactment of this law by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house, authorizes the creation of state debt in an amount not to exceed $5 million and the issuance and sale of renewable resource development bonds in this amount for the purpose of providing funds appropriated to the renewable resource development account for developments included in the renewable resource development program.

History: En. 89-3609 by Sec. 9, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3609; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 298, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Substituted "renewable resource development account" for "clearance fund account".

Cross-References

Bond issues, Title 17, ch. 5.

Issuing bonds, 90-2-121.

Refunding bonds, 90-2-122.

90-2-128. Penalty. No member, officer, attorney, or other employee of the board of natural resources and conservation or the department of natural resources and conservation shall, directly or indirectly, be the beneficiary of or receive any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business under this part other than such salary, fee, or other compensation as he may receive as such member, officer, attorney, or employee. Any person violating any provision of this section shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than $2,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both.

History: **En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(9).**

Cross-References

Receiving money to protect offenders prohibited, 23-5-127.

Classification of offenses, 45-1-201.

"Felony" defined, 45-2-101.

Bribery in official and political matters, 45-7-101.

Compensation for past official behavior, 45-7-103.

Gifts to public servants by persons subject to their jurisdiction, 45-7-104.

CHAPTER 3

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section
90-3-101. Purpose.
90-3-102. Definitions.
90-3-103. Technical advisory councils.

Part 2 — Science and Technology Development Board

90-3-201. Organization.
90-3-202. Meetings.
90-3-203. Powers and duties of board.

Part 3 — Investments—Appropriations

90-3-301. Appropriation authority and funding.
90-3-302. Return-on-investment agreements.
90-3-303. Investments to board members prohibited.
90-3-304. Accountability.

Chapter Cross-References

State census and economic information center, 90-1-109.

Energy development and conservation, Title 90, ch. 4.

Part 1

General Provisions

90-3-101. Purpose. (1) It is the purpose of this chapter to strengthen and diversify Montana's economy by establishing a public-private sector partnership to encourage scientific and technological development within the state in order to keep pace with a transforming economic structure and to create new jobs and expand small business opportunities.

(2) Because the alternative energy and energy conservation research development and demonstration program, administered by the department of natural resources and conservation, which presently receives 4 ½% of the coal severence taxes allocated pursuant to 15-35-108, would overlap and supplement the program created by this chapter and because the alternative energy and energy conservation research development and demonstration account

has a carryover from the 1985 biennium and the department of natural resources and conservation is not presently planning to utilize the entire allocated amount it will receive during the 1987 biennium, this chapter contemplates a temporary, one-time appropriation of a portion of the allocation to the alternative energy and energy conservation research development and demonstration account for funding the science and technology research program of the Montana science and technology development board created in this chapter. The use of funds appropriated from the alternative energy and energy conservation research development and demonstration account established by 90-4-103 for the purposes of this chapter for the 1987 biennium is specifically authorized.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 701, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Alternative energy and energy conservation research development and demonstration account established, 90-4-103.

90-3-102. Definitions. As used in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the Montana science and technology development board provided for in 2-15-1810.

(2) "Business and industry" means a privately owned and operated agricultural or commercial enterprise or association that maintains a research, development, commercial, or manufacturing facility in Montana. The enterprise or association need not have its héadquarters within the state.

(3) "Department" means the department of commerce created in 2-15-1801.

(4) "Private sector" means any entity or individual, not principally a part of or associated with a governmental unit, that is associated with or involved in commercial activity.

(5) "Technology development project" means an activity designed to discover, develop, transfer, utilize, or commercialize existing or new technology in order to strengthen and enhance economic development in Montana.

(6) "Technology investment" means an award of funds for a technology development project, including technology transfer, to stimulate Montana's economy. The technology investments authorized by this act are not investments of public funds for purposes of Article VIII, section 13, of the Montana constitution, or Title 17, chapter 6, relating to the unified investment of public funds, but are investments of public resources intended to encourage technologically based economic development that may eventually result in a financial return on those investments.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 701, L. 1985.

90-3-103. Technical advisory councils. (1) The chairman of the board may recommend to the governor the appointment of technical advisory councils pursuant to 2-15-122 for the purpose of providing advice to the board on selected topics. In making these recommendations, the chairman shall consider the scientific and technological expertise of various candidates and seek appropriate representation from the scientific and academic community, business and industry, agriculture, and the general public.

(2) Advisory council members are entitled to receive reimbursement for travel expenses, as provided in 2-15-122.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 701, L. 1985.**

Part 2

Science and Technology Development Board

90-3-201. Organization. In addition to the chairmanship, the board may establish other offices and select board members to fill these offices.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 701, L. 1985.**

90-3-202. Meetings. The board shall meet quarterly and at other times to be determined by the chairman or a majority of the board, subject to the availability of funds.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 701, L. 1985.**

90-3-203. Powers and duties of board. The board shall:

(1) establish policies and priorities that will expand and develop the use of science and technology for economic development in Montana;

(2) provide technical assistance for the transfer of technology to Montana businesses in order to encourage the use of new technology by Montana business and industry;

(3) make technology investments in technology development projects in the following areas that have short- or long-term potential to stimulate economic development in Montana:

(a) research capability development;

(b) applied technological research;

(c) technology assistance and transfer; and

(d) seed capital awards for development and commercialization of new products and processes;

(4) accept grants or receive devises of money or property to be used in Montana for investments described in this chapter;

(5) submit to the governor and the legislature a report describing the board's programs and accomplishments by November 1 of each even-numbered year or at the request of the governor; and

(6) adopt rules necessary to implement the provisions of this chapter, including but not limited to rules:

(a) governing the conduct of board business;

(b) establishing matching fund requirements for capability, basic research, and seed capital investment programs;

(c) establishing criteria for determining the eligibility of projects and programs for technology investments; and

(d) establishing methods of committing funds, types and amounts of fees, and types of research investments to be made.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 701, L. 1985.**

Part 3

Investments — Appropriations

90-3-301. Appropriation authority and funding. (1) The board has authority to accept and expend all funds received by it as grants, donations, or other private or public income. These funds are statutorily appropriated as provided in 17-7-502. No award may be made for activities for which matching funds or participation of financial intermediaries is required until such funds have been committed.

(2) Dollar-for-dollar matching funds are required prior to any expenditure of state funds for research capability development, applied technological research, or seed capital awards or investments provided for in 90-3-203.

(3) The appropriations and investments made to and by the board are in addition to and separate from general fund appropriations to the university system and other state agencies.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 701, L. 1985.

90-3-302. Return-on-investment agreements. (1) The board shall enter into return-on-investment agreements for those products or processes that are to be developed and commercialized as a result of a technology investment. As a part of such an agreement, the board shall require payment of a return that it considers commensurate with the risk of its original investment. The private sector company shall own any patent rights obtained as a result of work done by the private sector company.

(2) All income received by the board is appropriated to its use. This income is statutorily appropriated, as provided in 17-7-502. As this income is received, it will supplant the appropriation of coal tax revenues to the board. Such income received by the board in excess of the amount appropriated to it from coal severance tax revenues accrues to a science and technology research and development account in the state special revenue fund.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 701, L. 1985.

90-3-303. Investments to board members prohibited. (1) Board members may not personally apply for or receive board funds, except as provided in 2-15-124. If an organization with which a member is affiliated applies for board funds, the member must disclose the nature of the affiliation and may not participate in the decisionmaking process of the board regarding the application.

(2) The provisions of 2-2-201 do not apply to board members.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 701, L. 1985.

90-3-304. Accountability. (1) The board shall develop independent review and audit procedures to ensure that investments made by it are used for the purposes identified in its investment agreements.

(2) The board's technology investment agreements must contain provisions considered necessary by the board to ensure the proper inspection and review of projects, the attainment of project goals, and the maintenance of adequate financial records by recipients of board funds.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 701, L. 1985.

CHAPTER 4

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION

Part 1 — Renewable Energy Sources Research and Development

Section
90-4-101. Purpose.

90-4-102. Definitions.
90-4-103. Alternative energy and energy conservation research development and demonstration account established.
90-4-104. General powers of department.
90-4-105. Applications for grants or loans.
90-4-106. Criteria for grant or loan awards.
90-4-107. Renumbered 90-4-111 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
90-4-108. Renumbered 90-4-112 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
90-4-109. State governmental unit grants.
90-4-110 reserved.
90-4-111. Biennial report.
90-4-112. Oversight function of environmental quality council.

Part 2 — Home Weatherization Programs

90-4-201. Weatherization money sources — consolidation.
90-4-202. Allocation formula.
90-4-203. Annual allocation.

Part 3 — Energy Supply Emergency Powers

90-4-301. Legislative findings and intent.
90-4-302. Definitions.
90-4-303. Energy policy committee.
90-4-304. Supply of vital public services during an energy supply alert and energy emergency.
90-4-305. Information obtainable by governor.
90-4-306. Advice of distributors and consumers.
90-4-307. Submission and approval of curtailment plans.
90-4-308. Governor's considerations.
90-4-309. Energy supply alert.
90-4-310. Energy emergency powers of governor.
90-4-311. Obligations of state and local executives.
90-4-312. Coordination with federal provisions.
90-4-313. Compliance.
90-4-314. Orders to distributors.
90-4-315. Liability.
90-4-316. Rules and executive orders.
90-4-317. Disaster and emergency laws supplemented.
90-4-318. Governor may authorize expenditure.
90-4-319. Penalties.

Part 4 — Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council

90-4-401. Agreement to pacific northwest electric power and conservation planning council.
90-4-402. Appointment of council members by governor.
90-4-403. Duties of council members.
90-4-404. Compensation of council members.

Part 5 — Residential Conservation Service

90-4-501. Purpose.
90-4-502. Definitions.
90-4-503. Residential conservation service established.
90-4-504. General powers of department.

Chapter Cross-References

Credit for energy-conserving investments, 15-30-125.

Credit for energy-conserving expenditures, 15-32-109.

Tax credit for installing alternative energy system, Title 15, ch. 32, part 2.

Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, ch. 1.

Discharge permits for future developments, 75-5-303.

Solid waste management or material recycling, Title 75, ch. 10.

Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, ch. 20.

Geothermal resources, Title 77, ch. 4, part 1.

Power sites on state lands, 77-4-204.

Water resource development, Title 85, ch. 1.

Part 1

Renewable Energy Sources Research and Development

Part Cross-References

Energy-related and ecological tax incentives, Title 15, ch. 32.

Tax credit for installing alternative energy system, Title 15, ch. 32, part 2.

Coal tax to alternative energy research and renewable resource development, 15-35-108.

Development, protection, and conservation of forest, range, and water resources, 76-13-104.

90-4-101. Purpose. The purposes of this part are to stimulate research, development, and demonstration of energy conservation and of energy sources which are harmonious with ecological stability by virtue of being renewable, thereby to lessen that reliance on nonrenewable energy sources which conflicts with the goal of long-range ecological stability and to provide for the funding and administration of such research. Furthermore it is the purpose of this part to stimulate the commercialization of alternative renewable energy and to allow the department to make loans through financial institutions in Montana for this purpose.

History: En. 84-7407 by Sec. 1, Ch. 501, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 84-7407; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 624, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 356, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Near beginning, substituted "and demonstration of energy conservation and of energy sources" for "demonstration and commercialization of energy sources"; in second sentence, inserted "to stimulate the commercialization of alternative renewable energy and"; at end of second sentence substituted "this purpose" for "commercialization of alternative renewable energy".

1981 Amendment: Inserted "and commercialization" before "of energy sources" in the first sentence; added the last sentence.

Cross-References

Tax credit for installing alternative energy system, Title 15, ch. 32, part 2.

Coal tax to alternative energy research and renewable resource development, 15-35-108.

Financial Institutions, Title 32.

Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, ch. 1.

Solid waste management or material recycling, Title 75, ch. 10.

Development, protection, and conservation of forest, range, and water resources, 76-13-104.

Geothermal resources, Title 77, ch. 4, part 1.

Water resource development, Title 85, ch. 1.

90-4-102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Alternative renewable energy source" means a form of energy or matter, such as solar energy, wind energy, or methane from solid waste, capable of being converted into forms of energy useful to mankind, and the technology necessary to make this conversion, when the source is not exhaustible in terms of this planet and when the source or the technology are not in general commercial use.

(2) "Energy conservation" means reducing waste or dissipation of energy or reducing the amount of energy required to accomplish a given quantity of work through increases in efficiency of energy use, production, or distribution.

(3) "Person" means a natural person, corporation, partnership, or other business entity, association, trust, foundation, any educational or scientific institution, or any governmental unit.

(4) "Department" means the Montana department of natural resources and conservation.

(5) (a) "State governmental unit" means:

(i) the state;

(ii) the legislature;

(iii) any executive branch department, office, or agency;

(iv) the university system; or

(v) the supreme court or any office thereof.

(b) The term does not include:

(i) a county, incorporated city, town, or other local governmental unit or a public corporation or district created pursuant to state law; or

(ii) any other public body of the state not described in subsection (5)(a).

History: En. 84-7408 by Sec. 2, Ch. 501, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 84-7408; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 98, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 730, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Inserted (5).

1983 Amendment: Inserted (2).

90-4-103. Alternative energy and energy conservation research development and demonstration account established. There is within the state special revenue fund an alternative energy and energy conservation research development and demonstration account. Moneys are paid into this account under 15-35-108. The state treasurer shall draw warrants payable from this account upon order of the department.

History: En. 84-7409 by Sec. 3, Ch. 501, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 84-7409; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 98, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 98 inserted "and energy conservation" after "alternative energy".

Chapter 277 substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund.

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

90-4-104. General powers of department. The department may:

(1) employ a staff adequate to administer this part;

(2) retain professional consultants and advisors;

(3) adopt rules governing applications, granting, administration, and repayment of funds;

(4) adopt rules governing applications for and administration and awarding of loans;

(5) adopt rules governing the application for and administration and awarding of grants to state governmental units under 90-4-109;

(6) consider applications and award grants or loans, subject to the availability of funds and to the appropriation of such funds by the legislature, from the alternative energy and energy conservation research development and demonstration funds for projects that will further the purposes of this part;

(7) appoint an alternative energy advisory committee composed of representatives of state agencies and citizen members with expertise in alternative

energy and energy conservation matters. The appointment of any such advisory committee shall be in keeping with 2-15-122.

History: En. 84-7410 by Sec. 5, Ch. 501, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 84-7410; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 356, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 98, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 730, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (3) after "granting", inserted "administration, and repayment"; and inserted (5).

1983 Amendment: In (5) (now (6)) and (6) (now (7)), inserted "and energy conservation" after "alternative energy".

1981 Amendment: Inserted subsection (4); deleted "for grants" after "applications" in (5) (now (6)); inserted "or loans" after "award grants" in (5) (now (6)).

90-4-105. Applications for grants or loans. Any person may apply for a grant to enable him to research, develop, or demonstrate energy conservation or alternative renewable energy sources. Any person may apply for a loan to commercialize alternative renewable energy sources. The department shall prescribe the form for applications. Applicants shall describe the nature of their proposed investigations, including practical applications of the possible results and time requirements.

History: En. 84-7411 by Sec. 6, Ch. 501, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 84-7411; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 356, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 98, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Near beginning of first sentence, deleted "or loan" after "grant"; substituted "develop, or demonstrate energy conservation or alternative renewable energy sources" for "develop, demonstrate, or commercialize alternative renewable energy sources"; and inserted second sentence.

1981 Amendment: Inserted "or loan" after "grant" in the first sentence; inserted "or commercialize" after "demonstrate" in the first sentence.

Cross-References

General powers of Department, 90-4-104.

90-4-106. Criteria for grant or loan awards. The department may award grants or loans to applicants under 90-4-105 in accordance with the following criteria:

(1) A grant may cover a period exceeding 1 year, provided that all funds for the grant must be encumbered or accrued from the program appropriation for the year the grant is authorized.

(2) The department may give preference to projects which are also supported by funding from the federal government or other persons, provided the projects are consistent with the other objectives of the department. The purpose of this preference is to use the alternative energy and energy conservation research development and demonstration account for matching moneys in order to support more substantial research or commercialization.

(3) The department may give preference to research centers unattached to existing educational institutions where several investigators can share supporting services. However, this shall not be interpreted to prohibit the department from awarding grants or loans to existing educational institutions.

(4) The department may give preference to research centers which make information available to individuals, small businesses, and small communities seeking the use of renewable energy sources and energy conservation in their homes, plants, places of business, and small communities.

(5) All information resulting from such research shall be made available to the public.

(6) The department may expend or commit available alternative energy and energy conservation research development and demonstration funds. The department may commit funds for demonstration purposes only when in its judgment such expenditures or commitments have good potential for producing savings of nonrenewable energy sources. The department may not commit funds for demonstration purposes when any of the following conditions are present:

(a) previous commitments of a similar nature were not productive;

(b) a similar demonstration has been conducted within close geographic proximity of the geographic location of the proposed demonstration project, other than a project proposed for funding under 90-4-109;

(c) the proposed demonstration project would not further the purpose of this part.

History: En. 84-7412 by Sec. 7, Ch. 501, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 84-7412; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 356, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 402, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 98, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 730, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (6)(b) after "proposed demonstration project", inserted exception clause.

1983 Amendment: In (1), deleted "not" before "exceeding 1 year"; substituted language after "1 year" for "and the department may not commit itself to spending funds anticipated to be available more than 1 year after the grant period begins. The department may give an applicant a statement of intent to renew its support of his work, subject to the availability of funds and such other conditions as the department may express"; in (2) and (6), inserted "and energy conservation" after "alternative energy" and in (4) after "renewable energy sources"; at end of (5), deleted "and shall not become the private property of or under the exclusive control of any one company or person".

1981 Amendments: Chapter 356 inserted "or loans" after "grants" in the first sentence and in (3); substituted "funding" for "grants" in the first sentence of (2); substituted "projects" for "grants" in the first sentence of (2); added "or commercialization" at the end of (2).

Chapter 402 changed "is under no requirement to" to "may" near the beginning of (6); inserted "The department may commit funds for demonstration purposes only" at the beginning of second sentence of (6); deleted "would be unproductive" after "commitments" and added remainder of subsection (6) relating to criteria for and for not committing funds.

Cross-References

Research programs for Montana University System, 20-25-108.

90-4-107. Renumbered 90-4-111 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

90-4-108. Renumbered 90-4-112 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

90-4-109. State governmental unit grants. (1) (a) Prior to July 1, 1987, the department may award grants from the alternative energy and energy conservation research development and demonstration account to state governmental units. These grants must be used to further the purposes of this part by providing money for state governmental units for energy conservation measures.

(b) State governmental units must apply to the department for grants.

(c) The department shall prescribe the form for applications and develop criteria for awarding grants under this section, including provisions requiring matching funds or repayment of grant funds to the alternative energy and energy conservation research development and demonstration account.

(2) (a) After June 30, 1987, the department may award grants from the alternative energy and energy conservation development and demonstration account to such state governmental units that have had projects approved by the legislature.

(b) (i) State governmental units must apply to the department for grants.

(ii) The department shall prescribe the form for applications and develop criteria for prioritizing grants.

(iii) The department shall prioritize grant applications submitted to it and shall submit its recommendations on the granting of awards to state governmental units with its budget request as provided in 17-7-111. The recommendations must include the names of proposed projects, their cost, and the expected annual energy savings, if any, resulting from the grant.

(c) Each agency awarded a grant by the legislature under the provisions of subsection (2) will have its budget reduced commensurate with the estimated energy savings resulting from the grant.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 730, L. 1985.

90-4-110 reserved.

90-4-111. Biennial report. The department shall monitor the grants awarded and shall report its expenditures and other information concerning the implementation and effectiveness of specific projects or programs for which grants were awarded under this part to the legislature at the beginning of each regular legislative session.

History: En. 84-7413 by Sec. 8, Ch. 501, L 1975; R.C.M. 1935, 84-7413; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 402, L. 1981; Sec. 90-4-107, MCA 1983; redes. 90-4-111 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "shall monitor the grants awarded and" after "department"; and changed "other activities" to "other information concerning the implementation and effectiveness of specific projects or programs for which grants were awarded".

90-4-112. Oversight function of environmental quality council. The department shall submit periodic reports to the environmental quality council established in 5-16-101 for review and evaluation. The environmental quality council shall make such recommendations as it considers necessary to assure the greatest possible benefit of the program to the people of the state as a whole. Such recommendations may include proposals for legislation.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 402, L. 1981; Sec. 90-4-108, MCA 1983; redes. 90-4-112 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

Part 2

Home Weatherization Programs

Part Cross-References

Authorization for counties to furnish assistance in the rehabilitation of private dwellings, 7-15-2120.

Authorization for municipalities to furnish assistance in the rehabilitation of private dwellings, 7-15-4103.

Taxation — energy-related incentives — credits and deductions, Title 15, ch. 32.

90-4-201. Weatherization money sources — consolidation. (1) All federal funds and grants available and becoming eligible to Montana under the provisions of the U.S. department of energy low-income weatherization assistance program, the U.S. department of health and human services low-income home energy assistance program, and any other federal funds intended to increase the energy efficiency of dwellings occupied by persons of low and fixed incomes, except for Title XX of the Social Security Act, are to be coordinated and are appropriated to the department of social and rehabilitation services.

(2) The department of social and rehabilitation services shall allocate and spend for home weatherization programs under this part at least 5% of the funds received from the U.S. department of health and human services low-income home energy assistance program if federal law permits this allocation.

History: **En. 35-601 by Sec. 2, Ch. 583, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 35-601; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 390, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) near beginning, after "provisions of the", substituted "U.S. department of energy" for "community services administration's emergency energy conservation program, the federal energy administration's", and after "weatherization assistance program", inserted "the U.S. department of health and human services low-income home energy assistance program"; and inserted (2).

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of social and rehabilitation services" for "department of community affairs".

Cross-References

Taxation — energy-related incentives, Title 15, ch. 32.

90-4-202. Allocation formula. (1) The department of social and rehabilitation services may use not more than 5% of the total weatherization funds for administration of the weatherization program.

(2) Each of the human resource development councils or other public or nonprofit entities shall receive that fraction of the remaining money as the number of eligible households in its geographic area bears to the total number of eligible households in the state.

(3) The department of social and rehabilitation services may transfer weatherization money among the human resource development councils or other public or nonprofit entities if it finds that the money is not being expended in accordance with the terms of the agreements executed to carry out the provisions and purposes of this section and federal laws and regulations.

(4) Each of the human resource development councils or other public or nonprofit entities shall submit plans and proposed agreements to the units of local government in the district for review and comment before the agreements are approved by the department of social and rehabilitation services.

History: **En. 35-602 by Sec. 3, Ch. 583, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 35-602; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 521, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 390, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Throughout section substituted "human resource development councils or other public or nonprofit entities" for "governor's substate planning districts"; and in (2), after "households in", substituted "its geographic area" for "the district".

1981 Amendment: Throughout section, substituted "department of social and rehabilitation services" for "department of community affairs".

90-4-203. Annual allocation. State and federal weatherization funds shall be allocated to local weatherization programs on an annual basis.

History: **En. 35-603 by Sec. 4, Ch. 583, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 35-603.**

Part 3

Energy Supply Emergency Powers

Part Cross-References

Disaster and emergency services, Title 10, ch. 3.

90-4-301. Legislative findings and intent. (1) The legislature finds that energy in various forms is increasingly subject to possible shortages and supply disruptions, to the point that there may be foreseen an emergency situation, and that without the ability to gather information, regularly monitor energy supplies and demand, formulate plans, and institute appropriate emergency measures to reduce or allocate the usage of energy through a program of mandatory usage curtailment or allocation, a severe impact on the health, safety, and general welfare of our state's citizens may occur. The prevention or mitigation of the effects of such energy shortages or disruptions is necessary for preservation of the public health and welfare of the citizens of this state.

(2) It is the intent of this part to:

(a) establish necessary planning, information gathering, and energy emergency powers for the governor and define the conditions under which such powers are to be exercised;

(b) provide for the regular monitoring of energy supplies and demand; however, nothing in this part may be construed to authorize the establishment of an independent state energy forecasting program; and

(c) provide penalties for violations of this part.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 473, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 204, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added "regularly monitor energy supplies and demand" in the middle of the first sentence of (1); added subsection (2)(b).

Cross-References

Powers and duties of Governor, 2-15-201.

90-4-302. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Energy facility" means a facility which produces, extracts, converts, transports, or stores energy.

(2) "Energy" means petroleum or other liquid fuels, natural or synthetic fuel gas, or electricity.

(3) "Person" means an individual, partnership, joint venture, private or public corporation, cooperative, association, firm, public utility, political subdivision, municipal corporation, government agency, joint operating agency, or any other entity, public or private, however organized.

(4) "Committee" means the energy policy committee established in 90-4-303.

(5) "Distributor" means any person, private corporation, partnership, producer, individual proprietorship, public utility, joint operating agency or cooperative which engages in or is authorized to engage in the activity of generating, producing, transmitting, or distributing energy in this state.

(6) "Energy emergency" means an existing or imminent domestic, regional, or national shortage of energy which will result in curtailment of essential services or production of essential goods or the disruption of significant sectors of the economy unless action is taken to conserve or limit the use of the energy form involved and the allocation of available energy supplies among users.

(7) "Energy supply alert" means a condition of energy supply on a national, regional, state, or local basis which foreseeably will affect significantly the availability of essential energy supplies within the ensuing 90-day

period unless action is taken under 90-4-309 to reduce energy usage by state agencies and political subdivisions.

(8) "Petroleum products" means propane, butane, propane/butane mix, motor gasoline, kerosene and other middle distillates, aviation gasoline, jet fuel, number 4 fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and alcohol fuels, whether in natural or synthetic form.

(9) "Refinery" means an industrial plant, regardless of capacity, that processes fossil or renewable feedstock or manufactures refined petroleum products, except when the plant exclusively produces petrochemicals.

(10) "Refiner" means a person that owns, operates, or controls the operations of one or more refineries located in Montana.

(11) "Prime petroleum supplier" means the person who makes the first sale of a petroleum product into the state distribution system. Any person who is considered to be a Montana prime supplier by the U.S. department of energy is included in this definition.

(12) "Petroleum pipeline company" means a person who owns or operates in Montana any pipeline used for the transportation of petroleum products or their derivatives. This definition does not include pipelines used to transport crude petroleum from producing wells to refineries.

(13) "Bulk pipeline terminal" means a facility that is primarily used for storage for marketing of petroleum products and that has total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 gallons or more.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 473, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 204, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsections (8) through (13).

90-4-303. Energy policy committee. There is established a legislative energy policy committee which consists of eight members. The members shall consist of the president of the senate and the floor leader of the opposite party in the senate and the speaker and minority leader of the house of representatives. Each leadership member shall designate one additional member within 15 days following the close of each session.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 473, L. 1979.

90-4-304. Supply of vital public services during an energy supply alert and energy emergency. The governor shall, with the advice of the committee, in developing provisions for the allocation, conservation, and consumption of energy, give due consideration to supplying vital public services such as essential governmental operations, health and safety functions, emergency services, public mass transportation systems, food production and processing facilities, and energy supply facilities during conditions of an energy supply alert or energy emergency. In developing any energy allocation programs, provisions shall be made for the equitable distribution of energy among the geographic areas of the state which are experiencing an energy shortage.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 473, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Emergency resource management, Title 10, ch. 3, part 5.

90-4-305. Information obtainable by governor. (1) The governor may obtain information on a regular basis from energy resource producers, suppliers, public agencies, and consumers and from political subdivisions in this state necessary for him, with advice of the committee, to determine the need for energy supply alert and emergency declarations. Such information may include but is not limited to:

(a) sales volumes by customer classifications other than for petroleum products;

(b) forecasts of energy resource requirements for the particular type of energy involved for a period not to exceed 2 years; and

(c) inventory of energy resources and reserves available for use in meeting a shortage in a particular energy source.

(2) In order to help anticipate and mitigate the effects of shortages of petroleum products, the governor may monitor the supply of and demand for these products by obtaining the following monthly reports submitted no later than 20 days after the last day of the month, on forms prescribed by the governor, from the following persons:

(a) Each refiner shall submit Montana refinery processing data by fuel type in custody including:

(i) inventory stocks at the beginning and end of the month;

(ii) receipts during the month;

(iii) inputs during the month;

(iv) production during the month;

(v) shipments, losses, and refinery fuel use during the month.

(b) Each prime petroleum supplier shall submit:

(i) 3-month projections of his Montana supply and stock of petroleum products that he anticipates supplying to Montana customers; and

(ii) the actual volume of petroleum products delivered in the state the previous month.

(c) Each petroleum pipeline company shall submit reports by fuel type of Montana pipeline terminal delivery, throughput, and export.

(d) Each bulk pipeline terminal operator shall submit end-of-month reports of inventory stock levels of finished petroleum products in custody in Montana by type of product and storage location.

(e) Each prime petroleum supplier shall submit quarterly reports of his monthly marketing sales in Montana by standard point locater index, or other method prescribed by the governor, and fuel type of petroleum products designated by the governor.

(3) In obtaining information under subsections (1) and (2) of this section during a state of energy emergency, the governor may subpoena witnesses, material, and relevant books, papers, accounts, records, and memoranda; administer oaths; and cause the depositions of persons residing within or without Montana to be taken in the manner prescribed for depositions in civil actions in district courts, to obtain information relevant to energy resources that are the subject of the proclaimed emergency or associated disaster.

(4) In obtaining information under this section, the governor shall:

(a) avoid eliciting information already furnished by a person or political subdivision in this state to a federal, state, or local regulatory authority that is available for his study; and

(b) cause reporting procedures, including forms, to conform to existing requirements of federal, state, and local regulatory authorities.

(5) Except as provided in subsection (2), nothing in this part requires the disclosure by a distributor of confidential information, trade secrets, or other facts of a proprietary nature.

(6) (a) The information required under subsection (2) of this section is subject to the following restrictions:

(i) Except in accordance with a proper judicial order, no public officer or employee charged by the governor with the custody of this information may divulge or make known in any manner any information that is specific to a particular distributor.

(ii) The public officers and employees charged by the governor with the custody of the information provided for in subsection (2) may not be required to produce any of it or evidence of anything contained in it on behalf of any party to any action or proceeding under this part, except when the information concerned is directly involved in the action or proceeding, in which case only that information directly pertinent to the action or proceeding may be admitted.

(b) Nothing in this section shall preclude access to such information by the legislative auditor in carrying out his functions under Title 5, chapter 13.

(7) The governor shall forward to the committee such information collected under this section as the committee may request and shall advise the committee of the progress of the information gathering process.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 473, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 204, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added "on a regular basis" after "The governor may obtain information" at the beginning of (1); added "other than for petroleum products" at the end of (1)(a); added subsection (2); substituted "subsections (1) and (2)" for "subsection (1)" near the beginning of (3); deleted "seek to" before "avoid" at the beginning of (4)(a); inserted "Except as provided in subsection (2)" at the beginning of (5); added subsection (6).

Cross-References

General authority of the Governor — emergencies, 10-3-104.

90-4-306. Advice of distributors and consumers. The governor shall actively solicit the advice of consumers, through the legislative consumer committee established in 5-15-101, and of distributors throughout the information gathering, planning, and implementation process described in this part.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 473, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Consumer Counsel, Art. XIII, sec. 2, Mont. Const.; 5-15-201.

Legislative Consumer Committee, Title 5, ch. 15, part 1.

Communications — emergencies, 10-3-106.

90-4-307. Submission and approval of curtailment plans. (1) The governor may at any time require a distributor of an energy resource to prepare for his approval a plan for the curtailment of the distribution of that resource in the event of a state of energy emergency. Plans shall be submitted in such form and within such limits as the governor shall specify and shall recognize the obligations and duties which may be placed upon distributors subject to this part by other jurisdictions, both state and federal.

(2) Approval of plans for curtailment shall be based on the following factors:

(a) the consistency of the plan with the public health, safety, and welfare;

(b) the technical feasibility of implementation of the plan;

(c) the effectiveness with which the plan minimizes the impact of any curtailment;

(d) the needs of commercial, agricultural, retail, professional, and service establishments whose normal function is to supply goods or services, or both, of an essential nature, including but not limited to food, lodging, fuel, and medical care facilities;

(e) the regional agreements or contracts of the distributors; and

(f) the advice of the committee.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

General authority of the Governor — emergencies, 10-3-104.

90-4-308. Governor's considerations. In determining whether to declare an energy supply alert or energy emergency, the governor shall consider:

(1) availability of regional and national energy resources;

(2) local, state, regional, and national energy needs and shortages;

(3) availability of short-term alternative supplies on a local, state, regional, and national basis;

(4) the economic effect of such declaration and the implementation of any curtailment or conservation plans;

(5) the advice of the committee; and

(6) any other relevant factors.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Proclamation of emergency — effect and termination, 10-3-505.

90-4-309. Energy supply alert. (1) The governor may upon finding that an energy alert condition exists, declare the same for a period of not longer than 90 days, setting forth the reasons therefor. Such declaration may be renewed for 90-day periods thereafter upon a finding that the energy alert condition will continue for such further period.

(2) Whenever the governor has declared an energy supply alert, he may by executive order direct actions:

(a) reducing energy resource usage by state agencies and political subdivisions;

(b) promoting conservation, prevention of waste and salvage of energy resources and the materials, services, and facilities derived therefrom or dependent thereon, by state agencies and political subdivisions.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Proclamation of emergency — effect and termination, 10-3-505.

90-4-310. Energy emergency powers of governor. In addition to his existing powers and duties, the governor shall have the following duties and special energy emergency powers subject to the definitions and limitations in this part:

(1) The governor with the advice of the committee may, upon finding that a situation exists which threatens to seriously disrupt or diminish energy supplies to the extent that life, health, or property may be jeopardized, declare a condition or state of energy emergency, at which time all of the general and specific emergency powers further enumerated in this section shall become effective.

(2) The condition of energy emergency terminates after 45 consecutive days unless extended by a declaration of the legislature by joint resolution of a continuing condition of energy emergency of a duration to be established by the legislature.

(3) The conditions of an energy emergency alternatively cease to exist upon a declaration to that effect by either of the following:

(a) the governor; or

(b) the legislature, by joint resolution if in regular or special session.

(4) In a declared state of energy emergency, the governor may, with the advice of the committee:

(a) implement such programs, controls, standards, priorities, and quotas for the production, allocation, conservation, and consumption of energy, including plans for the curtailment of energy; provided that in so doing, the governor shall impose controls, quotas, or curtailments according to the nature of the end use to be made of the energy consistent with existing transmission and distribution systems serving the geographic area affected by the energy emergency;

(b) suspend and modify existing pollution control standards and requirements or any other standards or requirements affecting or affected by the use of energy, including those relating to air or water quality control; and

(c) establish and implement regional programs and agreements for the purposes of coordinating the energy programs and actions of the state with those of the federal government and of other states, localities, and other persons.

(5) Nothing in this part means that any program, control, standard, priority quota, or other policy created under the authority of the emergency powers authorized by this part has any continuing legal effect after the cessation of a declared state of energy emergency.

(6) Because of the emergency nature of this part, all actions authorized or required hereunder or taken pursuant to any order issued by the governor are exempted from all requirements and provisions of the Montana Environmental Policy Act of 1971, including but not limited to the requirement for environmental impact statements.

(7) Except as provided in this section, nothing in this part exempts a person from compliance with the provisions of any other law, rule, or directive unless specifically ordered by the governor, or unless impossibility of compliance is a direct result of an order of the governor.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 473, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 387, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Increased the energy emergency condition duration period from 14 to 45 days in (2).

Cross-References

Emergency resource management — Governor's powers and duties, 10-3-503.

90-4-311. Obligations of state and local executives. To protect the public welfare during conditions of energy alerts or emergencies, the chief executive of each political subdivision of the state, including local governments with self-government power, and each state agency shall carry out in its jurisdiction such energy supply alert or energy emergency measures as may be ordered by the governor.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Intergovernmental cooperation, Title 10, ch. 3, part 2.

Local and interjurisdictional planning and execution — emergencies, 10-3-401.

90-4-312. Coordination with federal provisions. In order to attain uniformity, as far as is practicable throughout the country in measures taken to aid in energy crisis management, all action taken under this part and all orders and rules made pursuant to it shall be taken or made with due consideration for and consistent when practicable with the orders, rules, actions, recommendations, and requests of federal authorities.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

State planning and execution — emergencies, Title 10, ch. 3, part 3.

90-4-313. Compliance. Notwithstanding any provision of law or contract to the contrary, all persons who are specifically ordered by the governor with the advice of committee to comply with an order issued or action taken pursuant to this part shall comply.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Disaster and emergency services — general authority of the Governor, 10-3-104.

Emergency resource management — Governor's powers and duties, 10-3-503.

90-4-314. Orders to distributors. The governor may order any distributor to take such action on his behalf as may be required to implement orders issued pursuant to 90-4-310 and no distributor or person is liable for actions taken in accordance with such order.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Disaster and emergency services — general authority of the Governor, 10-3-104.

Emergency resource management — Governor's powers and duties, 10-3-503.

90-4-315. Liability. No distributor or person is liable for damages to persons or property resulting from action taken in accordance with orders or rules issued pursuant to this part or actions taken pursuant to orders, rules, actions, recommendations, and requests of federal authorities.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

90-4-316. Rules and executive orders. Notwithstanding the exemption from the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act granted to the governor in Title 2, chapter 4, MCA, the governor may adopt rules necessary to implement this part and cause their adoption and publication to be completed in the same manner as the adoption and publication of agency rules. In addition, executive orders of the governor implementing provisions of this part shall be published in the Montana Administrative Register upon request of the governor.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Disaster and emergency services — general authority of the Governor, 10-3-104.

Emergency resource management — Governor's powers and duties, 10-3-503.

90-4-317. Disaster and emergency laws supplemented. The powers vested in the governor under this part are in addition to and not in lieu of emergency powers vested in him under Title 10, chapter 3, or any other law of Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

90-4-318. Governor may authorize expenditure. The governor may authorize the incurring of liabilities and expenses to be paid as other claims against the state from the general fund, in the amount necessary, when an energy emergency is declared by the governor and justifies the expenditure as set forth in 10-3-311 for other emergency or disaster expenditures.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

90-4-319. Penalties. A person convicted of violating this part is guilty of a misdemeanor. Each day of violation, after notice of violation, constitutes a separate offense.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Classification of offenses, 45-1-201.

Misdemeanor defined, 45-2-101.

Penalty when none specified, 46-18-212.

Part 4

Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council

90-4-401. Agreement to pacific northwest electric power and conservation planning council. The state of Montana agrees through this part and through the appointment of persons as provided in this part to formation of and participation in the pacific northwest electric power and conservation planning council, hereafter referred to in this part as "the council", and to the performance of the functions and duties of the council as provided in the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (P.L. 96-501).

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 50, L. 1981.**

90-4-402. Appointment of council members by governor. (1) The governor shall appoint at the beginning of each gubernatorial term two persons to serve as members of the council as provided in P.L. 96-501.

(2) An appointment of a council member by the governor is subject to the confirmation of the senate, except that the governor may appoint a council member to assume office before the senate meets in its next regular session to consider the appointment. A member so appointed is vested with all the functions of the office upon assuming the office and is a de jure officer, notwithstanding the fact that the senate has not yet confirmed the appointment.

If the senate does not confirm the appointment of a member, the governor shall make a new appointment.

(3) A council member serves at the pleasure of the governor. The governor may remove a council member at any time and appoint a new member to the office.

(4) If a vacancy occurs in the office of a council member, the governor shall appoint, as soon as reasonably possible, a new member to serve at the pleasure of the governor.

(5) The governor shall appoint the initial members within 30 days of March 12, 1981.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 50, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Powers and duties of Governor, 2-15-201.

90-4-403. Duties of council members. The council members shall:

(1) undertake the functions and duties prescribed by P.L. 96-501 and in applicable state law; and

(2) serve on a full- or part-time basis as determined by the governor.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 50, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Deleted former (3) that read: "submit to the governor and legislature an annual report detailing the council's expenditures, activities, and plans".

90-4-404. Compensation of council members. Each member shall receive compensation to be determined by the governor, in consultation with the governors of the participating states, and according to applicable federal law.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 50, L. 1981.

Part 5

Residential Conservation Service

Part Cross-References

Credit for energy-conserving investments, 15-30-125.

Deduction for energy-conserving investments, 15-32-103.

Loans by utilities and financial institutions — tax credit for interest differential, 15-32-107.

Credit for energy-conserving expenditures, 15-32-109.

Tax credit for installing alternative energy system, Title 15, ch. 32, part 2.

90-4-501. Purpose. The purpose of this part is to provide for administration by the state of the residential conservation service program mandated by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-619). Implementation of this program will provide the citizens of Montana with a means of determining the need for and the cost-effectiveness of various energy conservation measures in their homes. It will also provide procedures for obtaining financing for installation of necessary energy conservation measures.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 137, L. 1981.

90-4-502. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation.

(2) "Residential conservation service" means a program, in which utilities must participate, that provides for energy audits and installation and financing of energy conservation measures.

(3) "Utility" means a person, individual, group, firm, partnership, corporation, cooperative, association, or other organization or entity supplying:

(a) 10 billion cubic feet or more of natural gas a year in sales;

(b) 750 million kilowatt hours or more of electricity a year in sales; or

(c) less natural gas or electricity than in subsection (3)(a) or (3)(b) that elects by written notice to the department to participate in the residential conservation service program and agrees to comply with the residential conservation service rules of the department and of the United States department of energy.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 137, L. 1981.

90-4-503. Residential conservation service established. (1) There is a residential conservation service established in Montana under the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978, which shall be administered by the department according to the provisions of P.L. 95-619 and this part.

(2) This part is supplemental to the provisions of 15-32-107 administered by the public service commission.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 137, L. 1981.

90-4-504. General powers of department. The department may:

(1) use existing staff to administer this part;

(2) provide and maintain a list of qualified contractors, lenders, and suppliers;

(3) adopt rules for the purpose of establishing:

(a) qualification criteria for contractors, lenders, and suppliers;

(b) procedures for applications for energy audits and financing for energy conservation measures;

(c) guidelines for and monitoring of the residential conservation program;

(d) grievance procedures for the residential conservation service.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 137, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

CHAPTER 5

SECONDARY INDUSTRY AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Part 1 — Industrial Development Projects

Section

90-5-101. Definition of terms.
90-5-102. General municipal and county powers.
90-5-103. Limited obligation bonds — form and contents — sale — negotiability — filing.
90-5-104. Hearing.
90-5-105. Provisions for security of bondholders.
90-5-106. Determination of costs — terms of lease.

90-5-107. Refunding of bonds.
90-5-108. Use of proceeds of bond sales.
90-5-109. Cost of projects.
90-5-110. Taxation of projects.
90-5-111. Powers cumulative.
90-5-112. Economic development levy.
90-5-113. Advice and information by department of commerce.
90-5-114. Preference of Montana labor.

Part 2 — Western Interstate Nuclear Compact State Nuclear Policy

90-5-201. Western interstate nuclear compact adopted — text.
90-5-202. Board member appointed by governor — compensation.
90-5-203. Bylaws and amendments filed with secretary of state.
90-5-204 through 90-5-210 reserved.
90-5-211. Declaration of policy.

Chapter Cross-References

Recreation, Title 7, ch. 16.

Coal tax to alternative energy research and renewable resource development, 15-35-108.

Buildings and building regulations, Title 18, ch. 2.

Writs — mandamus, Title 27, ch. 26, part 2.

Commercial paper, Title 30, ch. 3.

Pledges, 30-9-102, 71-2-101.

Forest development road, 61-8-110.

Eminent domain, Title 70, ch. 30.

Mortgages, Title 71, ch. 1.

Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, ch. 20.

Development, protection, and conservation of forest, range, and water resources, 76-13-104.

Development of state land resources, Title 77, ch. 1, part 6.

Oil and gas development, 77-3-402.

Power sites on state lands, 77-4-204.

Water resource development, Title 85, ch. 1.

Part 1

Industrial Development Projects

Part Cross-References

Laws to protect, enhance, and develop all agriculture, Art. XII, sec. 1(1), Mont. Const.

Agricultural experiment station and research centers, 20-25-222.

Experimental farms, 20-25-225.

Development of outdoor recreational resources, Title 23, ch. 2, part 1.

Montana Development Credit Corporation, 32-4-102.

Agricultural cooperatives, Title 35, ch. 16.

Cooperative marketing, Title 35, ch. 17.

Nursing homes, Title 37, ch. 9; 53-21-401.

Federal and state aid for airport development, 67-10-405.

Airport development — municipal and regional airport authorities, 67-11-105.

90-5-101. Definition of terms. As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agricultural enterprises" include but are not limited to producing, warehousing, storing, fattening, treating, handling, distributing, or selling farm products or livestock.

(2) "Bonds" means bonds, refunding bonds, notes, or other obligations issued by a municipality or county under the authority of this part, including without limitation short-term bonds or notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of long-term bonds or notes.

(3) "Governing body" means the board or body in which the general legislative powers of the municipality or county are vested.

(4) "Mortgage" means a mortgage or deed of trust or other security device.

(5) "Municipality" means any incorporated city or town in the state.

(6) "Project" means any land; any building or other improvement; and any other real or personal properties deemed necessary in connection therewith, whether or not now in existence, which shall be suitable for use for commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, or industrial enterprises; recreation or tourist facilities; local, state, and federal governmental facilities; multifamily housing, hospitals, long-term care facilities, or medical facilities; small-scale hydroelectric production facilities with a capacity of 50 megawatts or less; and any combination of these projects.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 50, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 386, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 374, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4101; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 656, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 318, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 376, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendments: Chapter 318 inserted "small-scale hydroelectric production facilities with a capacity of 50 megawatts or less" near the end of (6).

Chapter 376 inserted subsection (2).

Cross-References

Laws to protect, enhance, and develop all agriculture, Art. XII, sec. 1(1), Mont. Const.

Rate of interest on bonds to be determined by governing bodies, 17-5-102.

Development of outdoor recreational resources, Title 23, ch. 2, part 1.

Montana Development Credit Corporation, 32-4-102.

Agricultural cooperatives, Title 35, ch. 16.

Cooperative marketing, Title 35, ch. 17.

Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, ch. 20.

Development of state land resources, Title 77, ch. 1, part 6.

Oil and gas development, 77-3-402.

Power sites on state lands, 77-4-204.

Water resource development, Title 85, ch. 1.

90-5-102. General municipal and county powers. (1) In addition to any other powers which it may now have, each municipality and each county may:

(a) acquire, by construction, purchase, devise, gift, or lease or any combination of such methods, one or more projects located within this state. The projects may be located within, without, or partially within and partially without the municipality or county.

(b) lease to others any or all of its projects for such rentals and upon such terms and conditions, consistent with the provisions of this part, as the governing body considers advisable;

(c) enter into agreements, upon terms the governing body considers advisable and not in conflict with the provisions of this part, to loan the proceeds of its revenue bonds to others for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring or improving any project;

(d) issue revenue bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring or improving any project or projects and secure the payment of such bonds as provided in this part. The revenue bonds may be issued in two or more series or issues where considered advisable, and each such series or issue may contain different maturity dates, interest rates, priorities on revenues available for payment of the bonds, priorities on securities available for guaranteeing payment thereof, and such other differing terms and conditions as are considered necessary and are not in conflict with the provisions of this part; and

(e) sell and convey any real or personal property acquired as provided by subsection (1)(a) of this section and make any order respecting it as may be conducive to the best interest of the municipality or county, provided that such sale or conveyance shall be subject to the terms of any lease but shall be free and clear of any other encumbrance.

(2) No municipality or county may operate any project financed by the sale of revenue bonds as a business or in any manner except as the lessor thereof. No municipality or county may acquire any such project or any part thereof by condemnation.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 51, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4102; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 51, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 656, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Local government — debt management, Title 7, ch. 7.

Functions of Department of Commerce — economic development, 90-1-105.

Powers cumulative, 90-5-111.

Advice and information by Department of Commerce, 90-5-113.

90-5-103. Limited obligation bonds — form and contents — sale — negotiability — filing. (1) All bonds issued by a municipality or county under the authority of this part shall be limited obligations of the municipality or county. Bonds and interest coupons issued under the authority of this part shall not constitute or give rise to a pecuniary liability of the municipality or county or a charge against its general credit or taxing powers. Such limitation shall be plainly stated upon the face of each of such bonds.

(2) The bonds referred to in subsection (1) of this section may be executed and delivered at any time and from time to time, be in such form and denominations, be of such tenor, be in registered or bearer form either as to principal or interest or both, be payable in such installments and at such time or times not exceeding 30 years from their date, be payable at such place or places, bear interest at such rate or rates, payable at such place or places, and evidenced in such manner, be redeemable prior to maturity, with or without premium, and contain such provisions not inconsistent herewith as shall be deemed for the best interest of the municipality or county and provided for in the proceedings of the governing body whereunder the bonds shall be authorized to be issued.

(3) Any bonds issued under the authority of this part may be sold at public or private sale in such manner, at such time or times, and at such price above or below par as may be agreed upon by the lessee of the project or the borrower of the funds. The municipality or county may pay all expenses, premiums, and commissions which the governing body may deem necessary or advantageous in connection with the authorization, sale, and issuance thereof from the proceeds of the sale of said bonds or from the revenues of the projects.

(4) All bonds issued under the authority of this part and all interest coupons applicable thereto shall be construed to be negotiable instruments despite the fact that they are payable solely from a specified source.

(5) All bonds issued under the authority of this part must be filed with the securities commissioner within 10 days of the date of their issue. The filing must include the name of the issuing authority, the name and address of the person or entity on whose behalf the bonds are issued, the amount of the bond issue, the date of the bond issue, and any other information the

securities commissioner may request. Failure to comply with this section does not affect the validity of the bond issue.

History: (1) thru (4)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 51, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 304, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4103(1) thru (4); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 656, L. 1979; (5)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 167, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (5).

Cross-References

Local government — debt management, Title 7, ch. 7.

Commercial paper, Title 30, ch. 3.

Use of proceeds of bond sales, 90-5-108.

90-5-104. Hearing. (1) Prior to the issuance of any bonds under the authority of this part by any municipality or county to pay the costs of acquiring or improving a project, the governing body shall give notice and hold a public hearing on the proposed project. At least once a week for 3 consecutive weeks prior to the date set for the hearing, the governing body shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality or county a notice of the time and place of the hearing, the general nature of the project, the name of the lessee, borrower, or user of the project, and the estimated cost of the project. The governing body may not issue the bonds to pay the costs of acquiring or improving a project unless it appears after the public hearing that the acquisition or improvement of the project is in the public interest of the municipality or county.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to refunding bonds issued under 90-5-107 to refund bonds issued to pay the costs of acquiring or improving a project as to which a hearing was held under subsection (1).

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 51, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 304, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4103(5); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 656, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 376, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: In the first sentence of (1), added "to pay the costs of acquiring or improving a project" after "or county"; inserted "or user of the project" after "borrower" near the middle of (1); added "to pay the costs of acquiring or improving a project" after "issue the bonds" in the last sentence of (1); added subsection (2).

Cross-References

Notice — actual and constructive, 1-1-217.

Notice and opportunity to be heard, Title 2, ch. 3, part 1.

General municipal and county powers, 90-5-102.

Limited obligation bonds — form and contents — sale — negotiability, 90-5-103.

90-5-105. Provisions for security of bondholders. (1) The payment of the principal of and interest on any bonds issued under the authority of this part shall be secured by a pledge of the revenues out of which such bonds shall be made payable.

(2) The principal of and interest on any bonds issued under the authority of this part may be secured by:

(a) a mortgage covering all or any part of the project;

(b) a pledge of the lease or loan agreement relating to such project; or

(c) such other security device as may be deemed most advantageous by the issuing authority.

(3) (a) The proceedings under which the bonds are authorized to be issued under the provisions of this part and any mortgage given to secure the same, including a mortgage given by the borrower or lessee, may contain any agreements and provisions customarily contained in instruments securing bonds, all as the governing body shall deem advisable and as shall not be in

conflict with the provisions of this part, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, provisions respecting the:

(i) fixing and collection of rents or payments under any lease or loan agreement concerning the project covered by such proceedings or mortgage;

(ii) terms to be incorporated in the lease or loan agreement;

(iii) maintenance and insurance of such project;

(iv) creation and maintenance of special funds from the revenues of such project; and

(v) rights and remedies available in the event of a default to the bondholders or to the trustee under a mortgage.

(b) In making any such agreements or provisions, a municipality or county shall not have the power to obligate itself except with respect to the project and the application of the revenues therefrom and shall not have the power to incur a pecuniary liability or a charge upon its general credit or against its taxing powers.

(4) The proceedings authorizing any bonds under the provisions of this part and any mortgage, including a mortgage given by the lessee or borrower, securing such bonds may provide that in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of or the interest on such bonds or in the performance of any agreement contained in such proceedings or mortgage, such payment and performance may be enforced by mandamus or by the appointment of a receiver in equity with power to charge and collect rents and to apply the revenues from the project in accordance with such proceedings or the provisions of such mortgage.

(5) Any mortgage made by the municipality or county or by the lessee or borrower to secure these bonds may also provide that, in the event of a default in the payment thereof or the violation of any agreement contained in the mortgage, the mortgage may be foreclosed and the project sold under proceedings in equity or in any other manner now or hereafter permitted by law. Such mortgage may also provide that any trustee under such mortgage or the holder of any of the bonds secured thereby may become the purchaser at any foreclosure sale if the highest bidder therefor. No breach of any such agreement shall impose any pecuniary liability upon a municipality or county or any charge upon their general credit or against their taxing powers.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 51, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4104; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 656, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Bond Validating Act, Title 17, ch. 5, part 2.
Writs — mandamus, Title 27, ch. 26.
Commercial paper, Title 30, ch. 3.
Pledges, 30-9-102, 71-2-101.
Mortgages, Title 71, ch. 1.
Cost of projects, 90-5-109.

90-5-106. Determination of costs — terms of lease. (1) Prior to the leasing of any project or entering into a loan agreement concerning a project, the governing body must determine and find the following:

(a) the amount necessary to pay the principal of and the interest on the bonds proposed to be issued to finance such project;

(b) the amount necessary to be paid into any reserve funds which the governing body may deem it advisable to establish in connection with the retirement of the proposed bonds and the maintenance of the project including taxes; and

(c) the estimated cost of maintaining the project in good repair and keeping it properly insured, unless the terms of the lease or loan agreement provide that the lessee or borrower shall maintain the project and carry all proper insurance with respect thereto.

(2) The determinations and findings of the governing body required to be made by subsection (1) shall be set forth in the proceedings under which the proposed bonds are to be issued. Prior to the issuance of any bonds authorized by this part, the municipality or county shall lease the project to a lessee or lessees or enter into a loan agreement with a borrower under a lease or loan agreement conditioned upon completion of the project by the lessees or borrowers and providing for payment to the municipality or county of such rentals or payments as, upon the basis of such determinations and findings, will be sufficient to:

(a) pay the principal of and interest on the bonds issued to finance the project;

(b) pay the taxes on the project;

(c) build up and maintain any reserves deemed by the governing body to be advisable in connection therewith; and

(d) pay the costs of maintaining the project in good repair and keeping it properly insured, unless the lease or loan agreement obligates the lessees or borrowers to pay for the maintenance and insurance of the project.

(3) Subject to the limitations of this part, the lease, loan agreement, or extensions or modifications thereof may contain such other terms and conditions as may be mutually acceptable to the parties and, notwithstanding any other provisions of law relating to the sale of property owned by municipalities and counties, an option may be granted to a lessee to purchase the project on such terms and conditions as may be mutually acceptable to the parties.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 51, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4105; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 656, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Cost of projects, 90-5-109.

90-5-107. Refunding of bonds. (1) Any bonds issued under the provisions of this part and at any time outstanding, including, without limitation, short-term bonds issued in anticipation of the issuance of long-term bonds, may at any time and from time to time be refunded by a municipality or county by the issuance of its refunding bonds in such amount as the governing body may deem necessary but not exceeding an amount sufficient to refund the principal of the bonds to be so refunded, together with any interest thereon and any premiums and commissions necessary to be paid in connection therewith. An issue of refunding bonds may be combined with an issue of additional revenue bonds on any project when the combined total meets the requirements of 90-5-106(1).

(2) Any such refunding may be effected whether the bonds to be refunded shall have then matured or shall thereafter mature, either by sale of the refunding bonds and the application of the proceeds thereof for the payment of the bonds to be refunded thereby or by exchange of the refunding bonds for the bonds to be refunded thereby. The holders of any bonds to be so refunded shall not be compelled without their consent to surrender their

bonds for payment or exchange prior to the date on which they are payable by maturity date, option to redeem, or otherwise, or, if they are called for redemption, prior to the date on which they are by their terms subject to redemption by option or otherwise. Any refunding bonds issued under the authority of this part shall be subject to the provisions contained in 90-5-103 and may be secured in accordance with the provisions of 90-5-105.

(3) The principal proceeds from the sale of any refunding bonds may be applied only as follows, either:

(a) to the immediate payment and retirement of the bonds being refunded; or

(b) to the extent not required for the immediate payment of the bonds being refunded, such proceeds shall be deposited in trust to provide for the payment and retirement of the bonds being refunded and to pay any expenses incurred in connection with such refunding, except that provision may be made for the pledging and disposition of any surplus, including, without limitation, to the payment of the principal of and interest on any issue or series of refunding bonds.

(4) Money in a trust fund under subsection (3) may be invested in direct obligations of the United States government, obligations the principal of and interest on which are guaranteed by the United States government, or obligations of any agency or instrumentality of the United States government.

(5) Nothing in this section may be construed as a limitation on the duration of any deposit in trust for the retirement of bonds being refunded but that have not matured and that are not presently redeemable or, if presently redeemable, have not been called for redemption.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 51, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4106; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 376, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "including without limitation short-term bonds issued in anticipation of the issuance of long-term bonds" after "any time outstanding" in the first sentence of (1); deleted "unpaid" after "together with any" near the middle of (1); deleted "and 90-5-104" after "90-5-103" near the end of (2); added subsections (3), (4), and (5).

Cross-References

Refunding bonds, Title 17, ch. 5, part 3.

90-5-108. Use of proceeds of bond sales. (1) The proceeds from the sale of any bonds issued under authority of this part shall be applied only for the purpose for which the bonds were issued or to discharge any existing indebtedness secured by a lien against a hospital or long-term care facility leased or owned by a nonprofit corporation. However, if the project is not a hospital or long-term care facility leased or owned by a nonprofit corporation, the proceeds from the sale of bonds may not be used to discharge indebtedness without an improvement to the project.

(2) Any accrued interest and premium received in any such sale shall be applied to the payment of the principal of or the interest on the bonds sold. If for any reason any portion of such proceeds shall not be needed for the purpose for which the bonds were issued, then such unneeded portion of said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the principal of or the interest on said bonds.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 51, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 234, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4107(part); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 656, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Limited obligation bonds — form and contents — sale — negotiability, 90-5-103.

90-5-109. Cost of projects. The cost of acquiring or improving any project shall be deemed to include the following:

(1) the actual cost of acquiring or improving real estate for any project;

(2) the actual cost of construction of all or any part of a project which may be constructed, including architects' and engineers' fees;

(3) all expenses in connection with the authorization, sale, and issuance of the bonds to finance such acquisition or improvement;

(4) bond reserves and premiums for insurance of lease rentals pledged to pay the bonds; and

(5) the interest on such bonds for a reasonable time prior to construction, during construction, and for not exceeding 6 months after completion of construction.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 51, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 234, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4107(part).

Cross-References

Determination of costs — terms of lease, 90-5-106.

90-5-110. Taxation of projects. (1) Notwithstanding that title to a project may be in a municipality or county, such projects shall be subject to taxation to the same extent, in the same manner, and under the same procedures as privately owned property in similar circumstances if such projects are leased to or held by private interests on both the assessment date and the date the levy is made in any year, but such projects shall not be subject to taxation in any year if they are not leased to or held by private interests on both the assessment date and the date the levy is made in any year.

(2) Where personal property owned by a municipality or county is taxed under this section and such personal property taxes are delinquent, levy by warrant for distraint for collection of such delinquent taxes may only be made on personal property against which such taxes were levied.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 51, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4108; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 239, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2), substituted "warrant for distraint" for "distress warrant".

Cross-References

Collection of delinquent taxes — warrant for distraint, Title 15, ch. 1, part 7.

Taxation — collection of property taxes, Title 15, ch. 16.

Economic development levy, 90-5-112.

90-5-111. Powers cumulative. Neither this part nor anything herein contained shall be construed as a restriction or limitation upon any powers which a municipality or county might otherwise have under any laws of this state but shall be construed as cumulative.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 51, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4109.

Cross-References

Local governments — general provisions, Title 7, ch. 1.

General municipal and county powers, 90-5-102.

90-5-112. Economic development levy. (1) Upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified voters voting in a city, county, or town on the question of whether the governing body may levy a tax for economic development, the governing body of that city, county, or town is authorized to levy in any one election up to 1 mill upon the taxable value of all the property in the county, city, or town subject to taxation for the purpose of economic development for a period not to exceed 5 years.

(2) Funds derived from this levy may be used for purchasing land for industrial parks, constructing buildings to house manufacturing and processing operations, conducting preliminary feasibility studies, promoting economic development opportunities in a particular area, and other activities generally associated with economic development. These funds may not be used to directly assist an industry's operations by loan or grant or to pay the salary or salary supplements of government employees.

(3) The governing body of the county, city, or town may use the funds derived from this levy to contract with local development companies and other associations or organizations capable of implementing the economic development function.

History: En. 11-4111 by Sec. 1, Ch. 311, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4111.

Cross-References

Counties — additional mill levies, 7-6-2532, 7-6-2533.

Municipalities — additional mill levies, 7-6-4432, 7-6-4434.

Tax levies to be made in mills and tenths and hundredths of mills, 15-10-201.

90-5-113. Advice and information by department of commerce. The department of commerce shall furnish advice and information in connection with a project when requested to do so by a county or municipality.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 51, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4110; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs".

Cross-References

Department of Commerce, 2-15-1801.

General municipal and county powers, 90-5-102.

90-5-114. Preference of Montana labor. Any contract to construct a project financed pursuant to this part must require all contractors to give preference to the employment of bona fide Montana residents, as defined in 18-2-401(4), in the performance of the work on the projects if their qualifications are substantially equal to those of nonresidents. "Substantially equal qualifications" means the qualifications of two or more persons among whom the employer cannot make a reasonable determination that the qualifications held by one person are significantly better suited for the position than the qualifications held by the other persons.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 653, L. 1985.

Part 2

Western Interstate Nuclear Compact State Nuclear Policy

Part Cross-References

Nuclear regulation, Title 75, ch. 3.

90-5-201. Western interstate nuclear compact adopted — text. The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact is entered into and adopted as follows:

WESTERN INTERSTATE NUCLEAR COMPACT

Article I. Policy and Purpose

The party states recognize that the proper employment of scientific and technological discoveries and advances in nuclear and related fields and direct and collateral application and adaptation of processes and techniques developed in connection therewith, properly correlated with the other resources of the region, can assist substantially in the industrial progress of the west and the further development of the economy of the region. They also recognize that optimum benefit from nuclear and related scientific or technological resources, facilities, and skills requires systematic encouragement, guidance, assistance, and promotion from the party states on a cooperative basis. It is the policy of the party states to undertake such cooperation on a continuing basis. It is the purpose of this compact to provide the instruments and framework for such a cooperative effort in nuclear and related fields, to enhance the economy of the west and contribute to the individual and community well-being of the region's people.

Article II. The Board

(1) There is hereby created an agency of the party states to be known as the "western interstate nuclear board", hereinafter called the board. The board shall be composed of one member from each party state designated or appointed in accordance with the law of the state which he represents and serving and subject to removal in accordance with such law. Any member of the board may provide for the discharge of his duties and the performance of his functions thereon, either for the duration of his membership or for any lesser period of time, by a deputy or assistant, if the laws of his state make specific provisions therefor. The federal government may be represented without vote if provision is made by federal law for such representation.

(2) The board members of the party states shall each be entitled to one vote on the board. No action of the board shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority of all members representing the party states are present and unless a majority of the total number of votes on the board are cast in favor thereof.

(3) The board shall have a seal.

(4) The board shall elect annually, from among its members, a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a treasurer. The board shall appoint and fix the compensation of an executive director who shall serve at its pleasure and who shall also act as secretary, and who, together with the treasurer and such other personnel as the board may direct, shall be bonded in such amounts as the board may require.

(5) The executive director, with the approval of the board, shall appoint and remove or discharge such personnel as may be necessary for the performance of the board's functions irrespective of the civil service, personnel, or other merit system laws of any of the party states.

(6) The board may establish and maintain, independently or in conjunction with any one or more of the party states or their institutions or subdivisions, a suitable retirement system for its full-time employees. Employees of the board shall be eligible for social security coverage in respect of old age and

survivors insurance provided that the board takes such steps as may be necessary pursuant to federal law to participate in such program of insurance as a governmental agency or unit. The board may establish and maintain or participate in such additional programs of employee benefits as may be appropriate.

(7) The board may borrow, accept, or contract for the services of personnel from any state or the United States or any subdivision or agency thereof, from any interstate agency, or from any institution, person, firm, or corporation.

(8) The board may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this compact any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, conditional or otherwise, from any state or the United States or any subdivision or agency thereof, or interstate agency, or from any institution, person, firm, or corporation, and may receive, utilize, and dispose of the same. The nature, amount, and conditions, if any, attendant upon any donation or grant accepted pursuant to this paragraph or upon any borrowing pursuant to paragraph (7) of this article, together with the identity of the donor, grantor, or lender, shall be detailed in the annual report of the board.

(9) The board may establish and maintain such facilities as may be necessary for the transacting of its business. The board may acquire, hold, and convey real and personal property and any interest therein.

(10) The board shall adopt bylaws and rules for the conduct of its business and shall have the power to amend and rescind these bylaws and rules. The board shall publish its bylaws and rules in convenient form and shall file a copy thereof, and shall also file a copy of any amendment thereto, with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the party states.

(11) The board annually shall make to the governor of each party state a report covering the activities of the board for the preceding year and embodying such recommendations as may have been adopted by the board, which report shall be transmitted to the legislature of said state. The board may issue such additional reports as it may deem desirable.

Article III. Finances

(1) The board shall submit to the governor or designated officer or officers of each party state a budget of its estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the laws of that jurisdiction for presentation to the legislature thereof.

(2) Each of the board's budgets of estimated expenditures shall contain specific recommendations of the amount or amounts to be appropriated by each of the party states. Each of the board's requests for appropriations pursuant to a budget of estimated expenditures shall be apportioned equally among the party states. Subject to appropriation by their respective legislatures, the board shall be provided with such funds by each of the party states as are necessary to provide the means of establishing and maintaining facilities, a staff of personnel, and such activities as may be necessary to fulfill the powers and duties imposed upon and entrusted to the board.

(3) The board may meet any of its obligations in whole or in part with funds available to it under Article II, paragraph (8) of this compact, provided that the board takes specific action setting aside such funds prior to the incurring of any obligation to be met in whole or in part in this manner.

Except where the board makes use of funds available to it under Article II, paragraph (8) hereof, the board shall not incur any obligation prior to the allotment of funds by the party jurisdictions adequate to meet the same.

(4) Any expenses and any other costs for each member of the board in attending board meetings shall be met by the board.

(5) The board shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the board shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. All receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the board shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report of the audit shall be included in and become a part of the annual report of the board.

(6) The accounts of the board shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection to persons authorized by the board and duly designated representatives of governments contributing to the board's support.

Article IV. Advisory Committees

The board may establish such advisory and technical committees as it may deem necessary, membership on which may include but not be limited to private citizens, expert and lay personnel, representatives of industry, labor, commerce, agriculture, civic associations, medicine, education, voluntary health agencies, and officials of local, state, and federal government and may cooperate with and use the services of any such committees and the organizations which they represent in furthering any of its activities under this compact.

Article V. Powers

The board shall have power to:

(1) encourage and promote cooperation among the party states in the development and utilization of nuclear and related technologies and their application to industry and other fields;

(2) ascertain and analyze on a continuing basis the position of the west with respect to the employment in industry of nuclear and related scientific findings and technologies;

(3) encourage the development and use of scientific advances and discoveries in nuclear facilities, energy, materials, products, byproducts, and all other appropriate adaptations of scientific and technological advances and discoveries;

(4) collect, correlate, and disseminate information relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, materials, and products, and other products and processes resulting from the application of related science and technology;

(5) encourage the development and use of nuclear energy, facilities, installations, and products as part of a balanced economy;

(6) conduct or cooperate in conducting programs of training for state and local personnel engaged in any aspects of:

(a) nuclear industry, medicine, or education, or the promotion or regulation thereof;

(b) applying nuclear scientific advances or discoveries and any industrial commercial or other processes resulting therefrom;

(c) the formulation or administration of measures designed to promote safety in any matter related to the development, use, or disposal of nuclear energy, materials, products, byproducts, installations, or wastes, or to safety in the production, use, and disposal of any other substances peculiarly related thereto;

(7) organize and conduct, or assist and cooperate in organizing and conducting, demonstrations or research in any of the scientific, technological, or industrial fields to which this compact relates;

(8) undertake such nonregulatory functions with respect to nonnuclear sources of radiation as may promote the economic development and general welfare of the west;

(9) study industrial, health, safety, and other standards, laws, codes, rules, regulations, and administrative practices in or related to nuclear fields;

(10) recommend such changes in or amendments or additions to the laws, codes, rules, regulations, administrative procedures and practices or local laws or ordinances of the party states or their subdivisions in nuclear and related fields as in its judgment may be appropriate. Any such recommendations shall be made through the appropriate state agency with due consideration of the desirability of uniformity but shall also give appropriate weight to any special circumstances which may justify variations to meet local conditions.

(11) consider and make recommendations designed to facilitate the transportation of nuclear equipment, materials, products, byproducts, wastes, and any other nuclear or related substances, in such manner and under such conditions as will make their availability or disposal practicable on an economic and efficient basis;

(12) consider and make recommendations with respect to the assumption of and protection against liability actually or potentially incurred in any phase of operations in nuclear and related fields;

(13) advise and consult with the federal government concerning the common position of the party states or assist party states with regard to individual problems where appropriate in respect to nuclear and related fields;

(14) cooperate with the atomic energy commission, the national aeronautics and space administration, the office of science and technology, or any agencies successor thereto, any other officer or agency of the United States, and any other governmental unit or agency or officer thereof, and with any private persons or agencies in any of the fields of its interest;

(15) act as licensee, contractor, or subcontractor of the United States government or any party state with respect to the conduct of any research activity requiring such license or contract and operate such research facility or undertake any program pursuant thereto, provided that this power shall be exercised only in connection with the implementation of one or more other powers conferred upon the board by this compact;

(16) prepare, publish, and distribute, with or without charge, such reports, bulletins, newsletters, or other materials as it deems appropriate;

(17) ascertain from time to time such methods, practices, circumstances, and conditions as may bring about the prevention and control of nuclear incidents in the area comprising the party states, to coordinate the nuclear incident prevention and control plans and the work relating thereto of the appropriate agencies of the party states and to facilitate the rendering of aid by the party states to each other in coping with nuclear incidents. The board

may formulate and, in accordance with need from time to time, revise a regional plan or regional plans for coping with nuclear incidents within the territory of the party states as a whole or within any subregion or subregions of the geographic area covered by this compact. Any nuclear incident plan in force pursuant to this paragraph shall designate the official or agency in each party state covered by the plan who shall coordinate requests for aid pursuant to Article VI of this compact and the furnishing of aid in response thereto. Unless the party states concerned expressly otherwise agree, the board shall not administer the summoning and dispatching of aid, but this function shall be undertaken directly by the designated agencies and officers of the party states. The plan or plans of the board in force pursuant to this paragraph shall provide for reports to the board concerning the occurrence of nuclear incidents and the requests for aid on account thereof, together with summaries of the actual working and effectiveness of mutual aid in particular instances. From time to time, the board shall analyze the information gathered from reports of aid pursuant to Article VI and such other instances of mutual aid as may have come to its attention, so that experience in the rendering of such aid may be available.

(18) prepare, maintain, and implement a regional plan or regional plans for carrying out the duties, powers, or functions conferred upon the board by this compact;

(19) undertake responsibilities imposed or necessarily involved with regional participation pursuant to such cooperative programs of the federal government as are useful in connection with the fields covered by this compact.

Article VI. Mutual Aid

(1) Whenever a party state or any state or local governmental authorities therein request aid from any other party state pursuant to this compact in coping with a nuclear incident, it shall be the duty of the requested state to render all possible aid to the requesting state which is consonant with the maintenance of protection of its own people.

(2) Whenever the officers or employees of any party state are rendering outside aid pursuant to the request of another party state under this compact, the officers or employees of such state shall, under the direction of the authorities of the state to which they are rendering aid, have the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and immunities as comparable officers and employees of the state to which they are rendering aid.

(3) No party state or its officers or employees rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account of any act or omission on their part while so engaged or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith.

(4) All liability that may arise either under the laws of the requesting state or under the laws of the aiding state or under the laws of a third state on account of or in connection with a request for aid shall be assumed and borne by the requesting state.

(5) Any party state rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the party state receiving such aid for any loss or damage to or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment answering a request

for aid and for the cost of all materials, transportation, wages, salaries, and maintenance of officers, employees, and equipment incurred in connection with such requests; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any assisting party state from assuming such loss, damage, expense, or other cost or from loaning such equipment or from donating such services to the receiving party state without charge or cost.

(6) Each party state shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured officers and employees and the representatives of deceased officers and employees in case officers or employees sustain injuries or death while rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within the state by or in which the officer or employee was regularly employed.

Article VII. Supplementary Agreements

(1) To the extent that the board has not undertaken an activity or project which would be within its power under the provisions of Article V of this compact, any two or more of the party states, acting by their duly constituted administrative officials, may enter into supplementary agreements for the undertaking and continuance of such an activity or project. Any such agreement shall specify the purpose or purposes, its duration, and the procedure for termination thereof or withdrawal therefrom, the method of financing and allocating the costs of the activity or project, and such other matters as may be necessary or appropriate. No such supplementary agreement entered into pursuant to this article shall become effective prior to its submission to and approval by the board. The board shall give such approval unless it finds that the supplementary agreement or activity or project contemplated thereby is inconsistent with the provisions of this compact or a program or activity conducted by or participated in by the board.

(2) Unless all of the party states participate in a supplementary agreement, any cost or costs thereof shall be borne separately by the states party thereto. However, the board may administer or otherwise assist in the operation of any supplementary agreement.

(3) No party to a supplementary agreement entered into pursuant to this article shall be relieved thereby of any obligation or duty assumed by said party state under or pursuant to this compact, except that timely and proper performance of such obligation or duty by means of the supplementary agreement may be offered as performance pursuant to the compact.

(4) The provisions to this article shall apply to supplementary agreements and activities thereunder but shall not be construed to repeal or impair any authority which officers or agencies of party states may have pursuant to other laws to undertake cooperative arrangements or projects.

Article VIII. Other Laws and Relations

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to:

(1) permit or require any person or other entity to avoid or refuse compliance with any law, rule, regulation, order, or ordinance of a party state or subdivision thereof now or hereafter made, enacted, or in force;

(2) limit, diminish, or otherwise impair jurisdiction exercised by the atomic energy commission, any agency successor thereto, or any other federal

department, agency, or officer pursuant to and in conformity with any valid and operative act of congress or limit, diminish, affect, or otherwise impair jurisdiction exercised by any officer or agency of a party state, except to the extent that the provisions of this compact may provide therefor;

(3) alter the relations between the respective internal responsibilities of the government of a party state and its subdivisions;

(4) permit or authorize the board to own or operate any facility, reactor, or installation for industrial or commercial purposes.

Article IX. Eligible Parties, Entry into Force and Withdrawal

(1) Any or all of the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming shall be eligible to become party to this compact.

(2) As to any eligible party state, this compact shall become effective when its legislature shall have enacted the same into law, provided that it shall not become initially effective until enacted into law by five states.

(3) Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until 2 years after the governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the governors of all other party states. No withdrawal shall effect any liability already incurred by or chargeable to a party state prior to the time of such withdrawal.

(4) Guam and American Samoa or either of them may participate in the compact to such extent as may be mutually agreed by the board and the duly constituted authorities of Guam or American Samoa, as the case may be. Such participation shall not include the furnishing or receipt of mutual aid pursuant to Article VI, unless that article has been enacted or otherwise adopted so as to have the full force and effect of law in the jurisdiction affected. Neither Guam nor American Samoa shall be entitled to voting participation on the board, unless it has become a full party to the compact.

Article X. Severability and Construction

The provisions of this compact and of any supplementary agreement entered into hereunder shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact or such supplementary agreement is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any participating state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact or such supplementary agreement and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact or any supplementary agreement entered into hereunder shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the compact or such supplementary agreement shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters. The provisions of this compact and of any supplementary agreement entered into pursuant thereto shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes thereof.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 258, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 82-4401.

Cross-References
Nuclear regulation, Title 75, ch. 3.

Montana Major Facility Siting Act — approval by popular vote of certificate for nuclear facility, 75-20-201.

90-5-202. Board member appointed by governor — compensation. The governor shall appoint the board member. He shall report directly to the governor. The member, with the approval of the governor, may designate an alternate to represent the state when he is unable to do so. The member or his alternate may receive no compensation in addition to salary for his services as a member of the board but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, as amended, incurred in the performance of his duties.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 258, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 453, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-4402.

Cross-References
Powers and duties of Governor, 2-15-201.

90-5-203. Bylaws and amendments filed with secretary of state. Pursuant to Article II, paragraph (10), of the compact, the western interstate nuclear board shall file copies of the bylaws and amendments thereto with the secretary of state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 258, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 82-4403.

Cross-References
Public records management, Title 2, ch. 6, part 2.

90-5-204 through 90-5-210 reserved.

90-5-211. Declaration of policy. It is hereby declared that the people of Montana are opposed to:

(1) the placement of MX missiles in Montana; and

(2) any further testing, development, or deployment of nuclear weapons by any nation.

History: En. Sec. 1, I.M. No. 91, approved Nov. 2, 1982.

CHAPTER 6

COMMUNITY IMPACT — PLANNING AND ABATEMENT

Part 1 — Financing of Housing

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90-6-102. Legislative declaration.
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90-6-105. Meetings and acts of the board.
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Part 2 — Coal Impacts—Evaluation and Abatement Funding

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90-6-204. Chairman, meetings, compensation, and facilities.
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90-6-209. Limitations on grants and loans.
90-6-210. Coal area highway reconstruction program.
90-6-211. Disposition of interest from unexpended balance.

Part 3 — Hard-Rock Mining Impact

90-6-301. Declaration of necessity and purpose.
90-6-302. Definitions.
90-6-303. Chairman — meetings — facilities — funding.
90-6-304. Accounts established.
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90-6-306. Basis for awarding grants.
90-6-307. Impact plan to be submitted.
90-6-308. Permit procedure and review of impact plan to run concurrently.
90-6-309. Tax prepayment — large-scale mineral development.
90-6-310. Education impact bonds.
90-6-311. Impact plan amendments.
90-6-312 through 90-6-320 reserved.
90-6-321. Basis for awarding grants and loans from the hard-rock mining impact trust account — restrictions.
90-6-322. Eligibility for grants and loans from county accounts — board rules.
90-6-323. Local government budget authority.

Part 4 — Hard-Rock Mining Impact Property Tax Base Sharing

90-6-401. Declaration of necessity and purpose.
90-6-402. Definitions.
90-6-403. Jurisdictional revenue disparity — conditioned exemption and reallocation of certain taxable valuation.
90-6-404. Allocation of taxable valuation for local taxation purposes.
90-6-405. Employee surveys.

Chapter Cross-References
Legislative Auditor, 5-13-308.
Metropolitan sanitary and/or storm sewer district, Title 7, ch. 13, part 1.
Bonds — revenue, 17-6-103, 17-6-211.
Commercial paper, Title 30, ch. 3.
Pledges, 30-9-102, 71-2-101.
Secured transactions — filing of financing statement, 30-9-402.
Trust indentures — security, 71-1-303.

Part 1

Financing of Housing

Part Cross-References
Board of Housing, 2-15-1814.
Urban renewal, Title 7, ch. 15, parts 42 and 43.
Municipal housing authorities, Title 7, ch. 15, parts 44 and 45.
Bond issues, Title 17, ch. 5.
Mortgages, 71-1-107.

90-6-101. Short title. This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Housing Act of 1975".

History: En. 35-501 by Sec. 1, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-501.

90-6-102. Legislative declaration. The legislature finds and declares that there is a shortage in Montana of decent, safe, and sanitary housing which is within the financial capabilities of lower income persons and families. In order to alleviate the high cost of housing for these persons, the legislature believes that it is essential that additional public moneys be made available through the issuance of revenue bonds to assist both private enterprise and governmental agencies in meeting critical housing needs.

History: En. 35-502 by Sec. 2, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-502.

Cross-References
Rate of interest on bonds to be determined by governing bodies — limitations and exceptions, 17-5-102.

90-6-103. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of housing created in 2-15-1814.

(2) "Bond" means any bonds, notes, debentures, interim certificates, or other evidences of financial indebtedness issued by the board pursuant to this part, including those on which interest payments are taxable and those on which interest payments are tax exempt.

(3) "Capital reserve account" means the capital reserve account provided for in 90-6-107.

(4) "Department" means the department of commerce provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 18.

(5) "Federally insured mortgage" means a mortgage loan for land development or residential housing insured or guaranteed by the United States or a governmental agency or instrumentality thereof or a commitment by the United States or a governmental agency or instrumentalities thereof to insure such a mortgage.

(6) "Federally insured security" means an evidence of indebtedness insured or guaranteed as to repayment of principal and interest by the United States or an instrumentality thereof.

(7) "Governmental agency" means any department, division, public corporation, public agency, political subdivision, or other public instrumentality of

the state, the federal government, any other state or public agency, or any two or more thereof.

(8) "Housing development" means single-family homes, multifamily projects, housing for the elderly projects, nursing home projects, personal care projects, and any work or undertaking financed in whole or in part under this part for the primary purpose of acquiring, constructing, or rehabilitating such accommodations for persons or families of lower income in need of housing. An undertaking may include any buildings, land, equipment, facilities, or other real or personal properties which are necessary, convenient, or desirable in connection therewith, including but not limited to streets, sewers, utilities, parks, site preparation, landscaping, and other nonhousing facilities as the board determines to be necessary, convenient, or desirable.

(9) "Housing development costs" means the sum total of all costs incurred in a housing development approved by the board as reasonable and necessary, including but not limited to:

(a) cost of land acquisition and any buildings thereon, including payments for options, deposits, or contracts to purchase properties on the proposed housing development site or payments for the purchase of properties;

(b) cost of site preparation, demolition, and clearing;

(c) architectural, engineering, legal, accounting, corporation, and other fees paid or payable in connection with the planning, execution, and financing of the housing development and the finding of an eligible mortgagee or mortgagees for the housing development;

(d) cost of necessary studies, surveys, plans, and permits;

(e) insurance, interest, financing, tax and assessment costs, and other operating and carrying costs during construction;

(f) cost of construction, rehabilitation, reconstruction, fixtures, furnishings, equipment, machinery, apparatus, and similar facilities related to the real property;

(g) cost of land improvements, including landscaping and offsite improvements, whether or not the costs have been paid in cash or in a form other than cash;

(h) necessary expenses in connection with initial occupancy of the housing development;

(i) a reasonable profit and risk fee in addition to job overhead to the general contractor and, if applicable, a limited-profit housing sponsor;

(j) an allowance established by the board for working capital and contingency reserves and reserves for any anticipated operating deficits during construction and initial occupancy;

(k) costs of other items, including tenant relocation, as the board determines to be reasonable and necessary for the housing development, less any and all net rents and other net revenues received from the operation of the real and personal property on the development site during the construction.

(10) "Housing sponsor" means individuals, joint ventures, partnerships, limited partnerships, trusts, firms, associations, corporations, governmental agencies, limited-profit housing sponsors, nonprofit corporations, or other legal entities or any combination thereof that are:

(a) approved by the board;

(b) qualified either to own, construct, acquire, rehabilitate, operate, manage, or maintain a housing development;

(c) subject to the rules of the board and other terms and conditions set forth in this part.

(11) "Lending institution" means any public or private entity or governmental agency approved by the board maintaining an office in this state and authorized by law to make or participate in making residential mortgages in the state.

(12) "Limited-profit housing sponsor" means a corporation, trust, partnership, association, other entity, or an individual restricted as to distribution of income and regulated as to rents, charges, rate of return, and methods of operation as the board determines necessary to carry out this part.

(13) "Mortgage" means a mortgage deed, deed of trust, or other instrument which shall constitute a valid lien on real property in fee simple or on a leasehold under a lease having a remaining term at the time the mortgage is acquired, which does not expire for at least that number of years beyond the maturity date of the obligation secured by the mortgage established by the board as necessary to protect its interest as mortgagee.

(14) "Mortgage loan" means an interest-bearing obligation secured by a mortgage on land and improvements in the state.

(15) "Nonprofit housing sponsor" means a housing cooperative formed under Title 35, chapter 15, or a nonprofit corporation formed under Title 35, chapter 2, restricted as to distribution of income and regulated as to rents, charges, rate of return, and methods of operation as the board determines necessary, and whose articles of incorporation provide in addition that:

(a) the organization has been organized exclusively to provide housing developments for persons and families of lower income;

(b) all the income and earnings of the organization shall be used exclusively for housing development purposes and no part of the net income or net earnings of the organization shall inure to the benefit or profit of any private individual, firm, corporation, partnership, or association;

(c) the organization is in no manner controlled or under the direction or acting in the substantial interest of any private individual, firm, partnership, or association seeking to derive profit or gain therefrom or seeking to eliminate or minimize losses in any transactions therewith, except that the limitations shall apply to members of a cooperative only to the extent provided by rules of the board;

(d) the operations of the organization may be supervised by the board and the organization will enter into agreements with the board to regulate planning, development, and management of any housing development undertaken by the organization and the disposition of the property or other interests of the organization.

(16) "Persons and families of lower income" means persons and families with insufficient personal or family income or other financial resources who require assistance under this part, as determined by the board, taking into consideration:

(a) the amount of the total personal and family income, assets, and other financial resources available for housing needs;

(b) the size of the family;

(c) the eligibility of persons and families under federal housing assistance of any type based on lower income or a functional or physical disability;

(d) the ability of persons and families to compete successfully in the normal housing market and to pay the amount at which private enterprise is providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing;

(e) the availability and cost of housing in particular areas; and

(f) needs of particular persons or families due to age or physical handicaps.

(17) "Rehabilitation" means the repair, reconstruction, or improvement of an existing structure to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing or to conform housing with state or local health, building, fire prevention, and safety codes as determined by the board.

History: En. 35-503 by Sec. 3, Ch. 461, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 163, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 35-503; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 357, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 359, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 90, in (8) at the beginning of the definition, inserted "single-family homes" through "personal care projects, and"; and substituted "rehabilitating such accommodations" for "rehabilitating dwelling accommodations".

Chapter 359, in (2), inserted including clause at end.

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of administration" in (4); and changed internal references to the department and the board.

Cross-References

Federal Housing Administrator, 32-1-435.

Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, 32-2-420.

National Housing Act loans, 32-2-501 through 32-2-503.

Mortgages, 71-1-107.

Reserve funds and appropriations, 90-6-119.

90-6-104. General powers of the board. The board may:

(1) sue and be sued;

(2) have a seal;

(3) adopt all procedural and substantive rules necessary for the administration of this part, including rules concerning its mortgage, construction, and temporary lending programs;

(4) make contracts, agreements, and other instruments necessary or convenient for the exercise of its powers under this part;

(5) enter into agreements or other transactions with any federal, state, or local governmental agency, any persons, and any domestic or foreign partnership, corporation, association, or organization in carrying out this part;

(6) enter into agreements under its rules with sponsors, mortgagors, or lending institutions for the purpose of regulating the analysis, planning, development, and management of housing developments financed in whole or in part by the proceeds of its loans or securities and mortgage purchase programs;

(7) enter into agreements or other transactions with, and accept grants and the cooperation of, any governmental agency in furtherance of this part, including but not limited to the development, leasing, maintenance, operation, and financing of any housing development;

(8) accept services, appropriations, gifts, grants, bequests, and devises and utilize or dispose of them in carrying out this part;

(9) acquire real or personal property or any right, interest, or easement therein by gift, purchase, transfer, foreclosure, lease, or otherwise; hold, sell, assign, lease, encumber, mortgage, or otherwise dispose thereof; hold, sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of any mortgage or loan owned by it or in its control or custody; release or relinquish any right, title, claim, interest, easement, or demand, however acquired, including any equity or right of redemption; do any of the foregoing by public or private sale, with or without public bidding; commence any action to protect or enforce any right conferred upon it by any law, mortgage, contract, or other agreement; bid for and purchase property at any foreclosure or other sale or acquire or take possession of it in lieu of foreclosure; and operate, manage, lease, dispose of, and otherwise deal with such property in any manner necessary or desirable to protect its interests and the holders of its bonds or notes and consistent with any agreement with such holders;

(10) service and contract and pay for the servicing of loans;

(11) provide general technical services in the analysis, planning, design, processing, construction, rehabilitation, and management of housing developments for persons and families of lower income where these services are not otherwise available;

(12) provide general consultative services to housing developments for persons and families of lower income and the residents thereof with respect to counseling and training in management, home ownership, and maintenance where these services are not otherwise available;

(13) invest any funds not required for immediate use, subject to any agreements with its bondholders and noteholders, as provided in Title 17, chapter 6, except all investment income from funds of the board less the cost for investment as prescribed by law shall be deposited in the housing authority enterprise fund;

(14) sell its loans or securities to the federal national mortgage association or any other agency or instrumentality of the United States and invest in the capital stock issued by the association or other agency or instrumentality to the extent, if any, required as a condition of such sale;

(15) consent, whenever it deems it necessary or desirable in fulfilling its purposes, to the modification of the rate of interest, time, and payment of any installment of principal or interest, security, or any other term of any contract, mortgage, mortgage loan, mortgage loan commitment, construction loan, advance contract, or agreement of any kind, subject to any agreement with bondholders and noteholders;

(16) collect reasonable interest, fees, and charges in connection with making and servicing its loans, notes, bonds, commitments, and other evidences of indebtedness and in connection with providing technical, consultative, and project assistance services. Interest fees and charges shall be limited to the amounts required to pay the costs of the board, including operating and administrative expenses and reasonable allowances for losses which may be incurred.

(17) procure insurance against any loss in connection with its mortgages and mortgage loans and other assets or property in amounts and from insurers as the board considers desirable or necessary;

(18) act as agent for governmental agencies concerning acquisition, construction, leasing, operation, or management of a housing development;

(19) issue notes and bonds and replace lost, destroyed, or mutilated notes and bonds;

(20) develop special programs for housing developments for veterans of the armed forces of the United States who are unable to acquire safe and sanitary housing through lending institutions by conventional means; and

(21) lend money to the economic development board to establish the Montana economic development guaranty fund created by 17-5-1520.

History: **En. 35-504 by Sec. 5, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-504; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 249, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 686, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 701, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 249, at end of (13), substituted "housing authority enterprise fund" for "housing finance account".

Chapters 686 and 701 inserted (21). Both Ch. 686, L. 1983, and Ch. 701, L. 1983, inserted the subsection in identical form. The Code Commissioner combined the amendments pursuant to sec. 32, Ch. 686, L. 1983, which provided for coordination.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Economic development guaranty fund, 17-5-1520.

Adoption of rules, 90-6-106.

Financing programs of the Board, 90-6-108.

90-6-105. Meetings and acts of the board. (1) All meetings of the board are open to the public.

(2) All official acts of the board shall be in a regular or special meeting and by a majority of the board.

(3) All rules adopted by the board shall be in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: **En. 35-525 by Sec. 26, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-525.**

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

90-6-106. Adoption of rules. (1) The board shall adopt rules respecting the regulation of borrowers, the admission of occupants in housing developments, the construction of ancillary facilities, and requirements or restrictions necessary to implement this part.

(2) The board shall adopt rules for the:

(a) organization, approval, standards, and regulation of housing sponsors and eligible recipients;

(b) approval, standards, and regulation of lending institutions under this part;

(c) assessment, collection, and payment of all fees and charges in connection with making, purchasing, and servicing of its bonds and notes, mortgage lending, construction lending, temporary lending, and security purchase programs;

(d) assessment and collection of fees and charges in connection with its technical, consultative, and project assistance activities;

(e) determination and regulation of mortgagor and lending institution and their use of funds under this part, sponsor and mortgagor equity definitions and limitations, and housing development costs;

(f) percentage of housing units or housing developments assisted under this part that are reserved for lower income persons and families and which allows for an economic mixture of residents.

History: **En. 35-505 by Sec. 6, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-505(2), (3).**

Cross-References

General powers of the Board — rulemaking, 90-6-104(3).

90-6-107. Deposit and expenditure of funds. (1) There is a housing authority enterprise fund in the proprietary fund type as provided for in 17-2-102(1)(b). All funds from the proceeds of bonds issued under this part, fees, and other moneys received by the board, moneys appropriated by the legislature for the use of the board in carrying out this part, and moneys made available from any other source for the use of the board shall be deposited in the housing authority enterprise fund except where otherwise provided by law. All funds deposited in the housing authority enterprise fund, except funds appropriated by the legislature for use of the board in payment of expenses incurred in carrying out this part, are continuously appropriated to and may be expended by the board for the purposes authorized in this part.

(2) There is a capital reserve account in the housing authority enterprise fund provided for in subsection (1). The capital reserve account consists of the aggregate of moneys retained by the board under existing agreements with bondholders as the minimum capital reserve requirement described in 90-6-119 for each bond issue sold by the board.

(3) Funds appropriated by the legislature for use of the board in payment of expenses incurred in carrying out this part shall be deposited in the housing authority enterprise fund. Funds expended by the board under this subsection shall be repaid by the board from the fees and charges collected under this part and from any other moneys available for such repayment in accordance with this part.

History: En. 35-523 by Sec. 24, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-523; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 249, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (1), in first sentence, substituted present language for "There is a housing finance account in the bonds proceeds and insurance clearance fund provided for in 17-2-102(6).", in second and third sentences, substituted "housing authority enterprise fund" for "housing finance account", at end of second sentence, deleted "and except as necessary to maintain the capital reserve and revolving accounts", and in middle of last sentence, inserted "except" clause; in first sentence of (2), substituted "housing authority enterprise fund provided for in subsection (1)" for "sinking fund provided for in 17-2-102(3)"; and in (3), deleted former first sentence, which read: "There is a revolving account in the revolving fund provided for in 17-2-102(7).", at end of first sentence, changed "revolving account" to "housing authority enterprise fund", and in last sentence after "repaid by the board", deleted "into the revolving account".

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

90-6-108. Financing programs of the board. The board may:

(1) make loans to lending institutions under terms and conditions adopted by the board requiring the proceeds to be used by the lending institution for the making of mortgage loans for housing developments in the state for persons and families of lower income;

(2) invest in, purchase or make commitments to purchase, and take assignments from lending institutions of notes, mortgages, and other securities evidencing loans for the construction, rehabilitation, purchase, leasing, or refinancing of housing developments for persons and families of lower income in this state, under terms and conditions adopted by the board;

(3) make, undertake commitments to make, and participate in the making of mortgage loans, including federally insured mortgage loans, and make

temporary loans and advances in anticipation of permanent mortgage loans to housing sponsors to finance the construction or rehabilitation of housing developments designed and planned for occupancy by persons and families of lower income in this state, under terms and conditions adopted by the board;

(4) make, undertake commitments to make, and participate in the making of loans to persons and families of lower income for housing development under terms and conditions adopted by the board, including without limitation persons and families of lower income who are eligible or potentially eligible for federally insured loans, federal mortgages, or other federal housing assistance, when the board determines that mortgage loans are not otherwise available, wholly or in part, from private lenders upon reasonably equivalent terms and conditions;

(5) require that loans made to or securities issued by lending institutions shall be additionally secured as to payment of principal and interest by a pledge of and a lien upon collateral security in amounts and consisting of obligations and securities as the board determines necessary to assure prompt payment of loans and interest. Collateral may be required to be lodged with a bank or trust company designated by the board as custodian, or the board may enter into an agreement with the lending institution requiring it to identify and maintain and service the collateral and the income therefrom solely in accordance with the agreement. A copy of each agreement and any revisions or supplements thereto shall be filed with the secretary of state, and no further filing or other action under the Uniform Commercial Code or any other law shall be required to perfect the security interest of the board in the collateral or in any additions or substitutions. The lien and trust is binding from the time it is made against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the lending institution.

History: En. 35-505 by Sec. 6, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-505(1), (4).

Cross-References

Security interest of collecting bank in items, accompanying documents, and proceeds, 30-4-208.

When filing is required to perfect security interest, 30-9-302.

Perfection of security interest in instruments, documents, and goods covered by documents, 30-9-304.

Liens, Title 71, ch. 3, part 1.

General powers of the Board, 90-6-104.

90-6-109. Procedure prior to financing of housing developments. (1) The board may finance housing developments under this part only when the board finds that:

(a) there exists a shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary housing at rentals or prices which persons and families of lower income can afford within the general housing market area to be served by the proposed housing development;

(b) private enterprise has not provided an adequate supply of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the housing market area at rentals or prices which persons or families of lower income can afford or provided sufficient mortgage financing for housing developments for occupancy by persons or families of lower income;

(c) the housing sponsor undertaking the proposed housing development in this state will supply well planned, well designed housing, and such sponsors are financially responsible;

(d) the housing development to be assisted under this part will be of public use and will provide a public benefit, taking into account the existence of local government comprehensive plans, housing and land use plans and regulations, areawide plans, and other public desires;

(e) the housing development does not involve the construction of second homes (for purposes of this paragraph, "second home" means a home which would not qualify as the primary residence of the taxpayer for federal income tax purposes relating to capital gains on the sale or exchange of residential property); and

(f) as to direct loans it is necessary to qualify for federal funds.

(2) The findings required under subsection (1) must be made after a public hearing whenever the financing of housing relates to a development for rental units owned by a for-profit housing sponsor. The board shall conduct the hearing unless it directs the governing body of the local government in which the proposed housing development is to be located to conduct the hearing.

History: En. 35-506 by Sec. 7, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-506; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 359, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted (2).

Cross-References

Secured transactions — filing of financing statement, 30-9-402.

90-6-110. Supervision of housing sponsors. (1) The board may supervise housing sponsors of housing developments financed under this part as follows:

(a) prescribe uniform systems of accounts and records for housing sponsors and require them to make reports and give answers to specific questions on forms and at times specified by the board;

(b) enter upon and inspect the housing development and examine all books and records of the housing sponsor with respect to capitalization, income, and other matters as specified by the board;

(c) supervise the operation and maintenance of any housing development and order repairs necessary to protect the public and the board's interest or the health, welfare, or safety of the occupants;

(d) determine standards for and control resident selection by a housing sponsor;

(e) require any housing sponsor to pay to the board fees as it prescribes in connection with the examination, inspection, supervision, auditing, or other regulation of the housing sponsor;

(f) order any housing sponsor to do or to refrain from doing things necessary to comply with the provisions of law, the rules of the board, and the terms of any contract or agreement to which the housing sponsor is a party;

(g) regulate the retirement of any capital investment or the redemption of stock where any such retirement or redemption when added to any dividend or other distribution shall exceed in any one fiscal year 10% or a lesser amount of the original face amount of any investment or equity of any housing sponsor, as determined by the board; and

(h) adopt rules specifying the categories of cost which shall be allowable in the construction or rehabilitation of a housing development.

(2) The board shall require any housing sponsor to certify the actual housing development costs prior to periodic payments or upon completion of the

housing development, subject to audit and determination by the board. The board may accept, in lieu of any certification of housing development costs, other assurances of the housing development costs, in any form or manner whatsoever, as will enable the board to determine with reasonable accuracy the amount of housing development costs.

History: En. 35-507 by Sec. 8, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-507.

Cross-References

State building code, Title 50, ch. 60, part 2.

90-6-111. Bonds and notes. (1) The board may by resolution, from time to time, issue negotiable notes and bonds in a principal amount as the board determines necessary to provide sufficient funds for achieving any of its purposes, including the payment of interest on notes and bonds of the board, establishment of reserves to secure the notes and bonds, including the reserve funds created under 90-6-119, and all other expenditures of the board incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out this part.

(2) The board may by resolution, from time to time, issue notes to renew notes and bonds to pay notes, including interest, and whenever it deems refunding expedient, refund any bonds by the issuance of new bonds, whether the bonds to be refunded have or have not matured, and issue bonds partly to refund bonds outstanding and partly for any of its other purposes.

(3) Except as otherwise expressly provided by resolution of the board, every issue of its notes and bonds shall be obligations of the board payable out of any revenues, assets, or moneys of the board, subject only to agreements with the holders of particular notes or bonds pledging particular revenues, assets, or moneys.

(4) The notes and bonds shall be authorized by resolutions of the board, shall bear a date, and shall mature at times as the resolutions provide. A note shall not mature more than 10 years and a bond shall not mature more than 50 years from the date of its issue. The bonds may be issued as serial bonds payable in annual installments or as term bonds or as a combination thereof. The notes and bonds shall bear interest at a rate or rates, be in denominations, be in a form, either coupon or registered, carry registration privileges, be executed in a manner, be payable in a medium of payment, at places within or without the state, and be subject to terms of redemption as provided in resolutions. The board shall designate whether interest payments on the bonds are taxable or tax exempt. The notes and bonds of the board may be sold at public or private sale at such prices, which may be above or below par, as are determined by the board.

(5) The total amount of notes and bonds outstanding at any time, except notes or bonds as to which the board's obligation has been satisfied and discharged by refunding or for which reserve for payment or other means of payment have been otherwise provided, may not exceed $975 million. The issue price of bonds sold at a discount, not the face amount of the bonds, counts against this statutory ceiling.

History: En. 35-508 by Sec. 9, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-508; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 518, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 522, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 64, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 359, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 403, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (5) near beginning, after "outstanding at", substituted "any time" for "any one time", raised limit from $675 million to $975 million, and inserted last sentence.

1983 Amendment: In (4), inserted second to last sentence; and in (5), deleted former last two sentences, which read: "The rate of interest on bonds or notes issued by the board may not exceed an interest rate equal to 1% less than the interest rate established from time to time by the U.S. department of housing and urban development (HUD), federal housing administration (FHA). The interest rate shall be determined for each issue of bonds or notes according to the HUD/FHA rate in effect 30 days prior to the sale of the bonds or notes."

1981 Amendments: Chapter 53, in (5), substituted language (now deleted) tying interest rate limitation to HUD rate for "9% per annum".

Chapter 64 increased the bond debt limit in (5) from $375 million to $675 million.

Cross-References

Rate of interest on bonds to be determined by governing bodies — limitations and exceptions, 17-5-102.

Refunding bonds, Title 17, ch. 5, part 3.

Provision of bond resolutions, 90-6-112.

Trust indenture, 90-6-116.

Signatures of Board members, 90-6-118.

90-6-112. Provision of bond resolutions. A resolution authorizing any notes or bonds, or any issue thereof, may contain provisions, which shall be a part of the contract or contracts with the holders thereof, as to:

(1) pledging all or any part of the revenues or property of the board to secure the payment of the notes or bonds or of any issue thereof, subject to existing agreements with noteholders or bondholders;

(2) pledging all or any part of the assets of the board, including mortgages and obligations securing them, to secure the payment of the notes or bonds or of any issue thereof, subject to existing agreements with noteholders or bondholders;

(3) the use and disposition of the gross income from mortgages owned by the board and payment of principal of mortgages owned by the board;

(4) the setting aside of reserves of sinking funds in the hands of trustees, paying agents, and other depositories and the regulation and disposition thereof;

(5) limitations on the purpose to which the proceeds of sale of notes or bonds may be applied and the pledge of the proceeds to secure the payment of the notes or bonds or of any issue thereof;

(6) limitations on the issuance of additional notes or bonds, the terms upon which additional notes or bonds may be issued and secured, and the refunding of outstanding notes or bonds;

(7) the procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with noteholders or bondholders may be amended or abrogated, the amount of notes or bonds the holders of which must consent thereto, and the manner in which such consent may be given;

(8) a commitment to employ adequate and competent personnel at such reasonable compensation, salaries, fees, and charges as may be determined by the board in conjunction with the department of commerce and to maintain suitable facilities and services for the purpose of carrying out its programs;

(9) vesting in a trustee property, rights, powers, and duties in trust as the board determines;

(10) defining the acts or omissions to act which shall constitute a default in the obligations and duties of the board to the holders of the notes or bonds and providing for the rights and remedies of the holders of the notes or bonds in the event of such default, including as a matter of right the appointment of a receiver. Rights and remedies shall not be inconsistent with the laws of the state and the other provisions of this part; and

(11) any other matters of like or different character which in any way affect the security or protection of the holders of the notes or bonds.

History: En. 35-509 by Sec. 10, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-509; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 143, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of administration" in (8).

Cross-References

Pledges, 30-9-102, 71-2-101.

Montana Trustees' Powers Act, Title 72, ch. 21.

90-6-113. Validity of pledge. Any pledge made by the board shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made. The revenues, moneys, or property pledged and thereafter received by the board shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act. The lien of any pledge shall be valid and binding against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the board, irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. Neither the resolution nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created need be recorded.

History: En. 35-510 by Sec. 11, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-510.

Cross-References

Pledges, 30-9-102, 71-2-101.

90-6-114. Personal liability. The board members and employees of the department are not personally liable or accountable by reason of the issuance of or on any bond or note issued by the board.

History: En. 35-511 by Sec. 12, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-511.

90-6-115. Purchase of notes and bonds — cancellation. The board, subject to existing agreements with noteholders or bondholders, may, out of any funds available for that reason, purchase notes or bonds of the board, which shall thereupon be cancelled, at a price not exceeding:

(1) the current redemption price plus accrued interest to the next interest payment thereon, if the notes or bonds are then redeemable; or

(2) the redemption price applicable on the first date after the purchase upon which the notes or bonds become subject to redemption plus accrued interest to that date, if the notes or bonds are not then redeemable.

History: En. 35-512 by Sec. 13, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-512.

Cross-References

Redemption of bonds — optional method, 17-5-105.

90-6-116. Trust indenture. (1) In the discretion of the board, the bonds may be secured by a trust indenture between the board and a corporate trustee, which may be a trust company or bank having the power of a trust company within or without the state. A trust indenture may contain provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders which are reasonable and proper and not in violation of law, including covenants setting forth the duties of the board in relation to the exercise of its powers and the custody, safeguarding, and application of all money. The board may provide by a trust indenture for the payment of the proceeds of the bonds and the revenues to the trustee under the trust indenture of another depository and for the method of disbursement, with safeguards and restrictions it considers necessary.

(2) All expenditures incurred in carrying out a trust indenture may be treated as part of the operating expenditures of the board.

History: En. 35-513 by Sec. 14, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-513; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 51, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Trust indentures — security, 71-1-303.

90-6-117. Negotiability of bonds. Notes and bonds issued by the board are negotiable instruments under the Uniform Commercial Code, subject only to the provisions for registration of notes and bonds.

History: En. 35-514 by Sec. 15, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-514.

Cross-References

Commercial paper, Title 30, ch. 3.

90-6-118. Signatures of board members. In case any of the board members whose signatures appear on notes or bonds or coupons cease to be members before the delivery of the notes or bonds, their signatures shall, nevertheless, be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if the members had remained in office until delivery.

History: En. 35-515 by Sec. 16, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-515.

90-6-119. Reserve funds and appropriations. (1) The board shall pay into the capital reserve account:

(a) any funds appropriated and made available by the state for the purpose of the account;

(b) any proceeds of sale of notes or bonds to the extent provided in the resolutions or indentures of the board authorizing their issuance; and

(c) any other funds which may be available to the board for the purpose of the account from any other source.

(2) All funds held in the capital reserve account shall be used solely for the payment of the principal of bonds secured in whole or in part by the account or of the debt service payments with respect to the bonds, the purchase or redemption of the bonds, the payment of interest on the bonds, or the payment of any redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds are redeemed prior to maturity. Funds in the account shall not be withdrawn at any time in an amount which reduces the amount of the account to less than the sum of minimum capital reserve requirements established for the account, except, with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the account, for the purpose of making payment, when due, of principal, interest, redemption premiums, and debt service payments for the payment of which other moneys pledged are not available. Any income or interest earned by or incremental to the capital reserve account due to its investment may be transferred to other accounts of the board to the extent it does not reduce the amount of the capital reserve account below the sum of minimum capital reserve requirements for the account.

(3) The board may not issue bonds secured in whole or in part by the capital reserve account unless the board deposits in the account from the proceeds of the bonds issued or from any other sources an amount not less than

the minimum capital reserve requirement for these bonds. For the purposes of this section, the term "minimum capital reserve requirement" means, as of any particular date of computation, an amount of money, as provided in the resolution or indenture of the board authorizing the bonds or notes, equal to not more than the greatest of the respective amounts for the current or any future fiscal year of the board of annual debt service on the bonds of the board secured in whole or in part by the account. The annual debt service for any fiscal year is the amount of money equal to the aggregate of all interest and principal payable on the bonds during the fiscal year, calculated on the assumption that all the bonds are paid at maturity. If any amount of the bonds is required to be redeemed on an earlier date by the operation of a debt service fund, then that amount is considered payable on those bonds during the year they are to be redeemed for the purposes of this calculation.

(4) In computing the amount of the capital reserve account, securities in which all or a portion of the account shall be invested shall be valued at par or, if purchased at less than par, at their cost to the board.

History: En. 35-516 by Sec. 17, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-516; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 249, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (2), in middle of first sentence and near end of second sentence, substituted "debt service payments" for "sinking fund payments"; and in last sentence of (3), substituted "debt service fund" for "sinking fund".

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

Fiduciary security transfers, Title 30, ch. 10, part 4.

90-6-120. Maintenance of capital reserve account. (1) In order to assure the maintenance of the capital reserve account, the chairman of the board shall on or before September 1 in the year preceding the convening of the legislature deliver to the governor a certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore the capital reserve account to the minimum capital reserve requirement. The governor shall include in the executive budget submitted to the legislature the sum required to restore the capital reserve account to the sum of minimum capital reserve requirements. All sums appropriated by the legislature shall be deposited in the capital reserve account.

(2) All amounts appropriated to the board by the legislature under this section constitute advances to the board and, subject to the rights of the holders of any bonds or notes of the board, shall be repaid to the state's general fund without interest from available operating revenues of the board in excess of amounts required for the payment of bonds, notes, or other obligations of the board, for maintenance of the capital reserve account, and for operating expenses.

History: En. 35-517 by Sec. 18, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-517.

Cross-References

Budgeting, Title 17, ch. 7.

Accounts of the Board, 90-6-107.

90-6-121. Refunding obligations — issuance. The board may provide for the issuance of refunding obligations for refunding any obligations then outstanding which have been issued under this part, including the payment of any redemption premium and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the obligations. The issuance of obligations, the maturities and other details, the rights of the holders, and the rights, duties, and obligations of the board are governed by the appropriate provisions of this part which relate to the issuance of obligations.

History: **En. 35-518 by Sec. 19, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-518.**

Cross-References

Refunding bonds, Title 17, ch. 5, part 3.

90-6-122. Refunding obligations — sale. Refunding obligations issued as provided in 90-6-121 may be sold or exchanged for outstanding obligations issued under this part. The proceeds may be applied to the purchase, redemption, or payment of outstanding obligations. Pending the application of the proceeds of refunding obligations, with other available funds, to the payment of principal, accrued interest, and any redemption premium on the obligations being refunded and, if permitted in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the refunding obligations or in the trust agreement securing them, to the payment of interest on refunding obligations and expenses in connection with refunding, the proceeds may be invested as provided in Title 17, chapter 6.

History: **En. 35-519 by Sec. 20, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-519.**

Cross-References

Refunding bonds — sale of bonds and debentures, 17-5-305.

Deposits and investments, Title 17, ch. 6.

90-6-123. Credit of state not pledged. Obligations issued under the provisions of this part do not constitute a debt or liability or obligation or a pledge of the faith and credit of the state but are payable solely from the revenues or assets of the board. An obligation issued under this part shall contain on the face thereof a statement to the effect that the state of Montana is not liable on the obligation and the obligation is not a debt of the state and neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the state is pledged to the payment of the principal of or the interest on the obligation.

History: **En. 35-520 by Sec. 21, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-520.**

Cross-References

State debt, Art. VIII, sec. 8, Mont. Const.

90-6-124. Annual audit. (1) There shall be an audit of the board's books and records at least once each fiscal year.

(2) The legislative auditor may conduct an audit at the request of the legislative audit committee.

History: **En. 35-521 by Sec. 22, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-521.**

Cross-References

Legislative Auditor, 5-13-308.

90-6-125. Tax exemption of bonds. Bonds, notes, or other obligations issued by the board under this part or by local housing authorities under Title 7, chapter 15, parts 21, 44, and 45, their transfer, and their income (including any profits made on their sale) shall be free from taxation by the state or any political subdivision or other instrumentality of the state, excepting inheritance, estate, and gift taxes. The board is not required to pay recording or transfer fees or taxes on instruments recorded by it.

History: **En. 35-522 by Sec. 23, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-522.**

Cross-References

Tax exempt property, Title 15, ch. 6, part 2.

Inheritance and estate taxes, Title 72, ch. 16.

90-6-126. Pledge of the state. In accordance with the constitutions of the United States and the state of Montana, the state pledges that it will not in any way impair the obligations of any agreement between the board and the holders of notes and bonds issued by the board, including but not limited to an agreement to administer a loan program financed by the issuance of bonds and to employ a staff sufficient and competent for this purpose.

History: En. 35-524 by Sec. 25, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-524; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 143, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Ex post facto, obligation of contracts, and irrevocable privileges, Art. II, sec. 31, Mont. Const.

90-6-127. Allocation of state limit. (1) All of the aggregate amount of qualified mortgage bonds that may be issued during any calendar year in accordance with Section 103A(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended is allocated to the board of housing.

(2) The board of housing may adopt standards for determining and may designate areas of chronic economic distress within the meaning of Section 103A(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1981.

Part 2

Coal Impacts — Evaluation and Abatement Funding

Part Cross-References

Coal Tax Oversight Subcommittee, Title 5, ch. 18, part 2.

Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, ch. 20.

90-6-201. Purpose. The purposes of this part are to assist local governmental units which have been required to expand the provision of public services as a consequence of large-scale development of coal mines and coal-using energy complexes, to assist in the construction and reconstruction of designated portions of highways which serve the area affected by such large-scale development, to support county land planning, and to invest a portion of the tax revenue from coal mines in a permanent fund, the income from which shall be used for the support of public schools throughout the state.

History: En. 50-1701 by Sec. 1, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1801.

Cross-References

Public School Fund, Art. X, sec. 2, Mont. Const.

Disposal of severance taxes, 15-35-108.

90-6-202. Accounts established. (1) There is within the state special revenue fund a local impact and education trust fund account. Moneys are payable into this account under 15-35-108. The state treasurer shall draw warrants from this account upon order of the coal board.

(2) There is within the state special revenue fund a coal area highway improvement account.

History: **En. 50-1702 by Sec. 2, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1802; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 281, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments
1983 Amendment: Substituted "state special revenue fund" for "earmarked revenue fund" in two places.

Cross-References
Fund structure, 17-2-102.

90-6-203. Definition of coal board. "Board" means the coal board provided for in 2-15-1821.

History: **En. 90-6-203 by Code Commissioner, 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 274, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments
1981 Amendment: Changed internal reference to board.

90-6-204. Chairman, meetings, compensation, and facilities. (1) The board shall elect a chairman from among its members.

(2) The board shall meet quarterly and may meet at other times as called by the chairman or a majority of the members.

(3) Members are entitled to compensation as provided for in 2-15-124(7).

(4) The department of commerce will provide suitable office facilities and the necessary staff for the coal board.

History: **En. 50-1705, 50-1708 by Secs. 6, 9, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1805, 50-1808; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.**

90-6-205. *(Temporary)* **Coal board — general powers.** The board may:

(1) retain professional consultants and advisors;

(2) adopt rules governing its proceedings;

(3) consider applications for grants from the local impact and education trust fund account;

(4) consider applications for loans from the local impact and education trust fund account for periods and interest rates to be determined by the board; and

(5) award grants and loans, subject to 90-6-207, not to exceed in any one year seven-elevenths and after June 30, 1979, and before July 1, 1985, seven-fifteenths and after June 30, 1985, 23.08% of the revenue paid into the local impact and education trust fund account, less the appropriation provided in section 1, Chapter 733, Laws of 1985:

(a) to local governmental units, state agencies, and governing bodies of federally recognized Indian tribes to assist local governmental units and federally recognized Indian tribes in meeting the local impact of coal development by enabling them to adequately provide governmental services and facilities which are needed as a direct consequence of coal development; and

(b) notwithstanding the provisions of 90-6-207, to the department of highways established in 2-15-2501 to expedite the construction, repair, and maintenance of deficient sections of highway within the area designated in 90-6-210 if the deficiency is the direct result of increased traffic accompanying the development of coal resources; and

(c) provided that as used in this subsection (5), "revenue paid" does not include interest income from the account reinvested in the account in trust for the public schools and the university system. Grants and loans may be from current allocations only, and no part of the principal or income of the trust referred to in 90-6-211 may be used for this purpose. The money derived from loan repayments, including the interest thereon, must be deposited to the credit of the local impact fund referred to in 90-6-202.

(6) award a grant to a local government unit for the purpose of paying for part or all of the credit that the local government unit is obligated to give to a major new industrial facility that has prepaid property taxes under 15-16-201. The board must award the grant in accordance with 90-6-206.

90-6-205. *(Effective July 1, 1987)* **Coal board — general powers.** The board may:

(1) retain professional consultants and advisors;

(2) adopt rules governing its proceedings;

(3) consider applications for grants from the local impact and education trust fund account;

(4) consider applications for loans from the local impact and education trust fund account for periods and interest rates to be determined by the board; and

(5) award grants and loans, subject to 90-6-207, not to exceed in any one year seven-elevenths and after June 30, 1979, seven-fifteenths of the revenue paid into the local impact and education trust fund account:

(a) to local governmental units, state agencies, and governing bodies of federally recognized Indian tribes to assist local governmental units and federally recognized Indian tribes in meeting the local impact of coal development by enabling them to adequately provide governmental services and facilities which are needed as a direct consequence of coal development; and

(b) notwithstanding the provisions of 90-6-207, to the department of highways established in 2-15-2501 to expedite the construction, repair, and maintenance of deficient sections of highway within the area designated in 90-6-210 if the deficiency is the direct result of increased traffic accompanying the development of coal resources; and

(c) provided that as used in this subsection (5), "revenue paid" does not include interest income from the account reinvested in the account in trust for the public schools and the university system. Grants and loans may be from current allocations only, and no part of the principal or income of the trust referred to in 90-6-211 may be used for this purpose. The money derived from loan repayments, including the interest thereon, must be deposited to the credit of the local impact fund referred to in 90-6-202.

(6) award a grant to a local government unit for the purpose of paying for part or all of the credit that the local government unit is obligated to give to a major new industrial facility that has prepaid property taxes under 15-16-201. The board must award the grant in accordance with 90-6-206.

History: En. 50-1706 by Sec. 7, Ch. 502, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 540, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1806(part); (6)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 250, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 690, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 619, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 715, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 733, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapter 619 inserted (5)(b); and at beginning of (5)(c), made minor changes in phraseology due to subsection rearrangement.

Chapter 715 in (5) of temporary version near beginning inserted "and before July 1, 1985" and inserted "and after June 30, 1985, 23.08%". Amendment effective May 10, 1985, applicable to coal mined on or after April 1, 1985, and terminates July 1, 1987 (secs. 4 and 5, Ch. 715, L. 1985).

Chapter 733 in (5) of temporary version near beginning of first sentence, inserted "less the appropriation provided in section 1, Chapter 733, Laws of 1985". Amendment terminates July 1, 1986 (sec. 4. Ch. 733, L. 1985).

1983 Amendments: Chapter 250 enacted (6).

Chapter 690 made the following changes: inserted (4); in opening clause of (5), after "grants" inserted "and loans"; in (5)(a) inserted references to federally recognized Indian tribes and governing bodies thereof; and inserted last two sentences of (5)(c).

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Disposal of severance taxes, 15-35-108.

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

Indian affairs — legislative policy, 90-11-101.

90-6-206. Basis for awarding grants or loans. (1) Grants and loans shall be awarded on the basis of:

(a) need;

(b) degree of severity of impact from the coal development;

(c) availability of funds; and

(d) degree of local effort in meeting these needs.

(2) In determining the degree of local effort, the board shall review the millage rates levied for the present fiscal year in relation to the average millage rates levied during the 3 years immediately preceding coal development in that area or 1970, whichever is later, which impacts the local government unit applying for assistance.

(3) Millage rates for the present fiscal year which are lower than the average millage rate levied during the 3 years immediately preceding coal development in that area or 1970, whichever is later, shall be deemed by the board to indicate the lack of local effort. The application under such circumstances may be rejected.

(4) Further, in determining the degree of local effort, the board shall consider the possibility of requiring that local government unit to increase its bonded indebtedness to provide all or part of the governmental service or facility which is needed as a direct consequence of coal development.

(5) To the extent funds are needed to evaluate and plan for the impact needs caused by coal development, consideration of bond issues and millage levies may be waived.

(6) To the extent the applicant has no history of mill levies, subsections (2) and (3) do not apply.

History: En. 50-1706 by Sec. 7, Ch. 502, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 540, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1806(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 619, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 690, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: At beginning after "Grants" inserted "and loans".

Cross-References

Counties — use of bond proceeds and borrowed money, 7-6-2327.

Authorization for county mill levy, 7-6-2501.

Municipalities — use of bond proceeds and borrowed money, 7-6-4237.

Authorization for tax levy and collection by municipality, 7-6-4421.

90-6-207. Priorities for impact grants. (1) The department of commerce shall annually designate:

(a) each county, incorporated city and town, school district, and other governmental unit which has had or expects to have as a result of the impact of coal development a net increase in estimated population of at least 10% over one of the 3-year periods specified in subsection (4);

(b) each county and all local governmental units within each county in which:

(i) a mining permit in accordance with the Montana Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act has been granted by the department of state lands for a project within the county that will establish a new coal mine to produce at least 1 million tons a year or that will increase the production of an existing mine by at least 1 million tons a year and for which the department of commerce determines that the new or expanded production authorized by the permit will commence within 3 years of the designation; or

(ii) a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need in accordance with the Montana Major Facility Siting Act has been granted by the board of natural resources and conservation for a steam-generating or other coal-burning facility that will consume at least 1 million tons a year of Montana-mined coal and for which the department of commerce determines the construction or operation will commence within 3 years of the designation;

(c) each local governmental unit located within 50 miles, measured over the shortest all-weather public road, of a mine or facility qualifying under subsection (1)(b)(i) or (1)(b)(ii); and

(d) each local governmental unit in which:

(i) a mine that has produced 1 million tons or more of coal a year and has ceased all significant mining or is scheduled to cease within 1 year; or

(ii) a steam-generating or other coal-burning facility that has operated under a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need in accordance with the Montana Major Facility Siting Act and that has consumed at least 1 million tons of Montana-mined coal a year has closed or is scheduled to close within 1 year.

(2) Designation under subsection (1) of:

(a) any local governmental unit extends to and includes as a designated unit the county in which it is located; and

(b) a county extends to and includes as a designated unit any local governmental unit in the county that contains at least 10% of the total population of the county.

(3) Except as provided in 90-6-205(5)(b), the coal board shall, subject to the appropriations of the legislature, award at least 50% of all grants awarded to governmental units and state agencies for meeting the needs caused by coal development each year to these designated governmental units.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (1), the department of commerce shall use five 3-year periods as follows:

(a) one consecutive 3-year period ending 2 calendar years prior to the current calendar year;

(b) one consecutive 3-year period ending 1 calendar year prior to the current calendar year;

(c) one consecutive 3-year period ending with the current calendar year;

(d) one consecutive 3-year period ending 1 calendar year after the current calendar year; and

(e) one consecutive 3-year period ending 2 calendar years after the current calendar year.

(5) Attention should be given by the coal board to the need for community planning before the full impact is realized. Applicants should be able to show how their request reasonably fits into an overall plan for the orderly management of the existing or contemplated growth problems.

(6) All funds placed in the local impact and educational trust fund account established under this part, subject to the limitations imposed by 90-6-211, shall be subject to appropriations by the legislature for use related to local impact or for transfer to a permanent trust for education.

History: En. 50-1707 by Sec. 8, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1807; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 142, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 462, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 619, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapter 462 in (1)(a) at beginning, changed references to government entities from plural to singular and made corresponding change in predicate; and inserted (1)(b) through (2).

Chapter 619 in (3) at beginning inserted "Except as provided in 90-6-205(5)(b)".

1983 Amendment: Near beginning of (1), inserted "annually"; after "counties," inserted "incorporated cities and"; in middle of first sentence (now (1)(a)), substituted "as a result of the impact of coal development a net increase" for "an increase"; at end of first sentence (now (1)(a)), substituted "over one of the 3-year periods specified in subsection (2)" for "during any 3 years since 1972 as a result of the impact of coal development"; and inserted (2) (now (4)).

Cross-References

Department of Commerce, 2-15-1801.

Functions of Department of Commerce — state planning, 90-1-102.

90-6-208. Applications for grants or loans. The governing body of a city, town, county, school district, any other local or state governmental unit or agency, or the governing body of a federally recognized Indian tribe may apply for a grant or a loan to enable it to provide governmental services which are needed as a direct consequence of coal development. The coal board shall prescribe the form for applications. Applicants shall describe the nature of their proposed expenditures and the time involved.

History: En. 50-1709 by Sec. 10, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1809(part); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 690, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In first sentence, after "agency" inserted "or the governing body of a federally recognized Indian tribe" and after "a grant" inserted "or a loan".

90-6-209. Limitations on grants and loans. (1) The board may commit itself to the expenditure of funds for more than 1 year for a single project, as long as the grant or loan does not extend over more than 10 years and does not exceed reasonable revenue expectations. The total amount of grants and loans to state agencies, except grants made pursuant to 90-6-205(5)(b), and Indian tribes may not exceed 7% of the total money allocated to the board during each fiscal year.

(2) (a) No loan may be approved by the board if the source of money for repayment would be derived from property taxes. Repayment may be made from fees, rentals, admissions, use charges, and special assessments.

(b) The repayment period for loans approved by the board may not exceed 20 years.

(c) The board shall hold all loan contracts within its administrative offices. The board may not sell, assign, or pledge a loan contract to any other entity.

(d) A local government unit or the governing body of a federally recognized Indian tribe receiving a loan from the board shall use or commit for use the loan money within 1 year of the date of the board's final approval of the loan.

(e) If a local government unit or the governing body of a federally recognized Indian tribe fails to comply with subsection (2)(d), the entire loan must be repaid within 30 days following expiration of the 1-year period.

(3) No loan or grant to an Indian tribe under 90-6-205 may be approved by the board unless, with respect to that loan or grant:

(a) the governing body of the tribe has agreed:

(i) to waive its immunity from suit on any issue specifically arising from the transaction of a loan or grant obtained under this part; and

(ii) to the adjudication of any dispute arising out of the loan or grant transaction in the district court of the first judicial district of the state of Montana; and

(b) approval of the transaction has been obtained from the secretary of the United States department of the interior whenever such approval is necessary.

History: En. 50-1709 by Sec. 10, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1809(part); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 690, L. 1983; (2) En. Sec. 5, Ch. 690, L. 1983; (3) En. Sec. 6, Ch. 690, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 420, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 619, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapter 420 in (2)(a) inserted second sentence; and Ch. 420 and Ch. 619 in (2)(e) corrected reference from "subsection (4)" to "subsection (2)(d)".

Chapter 619 in (1) near end inserted "except grants made pursuant to 90-6-205(5)(b)".

1983 Amendment: In (1), in first sentence after "grant" inserted "or loan", and substituted second sentence for "No state agency may receive grants which exceed 5% of the money allocated to the board." Subsections (2) and (3) were enacted as separate sections by Ch. 690, L. 1983; they have been codified as part of this section for convenience.

Cross-References

Jurisdiction on Indian lands, Title 2, ch. 1, part 3.

90-6-210. Coal area highway reconstruction program. (1) The department of highways, within the area designated as the eastern Montana coal field economic growth center as certified to the secretary of transportation by the governor under section 143, Title 23, United States Code, shall prepare a special construction program for the reconstruction of deficient sections of these highways in consultation with the governing bodies of the counties in the area.

(2) The department of highways shall expedite the planning and reconstruction program for projects on the designated portions within this area by using funds allocated under this subsection and any federal funds that may be made available to match such funds. Until federal funds are made available to match the funds allocated under this subsection, the department of highways may, upon approval of the Montana state highway commission, expend such funds for planning and reconstruction projects with or without assurance from the federal government that unmatched state expenditures will be retroactively recognized for matching purposes.

(3) Funds allocated under this subsection shall not be used to match apportionments made for primary and secondary highways under the Federal-Aid Highway Acts; however, nothing in this subsection should be construed to prohibit the implementation of projects otherwise funded by apportionments made under the Federal-Aid Highway Acts; furthermore, planning and

reconstruction projects may be financed in whole or in part by public and private funds provided such projects conform to the applicable standards, regulations, and procedures of the department of highways and the federal highway administration.

History: En. 50-1703 by Sec. 4, Ch. 502, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 540, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1803(2) thru (4); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 542, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added "in consultation with the governing bodies of the counties in the area" at the end of (1).

Cross-References

Federal-aid funds, Title 60, ch. 3, part 1.

Purpose, 90-6-201.

Accounts established — Coal Area Highway Improvement Account, 90-6-202.

90-6-211. Disposition of interest from unexpended balance. The unexpended balance in the local impact and education trust fund account shall be invested as provided by statute by the board of investments. Of the income from such investments each year 10% shall be paid into the state special revenue fund for use by the superintendent of public instruction for purposes of the postsecondary vocational-technical centers and adult basic education programs in the state, subject to the budgeting authority of the legislature. Within the account under 20-9-513, the revenue is shared between the postsecondary vocational-technical centers and the adult basic education programs. Of the remaining 90% of the income from such investments, three-fourths shall be annually paid into the state special revenue fund for state equalization aid to public schools of the state and one-fourth each year shall be paid to the board of regents of higher education for use by the institutions of higher learning in the state, subject to the budgeting authority of the legislature. Except as provided in 90-6-205(5), the principal of the local impact and education trust fund shall be dedicated to education and forever remain inviolate and sacred to this purpose as provided in sections 3 and 10 of Article X of the Montana constitution.

History: En. 50-1710 by Sec. 11, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1810; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 384, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 277 substituted reference to state special revenue fund for reference to earmarked revenue fund in two places.

Chapter 384, in second sentence after "10% shall be" substituted "paid into the state special revenue fund for use by the superintendent of public instruction ... the revenue is shared between the postsecondary vocational-technical centers and the adult basic education programs." for "added to the principal of the account to be segregated and held in trust for the purposes of supporting the public schools and university systems of the state".

Cross-References

Investments, Title 17, ch. 6, part 2.

State policy for adult basic education, 20-7-711.

Part 3

Hard-Rock Mining Impact

Part Cross-References

Duty to notify weed management district when proposed project will disturb land, 7-22-2152.

Disposition of metalliferous mines license tax, 15-37-117.

Mining generally, Title 82, ch. 2.

Reclamation, Title 82, ch. 4.

90-6-301. Declaration of necessity and purpose. The large-scale development of mineral deposits in the state causes an influx of people into the area of the development many times larger than the number of people directly involved in the mining operation. This influx of people and the corresponding increase in demand for local government facilities and services creates a burden on the local taxpayer. There is a significant lag time between the time when additional facilities and services must be provided and the time when additional tax revenue is available as a result of the increased tax base. In addition, local government units in whatever jurisdiction the development is not located may receive substantial adverse economic impacts without benefit of a major increased tax base in the future. There is therefore a need to provide a system to assist local government units in meeting the initial financial impact of large-scale mineral development.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 617, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Estimate of economic impact, 2-4-405.

Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, ch. 1.

Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, ch. 20.

90-6-302. Definitions. In this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the hard-rock mining impact board established in 2-15-1822.

(2) "Bonds" include bonds, notes, warrants, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, temporary bonds, temporary notes, interim receipts, interim certificates, and all instruments or obligations evidencing or representing indebtedness or evidencing or representing the borrowing of money or evidencing or representing a charge, lien, or encumbrance on specific revenues, special assessments, income, or property of a political subdivision, including all instruments or obligations payable from a special fund.

(3) "Local government unit" means a county, city, town, school district, or any of the following independent special districts:

(a) rural fire district;

(b) public hospital district;

(c) refuse disposal district;

(d) county water and sewer district;

(e) county water district; or

(f) county sewer district.

(4) "Large-scale mineral development" means the construction or operation of a hard-rock mine and the associated milling facility for which a permit is applied for under 82-4-335 on or after May 18, 1981, and for which the average number of persons on the payroll of the mineral developer and of contractors at the mineral development exceeds or is projected to exceed 75 for any consecutive 6-month period. A mining operation that would qualify as a large-scale mineral development under this subsection is not a large-scale mineral development if the mine owner and operator are small miners as defined in 82-4-303.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 617, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 453, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 582, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapters 453 and 582 at end of (4) substituted "82-4-303" for "82-4-303(10)".

Chapter 582 in (3) after "means" substituted present language of remainder of subsection for "a political subdivision of this state, including a county, city, town, school district, or other special district that provides any of the services referred to in subsection (1)(c) of 90-6-307"; and in (4) after "milling facility", substituted present language of remainder of first sentence for "that will:

(a) employ at any given time at least 100 people; or

(b) cause, or be expected to cause, an increase in estimated population of at least 15% in a local government unit when measured against the average population of the local government unit in the 3-year period immediately preceding the commencement of the construction of the mining facility".

90-6-303. Chairman — meetings — facilities — funding. (1) The board shall elect a chairman from among its members.

(2) The board shall meet as necessary or as called by the chairman or a majority of the members.

(3) The board is allocated to the department of commerce for administrative purposes only as provided in 2-15-121.

(4) The administrative and operating expenses of the board shall be paid from revenue deposited to the credit of the hard-rock mining impact trust account from the license tax on metal mines imposed under Title 15, chapter 37.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 617, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 619, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (4), substituted "deposited to the credit of the hard-rock mining impact trust account" for "generated".

90-6-304. Accounts established. (1) There is within the state special revenue fund a hard-rock mining impact account. Moneys are payable into this account from payments made by a mining developer in compliance with the written guarantee from the developer to meet the increased costs of public services and facilities as specified in the impact plan provided for in 90-6-307. The state treasurer shall draw warrants from this account upon order of the hard-rock mining impact board.

(2) There is within the state special revenue fund a hard-rock mining impact trust account. Money is payable into this account under the provisions of 15-37-117. After deducting the administrative and operating expenses of the board as provided in 90-6-303, money must be segregated within the account by county of origin. The state treasurer shall draw warrants from this account upon order of the hard-rock mining impact board.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 617, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 619, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments: Chapter 277 substituted references to state special revenue fund for references to earmarked revenue fund.

Chapter 619 inserted (2). The amendment made by Ch. 619 is effective July 1, 1985.

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

Warrants, Title 17, ch. 8, part 3.

Hard-rock mining account, 82-4-311.

90-6-305. Hard-rock mining impact board — general powers. (1) The board may:

(a) retain professional staff, consultants, and advisors notwithstanding the provisions of 2-15-121;

(b) adopt rules governing its proceedings, determinations, and administration of this part;

(c) award grants to local government units subject to 90-6-306;

(d) award grants or loans to local government units from money paid into the hard-rock mining impact trust account subject to the provisions of 90-6-321 and 90-6-322;

(e) make payments to local government units from money paid to the hard-rock mining impact account as provided in 90-6-307;

(f) make determinations as provided in 90-6-307, 90-6-321, and 90-6-322; and

(g) accept grants and other funds to be used in carrying out this part.

(2) The provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act apply to the proceedings and determinations of the board.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 617, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 489, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 619, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendments — Composite: Chapter 489, in (1)(b), inserted "and administration of this part".

Chapter 619, in (1)(b), inserted "and determinations"; inserted (1)(d) of the version effective July 1, 1985; and in (1)(f) inserted "90-6-321 and 90-6-322".

The Code Commissioner has arranged the amendments to (1)(b) for grammatical sequence.

The amendments made by Ch. 619 are effective July 1, 1985.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

90-6-306. Basis for awarding grants. Grants, including those from the hard-rock mining impact trust account, shall be awarded to local government units on the basis of:

(1) need;

(2) severity of impact from mineral development;

(3) availability of funds; and

(4) extent of local effort in meeting its needs.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 617, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 619, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Inserted "including those from the hard-rock mining impact trust account".

90-6-307. Impact plan to be submitted. (1) After an application for a permit for a large-scale mineral development is made under 82-4-335, the person seeking the permit shall submit to the affected counties and the board an impact plan describing the economic impact the large-scale mineral development will have on local government units and shall file proof of such submission to the counties with the board. Whenever an environmental impact statement on the permit application is prepared under 75-1-201, the lead agency shall cooperate to the fullest extent practicable with the affected local government units to eliminate duplication of effort in data collection. The governing bodies of the affected counties shall publish notice of the submission of an impact plan at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county. The impact plan shall include:

(a) a timetable for development, including the opening date of the development and the estimated closing date;

(b) the estimated number of persons coming into the impacted area as a result of the development;

(c) the increased capital and operating cost to local government units for providing services which can be expected as a result of the development;

(d) the financial or other assistance the developer will give to local government units to meet the increased need for services.

(2) In the impact plan, the developer shall commit itself to pay all of the increased capital and net operating cost to local government units that will be a result of the development, as identified in the impact plan, either from tax prepayments, as provided in 90-6-309, special industrial educational impact bonds, as provided in 90-6-310, or other funds obtained from the developer, and shall provide a time schedule within which it will do so. The plan may provide for funding from other revenue sources or funding mechanisms if the developer guarantees that the amount to be provided from these sources will be paid.

(3) Upon request of the governing body of an affected unit of local government, the mineral developer, prior to the end of the 90-day review period, shall provide financial or other assistance as necessary to prepare for and evaluate the impact plan. The governing body of the affected county must contract with the developer to obtain the requested financial assistance for each unit of local government within the county. Any disbursements to a unit of local government under this subsection shall be credited against future tax liabilities, if any.

(4) An affected local government unit shall, within 90 days after receipt of the impact plan from the developer, notify the board in writing if that local government unit objects to the impact plan, specifying the reasons why the impact plan is objected to. During the 90-day period, an affected local government unit may petition for one 30-day extension by submitting a written request to the board stating the need and justification for the extension. The board shall grant the extension unless it finds there is no reasonable basis for the request. If no objection is received within the 90-day period or any extension thereof, the impact plan shall be approved by the board.

(5) If objections are received from a local government unit, the board shall, within 10 days, notify the developer and forward a copy of the local government unit's objections to the developer. The local government unit and the developer have 30 days, or a longer period if both the local government unit and the developer request an extension, to resolve the objection. If the objections are not resolved, the board shall conduct a hearing on the validity of the objections, which shall be held in the affected county or, if objections are received from local government units in more than one county, shall be held in the county which, in the board's judgment, is more greatly affected. The provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to the conduct of the hearing. The impact plan filed by the developer shall carry no presumption of correctness at the hearing.

(6) Following the hearing, the board shall, within 60 days, make findings as to those portions of the impact plan which were objected to and, if appropriate, amend the impact plan accordingly. The findings and impact plan, as amended, shall be served by the board upon all parties. Any local government unit or the developer, if aggrieved by the decision of the board, is entitled to

judicial review, as provided by Title 2, chapter 4, part 7, in the district court in and for the judicial district in which the hearing was held.

(7) The developer shall, within 30 days of receipt of the approved impact plan, provide the board with a written guarantee that the developer will meet the increased costs of public services and facilities as specified in the approved impact plan and according to the time schedule contained in the approved impact plan.

(8) The developer may make payments as specified in the approved impact plan directly to a local government unit or to the board. The governing body of a local government unit receiving payments shall deposit the payments into an impact fund. The developer and the affected governing body shall each issue to the board written verification of each payment and its intended use in compliance with the impact plan. The board shall deposit payments received from a developer into the hard-rock mining impact account established by 90-6-304.

(9) The board shall notify the department of state lands of its receipt of the written guarantee of payment and of any failure of the developer to comply with this section.

(10) Upon receipt of evidence that an affected local government unit identified in the approved impact plan is providing or is preparing to provide an additional service or facility provided for in the approved impact plan, the board shall, if the hard-rock mining impact account is used to deliver payments to the local government unit, pay to that local government unit, in one sum or in parts, the money from the hard-rock mining impact account identified in the plan as the increased cost to the local government unit of providing that public service or facility.

(11) If it is determined that an objection filed by an affected local government unit under subsection (4) or 90-6-311(3) is valid and it results in some remedial order by the board or court of competent jurisdiction, the local government unit shall be awarded and the developer shall pay reasonable costs and attorney fees associated with any administrative or judicial appeals filed under this section. Any attorney fees and costs awarded shall be in addition to any amounts paid by the developer under this part.

(12) Upon a determination by the department of state lands that a permittee under 82-4-335 has become or will become a large-scale mineral developer, the permittee may petition the board for a waiver of the impact plan requirement. The board may grant a waiver or conditional waiver of this requirement only if it has provided notice and opportunity for hearing to the permittee and to all affected local government units. The board shall adopt criteria under which a waiver may be granted. A waiver issued by the board may be revoked as provided in the conditional waiver or if the permittee and contractors at the mineral development increase their payrolls from the date of the waiver by 75 or more persons, provided the revocation is requested by an affected local government unit and notice and opportunity for hearing are given to the permittee and all affected local government units. The board shall notify the board of land commissioners of any waiver that has been revoked.

(13) When a person who holds an operating permit under 82-4-335 and who has filed an impact plan fails to comply with the review and implementation requirements in this part and part 4 of this chapter, the board shall certify to the board of land commissioners that the failure to comply has occurred and shall certify when a permittee who has previously failed to comply comes into compliance.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 617, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 489, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 24, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 582, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendments: Chapter 24 near end of (10) after "hard-rock mining impact" changed "fund" to "account".

Chapter 582 in (1)(c) after "services" deleted "including but not limited to police and fire protection, sewage, water treatment, schools, road construction and upkeep, education, and medical care"; in (2) in first sentence inserted "as identified in the impact plan" and inserted second sentence; in first sentence of (3) substituted "the end" for "commencement"; in (5) in second sentence substituted present language for "If within 30 days the local government unit and the developer cannot resolve the objection", and in third sentence inserted "If the objections are not resolved"; in (7) substituted "guarantee" for "guaranty", and substituted "meet the increased costs of public services and facilities as specified" for "make all the payments to the board required"; in (8) substituted present language of remainder of subsection for "The board shall deposit all payments received from the developer into the hard-rock mining impact account established by 90-6-304"; in (9) substituted "guarantee" for "guaranty", and after "payment" deleted "of each required payment"; in (10) inserted "if the hard-rock mining impact account is used to deliver payments to the local government unit"; in (11) inserted "or 90-6-311(3)"; and inserted (12) and (13).

1983 Amendment: In (1), in first sentence substituted "After" for "When" and made minor change in sentence structure, and inserted second sentence; inserted (3); in (4), inserted second and third sentences and in last sentence inserted "or any extension thereof"; in (5) near beginning substituted "within 10 days" for "promptly"; and in (11), in first sentence inserted "and it results in some remedial order by the board or court of competent jurisdiction", and near end inserted "administrative or judicial".

In (11) the Code Commissioner corrected subsection reference from "(3)" to "(4)" which was apparently overlooked when new (3) was inserted and former (3) renumbered as (4). Only (4) relates to filing of objection.

Cross-References

Notice — actual and constructive, 1-1-217.

Requirements for compliance with notice provisions, 2-3-104.

Hearing — rules of evidence, cross-examination, judicial notice, 2-4-612.

Local government — general provisions related to services, Title 7, ch. 11.

Local government — utility services, Title 7, ch. 13.

Local government — culture, social services, and recreation, Title 7, ch. 16.

Local government — general emergency and protective services, Title 7, ch. 31.

Allowable costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 2.

Attorneys' fees, Title 25, ch. 10, part 3.

90-6-308. Permit procedure and review of impact plan to run concurrently. It is intended that the procedure for fulfilling the permit requirement of 82-4-335 and the review of the impact plan by the board under 90-6-307 are to run concurrently.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 617, L. 1981.

90-6-309. Tax prepayment — large-scale mineral development. (1) After permission to commence operation is granted by the appropriate governmental agency, and upon request of the governing body of a county in which a facility is to be located, a person intending to construct or locate a large-scale mineral development in this state shall prepay property taxes as specified in the impact plan. This prepayment shall exclude the 6-mill university levy and may exclude the mandatory county levy for the school foundation program of 45 mills.

(2) The person who is to prepay under this section shall not be obligated to prepay the entire amount established in subsection (1) at one time. Upon

request of the governing body of an affected local government unit, the person shall prepay the amount shown to be needed from time to time as determined by the board.

(3) The person who is to prepay shall guarantee to the hard-rock mining impact board, through an appropriate financial institution, as may be required by the board, that property tax prepayments will be paid as needed for expenditures created by the impacts of the large-scale mineral development.

(4) When the mineral development facilities are completed and assessed by the department of revenue, they shall be subject during the first 3 years and thereafter to taxation as all other property similarly situated, except that in each year after the start of production, the local government unit that received a property tax prepayment shall provide for repayment of prepaid property taxes in accordance with subsection (5).

(5) A local government unit that received all or a portion of the property tax prepayment under this section shall provide for tax crediting as specified in the impact plan. The tax credit allowed in any year may not, however, exceed the tax obligation of the developer for that year, and the time period for tax crediting is limited to the productive life of the mining operation.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 617, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 489, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 582, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) at end of first sentence substituted "as specified in the impact plan" for "in an amount equal to at least three times the estimated property tax due the year the large-scale mineral development facility commences operation" and in last sentence increased mills from 40 to 45; and in (5) after "shall provide for", substituted present language of remainder of subsection for "repayment according to the following procedure:

(a) In each year after the commencement of mining, the local government shall:

(i) divide its budget by the average mill levy of its jurisdiction during the 3 years immediately preceding commencement of mining operations, to arrive at a taxable valuation needed to fund its budget using the average 3-year mill levy;

(ii) reduce the taxable valuation of property of a person who prepaid property taxes by the excess, if any, of the total taxable value of the taxing jurisdiction including the person's property over the taxable value determined under subsection (5)(a)(i), but in no case by an amount greater than the taxable value of the person's property.

(b) The reduction in taxable value, if any, determined under subsection (5)(a)(ii) times the average mill levy used in subsection (5)(a)(i) equals the property tax prepayment credit allowed for the taxable year for that local government unit. Any local government unit not receiving a payment shall not be affected by this section, and no reduction in value shall be used in the computation of taxes due that unit of local government. In no event shall the credit allowed under this part extend more than 10 years beyond the date the prepayment is made under this section.

(c) The procedure established under subsection (5)(a) shall continue from year to year until the total credit allowed the person who prepaid property taxes equals the total property taxes prepaid".

1983 Amendment: Near beginning of (1), substituted "governing body" for "board of county commissioners"; and in (3), substituted "through an appropriate financial institution" for "with appropriate bank guarantees".

Cross-References

Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.

Tax prepayment — new industrial facilities, 15-16-201.

90-6-310. Education impact bonds. (1) When the need for new school facilities is determined, the owners of a large-scale mineral development may enter into a written agreement with the trustees of a school district that has the burden for the issuance of bonds to cover the cost of such new construction. The trustees of a school district may execute a written agreement with the owner of a large-scale mineral development for the issuance of any special industrial educational impact bonds provided for in this section.

(2) The agreement with the owners of a large-scale mineral development shall provide for a payment guarantee, in addition to the taxes imposed by the school district on property owners generally, of the principal and interest on the bonds provided for in this section. Payment will then be made by an annual special tax levy on the property of the large-scale mineral development sufficient to retire the principal and interest on these special impact bonds. The bonds shall not be an obligation of the trustees or the school district.

(3) The debt limits set forth in 20-9-406 and the provisions of 20-9-410 and 20-9-421 through 20-9-432, inclusive, do not apply to bonds issued in accordance with this section. The interest on such bonds shall not be subject to state taxes.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 617, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Bond issues, Title 17, ch. 5.

Bond issues for certain purposes, 20-9-403.

Purpose and authorization of building reserve fund by an election, 20-9-502.

90-6-311. Impact plan amendments. (1) The impact plan may provide for amendment under definite conditions specified in the plan. Also, the governing body of an affected county or the mineral developer may petition the board for an amendment to an approved impact plan if:

(a) employment at the large-scale mineral development is forecast to increase or decrease by at least 75 persons, as determined under 90-6-302(4), over or under the employment levels contemplated by the approved impact plan; or

(b) it becomes apparent that an approved impact plan is materially inaccurate because of errors in assessment and 2 years have not elapsed since the date the facility begins commercial production; or

(c) the governing body of an affected county and the mineral developer join in a petition to amend the impact plan.

(2) Within 10 days of receipt the board shall publish notice of the petition at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the affected county. The petition must include:

(a) an explanation of the need for an amendment;

(b) a statement of the facts and circumstances underlying the need for an amendment; and

(c) a description of the corrective measures proposed by the petitioner.

(3) Within 60 days after notice that the petition has been received, an affected local government unit or the mineral developer must notify the board in writing if such person objects to the amendments proposed by the petitioner, specifying the reasons why the impact plan should not be amended as proposed. If no objection is received within the 60-day period, the impact plan must be amended by the board as proposed by the petitioner.

(4) If an objection is received, within 10 days of its receipt, the board shall notify the petitioner and include a copy of all objections received by the board. If the objecting party and the petitioner cannot resolve the objections within 30 days after the expiration of the 60-day period, the board shall conduct a hearing on the validity of the objections within 30 days after the failure of the parties to resolve the objections. The hearing must be held in the affected county or, if objections are received from local government units in

more than one county, must be held in the county which in the board's judgment is more greatly affected. The provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act apply to the conduct of the hearing.

(5) Following the hearing, the board shall make findings as to those portions of the amendments which were objected to and, if appropriate, amend the impact plan accordingly. The board shall cause the findings and impact plan, as amended, to be served on all parties. Any local government unit or the developer is entitled to judicial review, as provided by Title 2, chapter 4, part 7, in the district court for the judicial district in which the hearing was held.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 489, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 582, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In first sentence of (1) inserted "specified in the plan"; in (1)(a) substituted "75 persons, as determined under 90-6-302(4)" for "100 people"; and deleted former (1)(b) that read: "changes in the large-scale mineral development cause, or can be expected to cause, an increase in estimated population of at least 15% in a local government unit when measured against the average population of the local government unit in the 3-year period preceding the commencement of new construction or new operations of the mining facility; or".

Cross-References

Notice and opportunity to be heard, Title 2, ch. 3, part 1.

Contested cases — informal hearings, 2-4-603.

Contested cases — hearing, 2-4-612.

90-6-312 through 90-6-320 reserved.

90-6-321. Basis for awarding grants and loans from the hard-rock mining impact trust account — restrictions. (1) Whenever the board determines that a mining operation has permanently ceased all mining-related activity or has experienced at least a 50% reduction in its full-time equivalent mining work force over the immediately preceding 5-year period, the board may in its discretion award grants and loans from the hard-rock mining impact trust account to an affected local government unit in accordance with subsection (2).

(2) The board may award grants and loans to assist a local government unit in efforts to:

(a) pay for outstanding capital project bonds or other expenses incurred at least 5 years prior to the end of mining activity or the reduction in a work force as specified in subsection (1);

(b) decrease unusually high property tax mill levies that are directly caused by the cessation or reduction of mining activity;

(c) promote diversification and development of the economic base within a local government unit;

(d) attract new industry to the impact area; and

(e) provide cash incentives for expanding the employment base of the impact area.

(3) Not more than 50% of the money available in the hard-rock mining impact trust account may be granted or loaned for the purpose of assisting local governments under (a) and (b) of subsection (2).

(4) The amount of money that is available to be granted or loaned to a local government unit within an impact area may not exceed the balance in

the hard-rock mining impact trust account credited to that area under the provisions of 90-6-304 and 90-6-322.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 619, L. 1983.**

90-6-322. Eligibility for grants and loans from county accounts — board rules. (1) The hard-rock mining impact trust account must be maintained on a county-by-county basis. Any local government unit in the state directly impacted by the cessation or reduction of mining-related activity may apply to the board for impact grants or loans from the account for the county in which such cessation or reduction occurred.

(2) The board shall determine to what degree a local government unit is directly impacted by a cessation or reduction in mining-related activity, and such determination is final. The board shall adopt rules that provide a procedure for designating local government units and areas impacted by the cessation or reduction of mining-related activity.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 619, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

90-6-323. Local government budget authority. A local government unit may budget and expend payments received from a mineral developer under this part or part 4 of this chapter or pursuant to a plan approved under this part. If a payment is requested or received after the adoption of the budget for the fiscal year in which the payment is to be expended, the governing body of the local government unit may by a majority vote amend its budget to provide for the receipt and expenditure of the payment.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 582, L. 1985.**

Part 4

Hard-Rock Mining Impact Property Tax Base Sharing

Part Cross-References

Residence — rules for determining, 1-1-215.

Property subject to taxation — classification, Title 15, ch. 6, part 1.

Tax appraisal, Title 15, ch. 7, part 1.

Tax assessment procedure, Title 15, ch. 8.

Tax equalization, Title 15, ch. 9, part 1.

Statewide tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10, part 1.

Mining license taxes, Title 15, ch. 37.

Resource indemnity trust tax, Title 15, ch. 38.

90-6-401. Declaration of necessity and purpose. The commencement of new large-scale hard-rock mineral developments often results in revenue disparities among adjacent local government units. This occurs primarily when a mine that locates in one taxing jurisdiction causes population influxes in neighboring jurisdictions. The result can be that some jurisdictions will experience a need to increase expenditures and receive no corresponding increase in revenue, while others will experience an increase in revenue and receive no comparable increase in expenditures. There is therefore a need to allocate the increase in property tax base resulting from the development and operation of new large-scale mines so that property tax revenues will be equitably distributed among affected local government units.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 635, L. 1983.**

90-6-402. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Affected local government unit" means a local government unit that will experience a need to increase services or facilities as a result of the commencement of large-scale mineral development or within which a large-scale mineral development is located in accordance with an impact plan adopted pursuant to 90-6-307.

(2) "Board" means the hard-rock mining impact board established in 2-15-1822.

(3) "Mineral development employee" means a person who resides within the jurisdiction of an affected local government unit as a result of employment with a large-scale mineral development or its contractors or subcontractors.

(4) "Mineral development student" means a student whose parent or guardian resides within the jurisdiction of an affected local government unit as a result of employment with a large-scale mineral development or its contractors or subcontractors.

(5) "Jurisdictional revenue disparity" means property tax revenues resulting from a large-scale hard-rock mineral development that are inequitably distributed among affected local government units as finally determined by the board in an approved impact plan.

(6) "Large-scale mineral development", for the purposes of this part, is defined in 90-6-302.

(7) "Local government unit", for the purposes of this part, means a county, municipality, or school district.

(8) "Taxable valuation" of a mineral development means the total of the gross proceeds taxable percentage specified in 15-6-132(2)(a) when added to the taxable percentages of real property, improvements, machinery, equipment, and other property classified under Title 15, chapter 6, part 1.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 635, L. 1983.

90-6-403. Jurisdictional revenue disparity — conditioned exemption and reallocation of certain taxable valuation. (1) When an impact plan for a large-scale mineral development approved by the board pursuant to 90-6-307 identifies a jurisdictional revenue disparity, the board shall promptly notify the developer, all affected local government units, and the department of revenue of the disparity. Except as provided in this section and 90-6-404, the increase in taxable valuation of the mineral development that occurs after the issuance and validation of a permit under 82-4-335 is not subject to the usual application of county and school district property tax mill levies. This increase in taxable valuation must be allocated to local government units as provided in 90-6-404. The increase in taxable valuation allocated as provided in 90-6-404 is subject to the application of property tax mill levies in the local government unit to which it is allocated.

(2) The total taxable valuation of a large-scale mineral development remains subject to the statewide mill levies and basic county levies for elementary and high school foundation programs as provided in 20-9-331 and 20-9-333.

(3) The provisions of subsection (1) remain in effect until the large-scale mineral development ceases operations or until the existence of the jurisdictional revenue disparity ceases, as determined by the board.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 635, L. 1983.**

90-6-404. Allocation of taxable valuation for local taxation purposes. When property of a large-scale mineral development is subject to the provisions of 90-6-403, the increase in taxable valuation must be allocated by the department of revenue as follows:

(1) The total increase in taxable valuation of the mineral development must be allocated between affected counties and affected municipalities according to the following formula based on the place of residence of mineral development employees:

(a) A portion, not to exceed 20%, to affected municipalities, based on that percentage of the total number of mineral development employees that reside within municipal boundaries. The taxable valuation allocated to affected municipalities must be distributed to each municipality according to its percentage of the total number of mineral development employees who reside within municipal boundaries. That portion of the taxable valuation distributed to a municipality pursuant to this section is subject to the same county mill levy as other taxable properties located in the municipality.

(b) The remaining portion of the taxable valuation must be distributed to each affected county according to its percentage of the total number of mineral development employees that reside within the county.

(2) The total increase in taxable valuation must be distributed pro rata among each affected high school district according to the percentage of the total number of mineral development high school students that reside within each district.

(3) The total increase in taxable valuation must be distributed pro rata among each affected elementary school district according to the percentage of the total number of mineral development elementary school students that reside within each district.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 635, L. 1983.**

90-6-405. Employee surveys. (1) Each large-scale mineral development subject to the provisions of 90-6-403 and 90-6-404 shall, on or before May 1 of each year, conduct a survey of its employees and promptly submit a report of its findings to the department of revenue. The report must include:

(a) the number of mineral development employees residing within each affected county;

(b) the number of mineral development employees residing within each affected municipality;

(c) the number of mineral development students residing in each affected high school district; and

(d) the number of mineral development students residing in each affected elementary school district.

(2) The initial allocation of the increase in taxable valuation made as provided in 90-6-403 and 90-6-404 shall be made on the basis of the place of residence of employees and the district of enrollment of students as projected in the approved impact plan for that period of time between the issuance and

validation of the permit and the submission of an employee survey as provided for in this section.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 635, L. 1983.**

CHAPTER 7

HEALTH FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

Part 1 — General Provisions

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90-7-311. Pledge of state not to impair — to administer.
90-7-312. Pledge of revenue, money, or property — validity.

Chapter Cross-References

Hospitals and related facilities, Title 50, ch. 5.

Part 1

General Provisions

90-7-101. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the "Montana Health Facility Authority Act".

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 703, L. 1983.**

90-7-102. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Authority" means the Montana health facility authority created in 2-15-1815.

(2) "Costs" means costs allowed under 90-7-103.

(3) "Health facility" means any facility provided for in 90-7-104.

(4) "Health institution" means any public or private nonprofit hospital, corporation, or other organization authorized to provide or operate a health facility in this state.

(5) "Participating health institution" means a health institution that undertakes the financing, refunding, or refinancing of obligations on the construction or acquisition of a health facility pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(6) "Revenues" means, with respect to facilities, the rents, fees, charges, interest, principal repayments, and other income received or to be received by the authority from any source on account of such facilities.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 703, L. 1983.

90-7-103. Allowable costs. Costs eligible for financing or refinancing under this chapter include:

(1) the total of all reasonable or necessary costs incidental to the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, alteration, equipment, enlargement, and improvement of an eligible health facility and the acquisition of all real and personal property interests necessary or useful in connection with the facility and all other undertakings which the authority considers reasonable or necessary for the development of the facility;

(2) the cost of demolishing or removing any building or structure on land so acquired, the cost of acquiring any land to which such building or structure may be moved, the cost of all machinery and equipment, financing charges, interest prior to and during construction and, if judged advisable by the authority, for a period after completion of such construction, the cost of financing the facility, including interest on bonds and notes issued by the authority to finance the facility;

(3) reserves for principal and interest and for extensions, enlargements, additions, and improvements, including without limitation the cost of studies and surveys;

(4) the costs for land title and mortgage guaranty policies;

(5) the costs of plans, specifications, and architectural and engineering services;

(6) the costs of legal, organization, marketing, or other special services;

(7) the costs of financing, acquisition, demolition, construction, equipment, and site development of new and rehabilitated buildings;

(8) the costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction, repair, or remodeling of existing buildings; and

(9) all other expenses necessary and incidental to the construction and acquisition of the facility, the financing of such construction, and the acquisition and placing of the facility into operation.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 703, L. 1983.

90-7-104. Eligible health facility. (1) Eligible health facility means any structure or building used as a hospital, clinic, nursing home, or other health care facility as defined in 50-5-101; center for developmentally disabled; center for the handicapped; chemical dependency treatment center; nursing school; medical teaching facility; laboratory; dental care facility; or other structure or facility related to any of the foregoing or required or useful for the operation of a health facility. These related facilities include supporting service structures and all necessary, useful, and related equipment, furnishings, and appurtenances and include without limitation the acquisition, preparation, and development of all lands and real and personal property necessary or convenient as a site for any of the foregoing.

(2) An eligible health facility does not include such items as food, fuel, supplies, or other items that are customarily considered as current operating expenses; and eligible health facility does not include a structure used or to be used primarily for sectarian instruction or study or as a place for devotional activities or religious worship.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 703, L. 1983.

90-7-105 through 90-7-110 reserved.

90-7-111. Credit of state not pledged — statement on obligation required. (1) Obligations issued under the provisions of this chapter do not constitute a debt, liability, obligation, or pledge of the faith and credit of the state but are payable solely from the revenues or assets of the health institution being financed.

(2) An obligation issued under this chapter must contain on the face thereof a statement to the effect that the state of Montana is not liable on the obligation, the obligation is not a debt of the state, and neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the state is pledged to the payment of the principal of or the interest on the obligation.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 703, L. 1983.

Cross-References

State debt, Art. VIII, sec. 8, Mont. Const.

Security of bondholders, 90-7-304.

Pledge by state not to impair obligation and to properly administer program, 90-7-311.

Pledge of revenue, money, or property, 90-7-312.

90-7-112. Exemption from taxation — securities law. (1) The authority performs a public function for the benefit of the people of the state for the improvement of their health and living conditions and is a public instrumentality of the state. Accordingly, the income or other revenues of the authority and all property owned by the authority and any bonds, notes, or other obligations issued under this chapter, their transfer, and income therefrom, including any profit made on the sale thereof, are exempt at all times from all taxation in the state of Montana.

(2) Bonds issued by the authority are exempt from the Montana Securities Act, but copies of all prospectus and disclosure documents must be deposited with the state securities commissioner for public inspection.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 703, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Individual income taxes — exemptions from adjusted gross income, 15-30-111.

Individual income tax — exemptions, 15-30-112.

Organizations exempt from tax, 15-31-102.

Securities regulation, Title 30, ch. 10.

Montana Securities Act, Title 30, ch. 10, parts 1 through 3.

90-7-113. Bonds as legal investment. (1) Bonds issued by the authority under the provisions of this chapter are securities in which funds may be legally and properly invested, including capital in the control of or belonging to:

(a) public officers and public bodies of the state and its political subdivisions;

(b) insurance companies;

(c) credit unions, building and loan associations, investment companies, savings banks, banking associations, and trust companies;

(d) personal representatives, public administrators, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and

(e) pension, profit-sharing, and retirement funds.

(2) Bonds issued under this chapter are securities that may properly and legally be deposited with and received by any state or municipal officer or any agency or municipality of the state for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or obligations of the state is authorized by law.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 703, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

State finance — permissible investments, 17-6-211.

Investments of financial institutions, 32-1-424.

Insurance companies — investments, Title 33, ch. 2, part 8.

Trustees — prudent man standard, 72-21-104.

90-7-114 through 90-7-120 reserved.

90-7-121. Annual audit. The authority's books and records must be audited at least once each fiscal year, by or at the direction of the legislative auditor. The actual costs of the audit shall be paid from the authority's funds.

History: **En. Sec. 26, Ch. 703, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Audit costs and contracts, Title 5, ch. 13, part 4.

Part 2

Authority
Administration, Powers, and Limitations

90-7-201. Authority — quorum — mode of action — expenses. (1) Four members of the authority constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting business. Action may be taken by the authority upon the affirmative vote of at least four of its members. No vacancy in the membership of the authority impairs the right of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the authority.

(2) Each meeting of the authority for any purpose must be open to the public. Notice of meetings must be as provided in the bylaws of the authority. Resolutions need not be published or posted.

(3) Members of the authority may receive no compensation for services but are entitled to necessary expenses, as provided in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, incurred in the discharge of their duties.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 703, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Open meetings required, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.; 2-3-203.

90-7-202. Powers of authority. The authority may:

(1) sue and be sued;

(2) have a seal;

(3) adopt all procedural and substantive rules necessary for the administration of this chapter;

(4) issue bonds or incur other debt as described in this chapter, including the issuance of notes or refunding bonds;

(5) invest any funds obtained from the issuance of bonds and notes which are not required for immediate use, subject to any agreements with its bondholders and noteholders, as provided in Title 17, chapter 6, except that all investment income from funds invested by the authority, less the cost for investment, must be deposited in an enterprise fund to the credit of the authority;

(6) contract in its own name for the investment of funds, borrowing of funds, or any other purposes it considers appropriate to carry out the purposes of this chapter;

(7) participate with any financial institution in the purchase or guarantee of any loan or obligation;

(8) issue bond anticipation notes or any other anticipatory financial obligations to secure funding of eligible facilities;

(9) enter into agreements or make advance commitments to insure repayments required by loan agreements made by a lender. Such agreements are subject to terms and conditions established by the authority.

(10) sell, purchase, or insure loans to finance the costs of eligible facilities;

(11) accept gifts, grants, or loans from a federal agency, an agency or instrumentality of the state, a municipality, or any other source;

(12) enter into contracts or other transactions with a federal agency, an agency or instrumentality of the state, a municipality, a private organization, or any other entity consistent with the exercise of any power under this chapter;

(13) with regard to property:

(a) acquire real or personal property or any right, interest, or easement therein by gift, purchase, transfer, foreclosure, lease, or otherwise;

(b) hold, sell, assign, lease, encumber, mortgage, or otherwise dispose thereof;

(c) hold, sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of any mortgage or loan owned by it or in its control or custody;

(d) release or relinquish any right, title, claim, interest, easement, or demand, however acquired, including any equity or right of redemption;

(e) make any disposition by public or private sale, with or without public bidding;

(f) commence any action to protect or enforce any right conferred upon it by any law, mortgage, contract, or other agreement;

(g) bid for and purchase property at any foreclosure or other sale or acquire or take possession of it in lieu of foreclosure; and

(h) operate, manage, lease, dispose of, and otherwise deal with such property in any manner necessary or desirable to protect its interests or the holders of its bonds or notes if such action is consistent with any agreement with such holders;

(14) service, contract, and pay for the servicing of loans;

(15) provide general technical services in the analysis, planning, design, processing, construction, rehabilitation, and management of eligible health facilities whenever considered appropriate;

(16) consent, whenever it considers necessary or desirable in fulfilling its purposes, to the modification of the rate of interest, time, or payment of any installment of principal, interest, or security or any other term of any contract, lease agreement, loan agreement, mortgage, mortgage loan, mortgage loan commitment, construction loan, advance contract, or agreement of any kind, subject to any agreement with bondholders and noteholders;

(17) collect reasonable interest, fees, and charges from participating institutions in connection with making and servicing its lease agreements, loan agreements, mortgage loans, notes, bonds, commitments, and other evidences of indebtedness. The interest, fees, and charges shall be deposited to an enterprise fund to the credit of the authority. Interest, fees, and charges are limited to the amounts required to pay the costs of the authority, including operating and administrative expenses and reasonable allowances for losses that may be incurred.

(18) perform any other acts necessary and convenient to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 703, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: In (5), substituted "an enterprise fund to the credit of the authority" for "the bond proceeds fund"; and in (17), substituted "enterprise fund" for "earmarked revenue account".

Cross-References

Adoption of administrative rules — Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch.4.

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Lawsuits — security not required on behalf of state, 25-1-402.

Lawsuits — notice to Attorney General, Title 25, ch. 1, part 5.

Property, Title 70.

Mortgages, Title 71, ch. 1.

Foreclosure, 71-1-221 through 71-1-235.

90-7-203. Staff of authority. The authority may employ or contract for any professional staff or consultants necessary. Such employment and contracting must be done in consultation with the department of commerce.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 703, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

Code Commissioner Correction: At end of section following "department", the Code Commissioner, 1983, inserted "of commerce". "Department" is not defined in this chapter; however, reference to this section in 2-15-1815(4) indicates that "department" refers to "department of commerce".

Cross-References

Montana Health Facility Authority, 2-15-1815.

State employees generally, Title 2, ch. 18.

Retained services to Board — negotiated fee, 90-7-211.

90-7-204. Agent of the authority. The authority may designate a participating health institution as its agent for determining the location and character of an eligible health facility undertaken by that institution under the provisions of this chapter. As agent, the institution may acquire, construct, reconstruct, renovate, replace, improve, maintain, repair, operate, lease, as lessee or lessor, and enter into contracts for any and all such purposes, including contracts for the management and operation of the facility.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 703, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Agency, Title 28, ch. 10.

90-7-205 through 90-7-210 reserved.

90-7-211. Necessary expenses — fees. (1) All expenses of the authority incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter are payable solely from funds provided under the authority of this chapter, and no liability may be incurred by the authority beyond the extent to which money has been provided under this chapter, except for the purposes of meeting the necessary expenses of initial organization and operation and until such date as the authority derives money from funds provided under this chapter. The authority may borrow money for necessary expenses of organization and operation. Such borrowed money must be repaid within a reasonable time after the authority receives funds provided for under this chapter.

(2) When an application is made to the authority by any participating health institution for financial assistance to provide for its facilities, the application may be accompanied by an initial planning service fee in an amount determined by the authority. Such initial planning service fee may be included in the cost of the facilities to be financed and is not refundable by the authority, whether or not any application is approved. In addition to the initial fee, an annual planning service fee may be paid to the authority by each participating health institution in an amount determined by the authority. The annual planning service fee may be paid on such dates or in installments as may be satisfactory to the authority. The fees must be used for:

(a) necessary expenses to determine the need for facilities in the area concerned, and to that end the authority may utilize recognized voluntary and official health planning organizations and agencies at local, regional, and state levels;

(b) necessary administrative expenses; and

(c) reserves for anticipated future expenses.

(3) The authority may, for a negotiated fee, retain the services of any other public or private person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation for the furnishing of services and data for use by the authority in determining the need for and location of any eligible health facility for which application is being made or for such other services or surveys as the authority considers necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 703, L. 1983.**

90-7-212. Purchase of bonds by authority. The authority may purchase its bonds or notes. The authority may hold, pledge, cancel, or resell such bonds or notes, subject to and in accordance with agreements with bondholders or noteholders.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 703, L. 1983.**

90-7-213. Loan limitation. No loan made by the authority may exceed the total cost of the eligible health facility being financed as such cost is determined by the participating institution and approved by the authority.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 703, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Aggregate biennial bonding and borrowing authority, 90-7-302.

90-7-214. Restriction on operating facility — leases. (1) The authority may not operate an eligible health facility as a business other than as a lessee or lessor. The lease must provide for rentals adequate to pay the principal and interest due on bonds and to create and maintain such reserves and accounts for depreciation as the authority determines necessary.

(2) The lease may contain terms and conditions that the authority considers proper. The lease may be terminated upon failure of the participating health institution to comply with any obligation under the lease. The lease may include a renewal or an option to purchase provision upon such terms or conditions as the authority considers desirable.

(3) Upon payment of all indebtedness incurred by the authority for financing a facility, the authority may convey any or all of the facility to the lessee, with or without consideration.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 703, L. 1983.

Part 3

Notes and Bonds

Part Cross-References

U.C.C. — form of negotiable instruments, 30-3-104.

U.C.C. — investment securities, Title 30, ch. 8.

90-7-301. Notes. The authority is authorized from time to time to issue its negotiable notes for any corporate purpose, including the payment of all or any part of the cost of any facility, and renew from time to time any notes by the issuance of new notes, whether the notes to be renewed have or have not matured. The authority may issue notes partly to renew notes or to discharge other obligations then outstanding and partly for any other purpose. The notes may be authorized, sold, executed, and delivered in the same manner as bonds. Any resolution authorizing notes of the authority or any issue thereof may contain any provisions which the authority is authorized to include in any resolution authorizing bonds of the authority. The authority may include in its notes any terms, covenants, or conditions that it is authorized to include in any bonds. All notes must be payable from the proceeds of bonds, renewal notes, the revenues of the authority, or other money available therefor and not otherwise pledged, subject only to any contractual rights of the holders of any of its notes or other obligations then outstanding.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 703, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Credit of state not pledged — statement required on face of obligation, 90-7-111.

90-7-302. Bonds and notes of the authority. (1) The authority may in each biennium borrow money and issue bonds and notes in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $150 million, exclusive of bonds or notes issued to refund its outstanding bonds or notes.

(2) Bonds must be authorized and dated and shall mature as the authority may specify, except that no bond may mature more than 40 years from the date of its issue. Bonds shall bear interest at the rate or rates, be in the denominations, be in the proper registered or bearer form, be executed in the manner, be payable in the medium of payment, at the place or places, and be subject to the terms of redemption that the authority may provide.

(3) All bonds, regardless of form or character, are negotiable instruments for all purposes of the Uniform Commercial Code, subject to requirements as to registration.

(4) All bonds may be sold at public or private sale in the manner, for the price or prices, and at the time or times which the authority may determine.

(5) Before the issuance of any bonds, the authority shall make provisions, by lease or other agreement, regarding the facility or facilities being financed by the issue of the bonds, for rentals or other considerations sufficient, in the judgment of the authority, to:

(a) pay the principal of and interest on the bonds as they become due;

(b) create and maintain the reserves therefor;

(c) meet all obligations in connection with the lease or other agreement; and

(d) meet all costs necessary to service the bonds unless the lease or agreement provides that the obligations are to be met or costs are to be paid by a party other than the authority.

(6) The authority may combine, for the purposes of a single offering, bonds financing more than one facility under this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 703, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) after "may", inserted "in each biennium" and after "issue bonds", substituted remainder of subsection for "not in excess of $50 million for any 2-year period".

Cross-References

Uniform Commercial Code — investment securities, Title 30, ch. 8.

90-7-303. Procedure for issuance of bonds. (1) The authority may not undertake to finance any eligible health facility unless, prior to the issuance of any bonds or notes, the members find that such facility will be operated by a health institution for the purpose of fulfilling its obligation to provide health care facilities.

(2) The authority may not allow the proceeds of any bonds or notes to be expended for any facility unless such facility has been reviewed and approved by the appropriate regional and state health planning boards and has received any approval required by Title 50, chapter 5, part 3.

(3) The authority may not allow the proceeds of any bonds or notes to be expended for any facility until it has been shown that such facility is financially feasible and that there will be sufficient revenues to assure that principal and interest payments are made when they become due.

(4) The authority may not allow the proceeds of any bonds or notes to be expended for any facility until it has considered the ability of the health institution to operate such a facility based on the health institution's experience and expertise.

(5) The authority must insure that its financings consistently provide fair and realistic terms and covenants sufficient to protect the position of the lenders or bondholders.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 703, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 326, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment — Retroactive Application: In (2) at beginning inserted "The authority may not allow the proceeds of any bonds or notes to be expended for any facility unless", which has the effect of substituting requirement of review and approval prior to expenditure of proceeds for requirement of review and approval prior to issuance of bonds.

Section 3, Ch. 326, L. 1985, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval and applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to any health facility financing undertaken after October 1, 1983."

Cross-References

Credit of state not pledged — statement required on face of obligation, 90-7-111.

90-7-304. Security of bondholders. (1) The payment of the principal of and interest on any bonds issued under this chapter must be secured by a pledge of the revenues out of which such bonds are made payable.

(2) The principal of and interest on any bonds issued under the authority of this part may be secured by:

(a) a mortgage covering all or any part of the participating health institution;

(b) a pledge of the lease or loan agreement relating to such facility; or

(c) such other security device as may be considered most advantageous by the authority.

(3) The proceedings under which the bonds are authorized to be issued under the provisions of this chapter and any mortgage given to secure the same, including a mortgage given by the borrower or lessee, may contain any agreements and provisions customarily contained in instruments securing bonds, as the authority considers advisable. Such provisions may not be in conflict with the provisions of this chapter, including without limitation provisions relating to:

(a) fixing and collection of rents or payments under any lease or loan agreement concerning the facility covered by such proceedings or mortgage;

(b) terms to be incorporated in the lease or loan agreement;

(c) maintenance and insurance of such facility;

(d) creation and maintenance of special funds from the revenues of such facility; and

(e) rights and remedies available in the event of a default to the bondholders or to the trustee under a mortgage.

(4) The proceedings authorizing any bonds under the provisions of this chapter and any mortgage, including a mortgage given by the lessee or borrower, securing such bonds may provide that in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of or the interest on such bonds or in the performance of any agreement contained in such proceedings or mortgage, such payment and performance may be enforced by mandamus or by the appointment of a receiver in equity with power to charge and collect rents and to apply the revenues from the project in accordance with such proceedings or the provisions of such mortgage.

(5) Any mortgage made by the authority, lessee, or borrower to secure these bonds may provide that, in the event of a default in the payment thereof or the violation of any agreement contained in the mortgage, the

mortgage may be foreclosed and the project sold under proceedings in equity or in any other manner permitted by law. The mortgage may also provide that any trustee under the mortgage or the holder of any of the bonds secured thereby may become the purchaser at any foreclosure sale if he is the highest bidder therefor. No breach of any such agreement may impose any pecuniary liability upon the authority.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 703, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Receivers, Title 27, ch. 20.

Mandamus, Title 27, ch. 26.

Mortgages, Title 71, ch. 1.

Pledges, Title 71, ch. 2.

Foreclosure, 71-1-221 through 71-1-235.

Credit of state not pledged, 90-7-111.

Pledge of revenue, money, or property — validity, 90-7-312.

90-7-305. Trust agreement to secure bonds. In the discretion of the authority, any bonds issued under this chapter may be secured by a trust agreement between the authority and a corporate trustee, which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company in Montana. The trust agreement or the resolution providing for the issuance of such bonds may pledge or assign the revenues to be received or proceeds of any contract or contracts pledged and may convey or mortgage the project or any portion thereof. The trust agreement or resolution providing for the issuance of such bonds may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders as may be reasonable and proper and not in violation of law, including particularly such provisions as have been specifically authorized to be included in any resolution of the authority authorizing bonds. Any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of this state, which may act as depository of the proceeds of bonds or of revenues or other money, may furnish such indemnifying bonds or pledge such securities as may be required by the authority. Any such trust agreement may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders and of the trustee or trustees and may restrict the individual right of action by bondholders. In addition, any such trust agreement or resolution may contain such other provisions as the authority may consider reasonable and proper for the security of the bondholders. All expenses incurred in carrying out such trust agreement or resolution may be treated as a part of the cost of the operation of an eligible health facility.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 703, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

"Trust company" defined, 32-1-107.

90-7-306. Trust funds. All money received pursuant to this chapter, whether as proceeds from the sale of bonds, notes, or other obligations or as revenues or receipts, are trust funds to be held and applied solely as provided in this chapter. Any officer with whom or any bank or trust company with which such money is deposited shall act as trustee of the money and shall hold and apply it for the purposes of this chapter, subject to such regulations as this chapter and the resolution authorizing the bonds, notes, or other obligations of any issue or the trust agreement securing the obligations may provide.

History: **En. Sec. 22, Ch. 703, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Trustee accounts, Title 72, ch. 20, part 4.

90-7-307. Conveyance of title to health institution. When the principal and interest on bonds issued by the authority to finance the cost of eligible health facilities or to refinance outstanding indebtedness of one or more participating health institutions, including any refunding bonds issued to refund and refinance such bonds, have been fully paid and retired or when adequate provision has been made to fully pay and retire the same and all other conditions of the resolution, lease, trust indenture, and mortgage or deed of trust or any other form of security arrangement, if any, authorizing and securing the same have been satisfied and the lien of the mortgage or deed of trust or any other form of security arrangement has been released in accordance with the provisions thereof, the authority shall promptly convey its interest in the facilities and any other facilities mortgaged or subject to deed of trust or any other form of security arrangement to secure the bonds to the participating health institution or institutions.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 703, L. 1983.

90-7-308 through 90-7-310 reserved.

90-7-311. Pledge of state not to impair — to administer. In accordance with the constitutions of the United States and the state of Montana, the state pledges that it will not in any way impair the obligations of any agreement between the authority and the holders of notes and bonds issued by the authority, including but not limited to an agreement to administer a loan program financed by the issuance of bonds, and to employ a staff sufficient and competent for this purpose.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 703, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Ex post facto, obligation of contracts, and irrevocable privileges, Art. II, sec. 31, Mont. Const.

Prohibition against impairment of contracts, Art. II, sec. 31, Mont. Const.

Montana Health Facility Authority, 2-15-1815.

90-7-312. Pledge of revenue, money, or property — validity. Any pledge made by the authority is valid and binding from the time the pledge is made. The revenue, money, or property pledged and received by the authority is immediately subject to the lien of the pledge without any physical delivery or further act. The lien of any pledge is valid and binding against all parties having claims of any kind, whether in tort, contract, or otherwise, against the authority, irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. Neither the resolution nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created is required to be recorded.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 703, L. 1983.

CHAPTER 8

MONTANA CAPITAL COMPANY ACT

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section

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90-8-313. Examination.
90-8-314 through 90-8-320 reserved.
90-8-321. Decertification.

Chapter Cross-References

Functions of Department of Commerce — economic development, 90-1-105.

Part 1

General Provisions

90-8-101. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the "Montana Capital Company Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 554, L. 1983.

90-8-102. Declaration of policy. (1) The legislature finds and declares that:

(a) economic insecurity due to unemployment is a serious menace to the health, safety, and general welfare of not only the affected people but of the people of the entire state;

(b) involuntary unemployment, with its resulting burden of indigency, falls with crushing force upon unemployed workers and ultimately on the state itself in the form of public assistance and unemployment compensation payments; and

(c) unemployment causes a migration of Montana workers and families seeking jobs and establishing homes elsewhere, which deprives the state of its most valuable resource, its people, and reduces the tax base of local governments, impairing their ability to provide basic services.

(2) (a) The legislature further finds that the best method of combating unemployment and protecting Montana against the loss of its people is by promoting, stimulating, developing, rehabilitating, and revitalizing the business prosperity and economic welfare of the state and its citizens.

(b) To accomplish this goal, the legislature seeks to encourage the formation of venture and equity capital in Montana for use in diversifying, strengthening, and stabilizing the Montana economy by increasing Montana employment and business opportunities while protecting the people's constitutional right to a clean and healthful environment.

(3) The legislature further finds that:

(a) private investment of venture and equity capital in the Montana economy will be encouraged and promoted by making tax credits available to taxpayers investing in Montana capital companies;

(b) demands on state revenues restrict the financial ability of the state to make unlimited tax credits available for investment purposes and require that the state place reasonable limits on the total amount of tax credits to be made available for investment incentive;

(c) establishment of a rational tax credit program which gives priority to investments in capital companies in the order in which they are qualified will encourage prompt private investment in Montana businesses.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 554, L. 1983.

90-8-103. Purpose. (1) The purpose of this chapter is to promote the development of the human resources and the diversification of the economy of Montana. The venture capital generated by this chapter must be used to encourage and assist the strengthening of the economy through loans, equity investments, and other business transactions for purposes of developing new small business and industry in Montana, rehabilitating existing small business and industry, and stimulating and assisting in the expansion of small business activities that promote and maintain the economic stability of the state by providing maximum opportunities for employment of Montanans and improving the standard of living of the people of Montana.

(2) This chapter is aimed at:

(a) increasing the availability of development capital in order to encourage and assist in the creation, development, and expansion of small businesses based in Montana;

(b) aiding those businesses to which risk and equity financing are not readily or fully available through traditional sources, including those owned and operated by women and minorities;

(c) developing, preserving, diversifying, expanding, and strengthening the agricultural, industrial, and business base of Montana's economy, particularly for those small businesses utilizing the state's technical, managerial, and research resources in domestic and international markets; and

(d) providing the residents of Montana with greater opportunities to invest and participate in the economic development and potential of the state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 554, L. 1983.

90-8-104. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the Montana economic development board provided for in 2-15-1805.

(2) "Capital base" means equity capital or net worth.

(3) "Certified Montana capital company" means:

(a) a development credit corporation created pursuant to Title 32, chapter 4; or

(b) a profit or nonprofit entity organized and existing under the laws of Montana, created for the purpose of making venture or risk capital available for qualified investments and that has been certified by the board.

(4) "Montana business" means a business which is located or principally based within Montana.

(5) "Qualified investment" means a debt or equity financing of or a purchase and leaseback financing of a Montana business that meets both of the following criteria:

(a) the business is engaged in one or more of the following activities:

(i) manufacturing;

(ii) agricultural, fishery, or forestry production and processing;

(iii) mineral production and processing, except for conventional oil and gas exploration;

(iv) recognized nonfossil forms of energy generation as defined in 15-32-102(5);

(v) transportation;

(vi) research and development of products or processes associated with any of the activities enumerated in (i) through (v) above;

(vii) wholesale or retail distribution activities for which products produced in Montana comprise 50% or more of the gross sales receipts;

(viii) any activity conducted in the state for which 50% or more of the gross receipts are derived from the sale of products or services outside Montana; and

(ix) tourism; and

(b) the business is a small business as defined in rules adopted by the board.

(6) "Qualified Montana capital company" means a certified Montana capital company that has been designated a qualified capital company under the provisions of 90-8-202 so that investors in the company may receive the tax credits authorized in 90-8-202.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 554, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 554, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Section 18(1), Ch. 554, L. 1983, substituted references to the Montana Economic Development Board for references to the Department of Commerce.

90-8-105. Rulemaking. The board may adopt rules to implement the provisions of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 554, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 554, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Section 18(1), Ch. 554, L. 1983, substituted reference to the Montana Economic Development Board for reference to the Department of Commerce.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Part 2

Tax Credits
Investments in Capital Company

90-8-201. Certification of Montana capital companies. (1) Every 6 months, commencing January 1, 1984, or 3 months after rules are adopted to implement this chapter, whichever occurs first, the board shall certify Montana capital companies. A company seeking to be certified as a Montana capital company must make written application to the board on forms provided by the board. The application must contain the information required by 90-8-204 and such other information as the board requires. The application and certificate must specify the level of capitalization that the company expects to qualify for the tax credits provided for in 90-8-202.

(2) The application must show that the applicant's purpose is to encourage and assist in the creation, development, and expansion of Montana-based businesses and to provide maximum opportunities for the employment of Montanans by making venture capital available to sound small Montana firms.

(3) Certifiable applicants include but are not limited to local and community development corporations, small business administration 503 corporations, and small business investment companies.

(4) Certification is a prerequisite to and must be completed before seeking designation as a qualified capital company.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 554, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 554, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Section 18(1), Ch. 554, L. 1983, substituted references to the Montana Economic Development Board for references to the Department of Commerce.

Cross-References

Securities regulation — capital companies exempt from salesman and issuer registration provisions, 30-10-105.

90-8-202. Designation of qualified Montana capital companies — tax credit. (1) The board shall designate as qualified Montana capital companies those certified companies that have been privately capitalized at a minimum level of $200,000. A certified company seeking designation as a qualified Montana capital company must make written application to the board on forms provided by the board. The application must contain the information required by 90-8-204 and such other information as the board requires.

(2) The total amount of tax credits authorized for a single qualified company may not exceed $375,000. In the event the capitalization of the company is later increased, the company may apply for authorization of additional tax credits within the foregoing limitation. The total credits authorized for all companies may not exceed a total of $1 million prior to June 30, 1985. The total credits authorized for all companies between July 1, 1985, and June 30, 1987, may not exceed $1 million plus any portion of the $1 million available for authorization before June 30, 1985, that is allocated to qualified companies. The credits shall be allocated to qualified companies in the order that completed applications for designation as qualified capital companies are received by the board, and the board shall certify to each such company its appropriate allocation.

(3) Investors in a qualified Montana capital company are entitled to the tax credits provided for in subsection (4). Funds invested in a certified company prior to designation as a qualified Montana capital company may, at the discretion of the investor, be placed in an escrow account in a Montana financial institution pending designation of the company as a qualified Montana capital company.

(4) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), an individual, small business corporation, partnership, or corporate taxpayer who makes a capital investment in a qualified Montana capital company is entitled to a tax credit equal to 25% of the investment, up to a maximum credit of $25,000 per taxpayer. The credit may be taken against the tax liability imposed on the investor pursuant to Title 15, chapter 30 or 31. The credit for investments by a small business corporation electing to be taxed under 15-31-202 or a partnership may be claimed by the small business corporation shareholders or the partners.

(5) The tax credit allowed under subsection (4) is to be credited against the taxpayer's income tax liability for the taxable year in which the investment in a qualified Montana capital company is made. If the amount of the tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability for the taxable year, the amount of the credit which exceeds the tax liability may be carried back or carried forward in accordance with the provisions of section 46(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

(6) The tax credit provided for in this section is available only to those taxpayers who invest in a qualified Montana capital company within 5 years of April 18, 1983.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 554, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 554, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Section 18(1), Ch. 554, L. 1983, substituted references to the Montana Economic Development Board for references to the Department of Commerce.

90-8-203. No recapture — unqualified investments. If the amount invested by a taxpayer in a qualified Montana capital company is not used by the company for qualified investments as provided in 90-8-301, the taxpayer is not subject to a recapture provision for any tax credit claimed by him but the company is subject to the penalty provided for in 90-8-301(3).

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 554, L. 1983.

90-8-204. Application requirements. A company applying to become either a certified or qualified Montana capital company shall include in its application evidence that it has disclosed or will disclose to all investors the following:

(1) the condition that a tax credit is not available for investment in a company until the company has been designated a qualified Montana capital company and the investor has received a certificate approving the credit from the board;

(2) the condition that a tax credit will not be made available until the company raises at least $200,000 in capital, and has been designated a qualified capital company, and the limits on tax credits that may be authorized; and

(3) the fact that the state of Montana is not liable for damages in accordance with 90-8-205.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 554, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 554, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Section 18(1), Ch. 554, L. 1983, substituted reference to the Montana Economic Development Board for reference to the Department of Commerce.

90-8-205. State liability disclaimed. The state of Montana may not be held liable for any damages to an investor in a Montana capital company that fails to become designated as a certified or qualified Montana capital company.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 554, L. 1983.**

Part 3

Regulation of Capital Companies

90-8-301. Qualified investments — penalty. (1) A qualified Montana capital company receiving investments for which a taxpayer has applied and received a tax credit must use its capital base to make qualified investments according to the following schedule:

(a) at least 30% of its capital base within 3 years of the date on which the certified company was designated as a qualified capital company by the board;

(b) at least 50% of its capital base within 4 years of the date on which the certified company was designated as a qualified capital company by the board; and

(c) at least 70% of its capital base within 5 years of the date on which the certified company was designated as a qualified capital company by the board.

(2) Following each annual examination, the commissioner of financial institutions shall notify the department of revenue of any companies that are not in compliance with this section.

(3) A qualified Montana capital company that fails to make qualified investments pursuant to subsection (1) shall pay to the department of revenue a penalty equal to all of the tax credits allowed to the taxpayers investing in that company during that time period, with interest at 1% a month from the date the tax credits were certified as allocated to the qualified Montana capital company. The department of revenue may abate the penalty if the capital company establishes reasonable cause for the failure to make qualified investments pursuant to subsection (1) and that the failure was not due to neglect on the part of the company. The department of revenue shall deposit any amount received under this subsection to the credit of the state general fund.

History: **En. Sec. 7(2)-(4), Ch. 554, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 554, L. 1983.**

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Section 18(1), Ch. 554, L. 1983, substituted references to the Montana Economic Development Board for references to the Department of Commerce.

90-8-302. Restriction on investment. No more than 50% of the equity raised by a Montana capital company under this chapter may be invested in any one Montana business, and no more than 25% of the total funds raised for which tax credits were claimed pursuant to the investment credit provisions of this chapter may be invested in any one Montana business.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 554, L. 1983.**

90-8-303. Conflict of interest. (1) The members of the board, the commissioner of financial institutions, or a bank examiner may not have a monetary interest in or be a borrower from any Montana capital company, either directly or indirectly.

(2) A member of the investment committee of a Montana capital company who has an interest in a venture that comes before the committee for a vote shall disclose such interest and abstain from voting on investment in the venture.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 554, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 554, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Section 18(1), Ch. 554, L. 1983, substituted reference to the Montana Economic Development Board for reference to the Department of Commerce.

90-8-304. Application of securities law. In lieu of registration under Title 30, chapter 10, a Montana capital company may file all disclosure documents, along with a consent to service of process, with the state securities commissioner. The commissioner may not charge a fee for such filing or deposit.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 554, L. 1983.

90-8-305 through 90-8-310 reserved.

90-8-311. Legislative review and oversight. The board shall report on an annual basis to the revenue oversight committee of the legislature concerning Montana capital companies.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 554, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 554, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Section 18(1), Ch. 554, L. 1983, substituted reference to the Montana Economic Development Board for reference to the Department of Commerce.

Cross-References

Powers and duties of Revenue Oversight Committee, 5-18-107.

90-8-312. Investment reporting and recordkeeping. (1) Each qualified Montana capital company shall report to the board on a quarterly basis:

(a) the name of each investor in the qualified Montana capital company who has applied for a tax credit;

(b) the amount of each investor's investment; and

(c) the amount of the tax credit allowed to the investor and the date on which the investment was made.

(2) The board shall provide the information contained in subsection (1) to the department of revenue on a quarterly basis.

(3) The board shall provide each investor in a qualified Montana capital company with a certificate authorizing the tax credit, and the certificate shall be submitted with each tax return requesting a credit under 90-8-202.

(4) Each qualified Montana capital company shall report to the board on a quarterly basis all qualified investments that the company has made. The board shall share the information with the department of revenue, in order that the provisions of 90-8-301 may be complied with.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 554, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 554, L. 1983.

Compiler's Comments

1983 Amendment: Section 18(1), Ch. 554, L. 1983, substituted references to the Montana Economic Development Board for references to the Department of Commerce.

90-8-313. Examination. (1) At least once a year the bank examiners of the department of commerce shall examine the books and affairs of each

Montana capital company. The examination must address the methods of operation and conduct of the business of the Montana capital company to determine if the company is abiding by the purposes of this chapter and that the funds received by the company have been invested within the time limits required for a qualified Montana capital company in 90-8-301.

(2) The department of commerce may examine under oath any of the officers, directors, agents, employees, or investors of a Montana capital company regarding the affairs and business of the company. The department of commerce may issue subpoenas and administer oaths. Refusal to obey such a subpoena may at once be reported to the district court of the district in which the company is located, and the court shall enforce obedience to the subpoena in the manner provided by law.

(3) The cost of the annual review must be paid by each Montana capital company in accordance with reasonable fees assessed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 554, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Functions of State Banking Board and Department of Commerce, Title 32, ch. 1, part 2.

90-8-314 through 90-8-320 reserved.

90-8-321. Decertification. (1) If the examination conducted pursuant to 90-8-313 discloses that a Montana capital company is not in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, the department of commerce may exercise any of the powers with regard to banks granted in Title 32, chapter 1, part 5, and may seize the assets of the company and liquidate it. In the event of liquidation of the assets, any penalty imposed pursuant to 90-8-301 shall be included in the claims to be paid.

(2) If in the discretion of the department of commerce the action allowed under subsection (1) is not required to protect the company's investors, the department may place the company on notice that it will lose its certification as a Montana capital company within a specified period of time if the company does not come into compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

(3) As long as the department acts in good faith, the department and its employees and agents may not be held civilly or criminally liable or liable upon their official bonds for action taken under this section or for any failure to act under it.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 554, L. 1983.

CHAPTERS 9 AND 10

RESERVED

CHAPTER 11

INDIAN AFFAIRS PLANNING AND COORDINATION

Part 1 — State Coordinator of Indian Affairs

Section

90-11-101. Legislative policy.
90-11-102. Duties and assistance.

Chapter Cross-References

Compact with the United States, Art. I, Mont. Const.

Educational goals and duties — preservation of Indian heritage and culture, Art. X, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Cession and retrocession of jurisdiction over Blackfeet highway, 2-1-206.

Jurisdiction on Indian lands, Title 2, ch. 1, part 3.

Federal funds for welfare of Indians, 17-3-107.

State-tribal cooperative agreements, Title 18, ch. 11.

Tribal agreement with district for Indian child compulsory attendance and other agreements, 20-5-108.

Indians — nonpayment of fees, 20-25-505.

Montana Historical Society — authority of Board, 22-3-107.

Sale of imitation Indian articles, Title 30, ch. 14, part 6.

Solemnization of Indian marriage, 40-1-301.

Parent-child legal relationship termination — not to disentitle to tribal benefits, 41-3-611.

Prisoners — supervised release program — Indian tribe as sponsor, 46-23-401.

Vital statistics — disclosure to determine tribal enrollment, 50-15-112, 50-15-206.

Indian and federal water rights, Title 85, ch. 2, part 7.

Agreement with Indians concerning hunting and fishing — Indian treaty of 1855, 87-1-228.

Part 1

State Coordinator of Indian Affairs

Part Cross-References

Office of State Coordinator of Indian Affairs, Department of Commerce, 2-15-1813.

90-11-101. Legislative policy. (1) Whereas, a considerable portion of the citizens of the state of Montana are members of the Indian race; and

(2) Whereas, in the course of the past 80 years these Indian citizens of the state of Montana have been driven from their native valleys and plains and are at present living and residing upon reservations set apart for such purposes by the United States of America, and by virtue of that isolation and of supervision by the federal government, great problems of economic and social significance have arisen and presently exist, and no suitable progress has been made to solve such problems by reason of the fact that the Indians and those who are attempting to aid them in the solution of their problems have never been able to present a coordinated and united effort in solving such problems; and

(3) Whereas, it is hereby declared that it is the legislative policy of this state that the best interests of the Indians will be served by the fostering of a program which is designed to establish and place our Indian citizens in a position to take their rightful place in our society and assume the rights, duties, and privileges of full citizenship and as Indians, it is therefore necessary that a state office of the coordinator of Indian affairs be established so that the problems of the Indians of Montana can be approached and reconciled from a state level in cooperation with the United States of America; and

(4) Whereas, agencies of the federal government retain jurisdiction on Indian reservations in the state of Montana of the administration of economic, social, health, education, and welfare programs for Indians; and

(5) Whereas, Indians who reside off reservations generally qualify for participation in federal programs but are often prohibited from voting on tribal affairs and for tribal officers; and

(6) Whereas, there are sizeable numbers of off-reservation Indians residing in our state of both enrolled and unofficial tribal descent (landless) whose needs for environmental assistance are borne by state and local agencies, and these needs are derived from problems shared by all Indians, whether they reside on reservations or not, and in consideration of their desire for official voice and representation in seeking solutions to their problems; and

(7) Whereas, programs of the state of Montana should not duplicate those supported by agencies of the federal government as regards jurisdiction of Indian people, and since state responsibility is effected with off-reservation Indians and since those Indians require assistance to coordinate their affairs with various tribal groups and federal agencies where they have no official recognition;

(8) Then therefore, let it be resolved that the coordinator of Indian affairs should assess the problems of all Indians to include those who reside off known reservations and who seek ways and means of communicating their opinions and needs to agencies of responsibility and that the coordinator should actively assist them in organizing their efforts and that he act as representative and spokesman for organized bodies of Indian people, whether reservation or off-reservation classification, whenever his assistance is required.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 203, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 160, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 82-2701; MCA 1979, 2-15-1112; redes. 90-11-101 by Sec. 20, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Affirmation of disclaimer — compact with the United States, Art. I, Mont. Const.

Educational goals for preservation of Indian culture, Art. X, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Disclaimer of rights to Indian lands, The Enabling Act § 4 (see annotations vol. 1, Federal Materials).

90-11-102. Duties and assistance. (1) It shall be the duty of the state coordinator of Indian affairs to carry out the legislative policy set forth in 90-11-101.

(2) He shall acquaint himself with the problems confronting the Indians of Montana, and he shall advise the legislative and executive branches of the state of Montana of those problems and shall make recommendations for the alleviation thereof. He shall also serve the Montana delegation in the federal congress as an adviser and intermediary in the field of Indian affairs and shall act as spokesman for representative Indian organizations and groups, public and private, whenever his support is solicited.

(3) All executive and legislative agencies of state government may within the area of their expertise and authority provide assistance to tribal councils or their official designees requesting such assistance on any matter relating to coal development on Indian reservation lands and may make an appropriate charge therefor.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 203, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 319, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 160, L. 1974; Sec. 82-2703, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1973; Sec. 82-2705, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 82-2703, 82-2705; MCA 1979, 2-15-1113; redes. 90-11-102 by Sec. 20, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed internal reference in (1) to correspond to renumbering.

Cross-References

Strip and underground mine siting, Title 82, ch. 4, part 1.

Coal and uranium mine reclamation, Title 82, ch. 4, part 2.

CHAPTERS 12 THROUGH 14

RESERVED

CHAPTER 15

NATURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Part 1 — General

Section

90-15-101. Purpose.
90-15-102. Definitions.
90-15-103. Funding — appropriation.

Part 2 — Advisory Committee

90-15-201. Duties of committee.
90-15-202. Committee staff.
90-15-203. Expenses of committee members — meetings.

Part 3 — Information System

90-15-301. Establishment of information system.
90-15-302. Natural heritage program.
90-15-303. Interagency cooperation.
90-15-304. Availability of information.

Part 1

General

90-15-101. Purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to establish a planning framework for the development of a natural resource information system, to implement the system, and to establish an ongoing Montana natural heritage program.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 650, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 395, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near middle after "information system", inserted "to implement the system".

90-15-102. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Committee" means the natural resource data system advisory committee created by 2-15-1514.

(2) "Library" means the state library provided for in 22-1-201.

(3) "Natural heritage program" means a program of information acquisition, storage, and retrieval for data relating to the flora, fauna, and biological community types of Montana.

(4) "Principal data source agencies" means any of the following state agencies: the department of natural resources and conservation; the department of fish, wildlife, and parks; the department of state lands; the department of health and environmental sciences; the department of agriculture; the department of highways; the state historical society; and the Montana university system.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 650, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 395, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Substituted definition of "Library" for ""Department" means the department of administration created by 2-15-1001."

90-15-103. Funding — appropriation. The library and each principal data source agency may apply for and may receive funding from private and public sources for the purposes of this chapter, and any such funds are statutorily appropriated to the library or to the appropriate principal data source agency for such purposes as provided in 17-7-502.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 650, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 395, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: At beginning substituted "The library and each principal data source agency" for "The department of administration"; and near end substituted "are statutorily appropriated to the library or to the appropriate principal data source agency for such purposes as provided in 17-7-502" for "are appropriated to the department for such purposes".

Part 2

Advisory Committee

Part Cross-References

Natural Resource Data System Advisory Committee, 2-15-1514.

90-15-201. Duties of committee. The committee shall examine the following matters and make recommendations to the library concerning:

(1) criteria for the categories and types of data to be collected for a natural resource information system;

(2) criteria for the format of data collection;

(3) identification of existing sources of relevant data in the public sector;

(4) identification of data acquisition, storage, and retrieval methodologies that are economical and efficient, that minimize or eliminate the duplication of data bases, and that utilize computer networking;

(5) probable costs to agencies furnishing required data and probable costs of managing the data;

(6) probable benefits to be realized by the establishment of a natural resource information system;

(7) operation of the Montana natural heritage program; and

(8) other items the committee considers of importance to the establishment of a natural resource information system.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 650, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 395, L. 1985.**

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Near end of lead-in clause, substituted "library" for "department head".

90-15-202. Committee staff. The library shall provide staff support to the committee, within the limits of the library's available resources.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 650, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 395, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: At beginning substituted "library" for "department" and at end substituted "library's" for "department's".

90-15-203. Expenses of committee members — meetings. (1) Committee members, while engaged in committee business, are entitled to be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503. These expenses shall be borne by the agency employing the member. Each member serves at the pleasure of the respective appointing authority.

(2) The committee shall establish its own format for the conduct of meetings.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 650, L. 1983.

Part 3

Information System

90-15-301. Establishment of information system. (1) The library, in consultation with the committee, shall establish a planning framework for the implementation of a natural resource information system and shall begin implementation of the plan. This system is to be a comprehensive program for the acquisition, storage, and retrieval of existing data relating to the natural resources of Montana.

(2) The library shall give attention to the factors listed in 90-15-201 and shall prepare any legislation necessary to implement the system.

(3) It is not intended that the system shall require fieldwork to produce data. The system is intended to facilitate the management of data collected by state agencies in the normal course of their operations.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 650, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 395, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) in first sentence, at beginning substituted "library" for "department" and at end inserted "and shall begin implementation of the plan"; in (2) at beginning substituted "library" for "department"; and in (3) in first sentence, after "fieldwork", deleted "or literature searches".

Cross-References

State information and research system, 90-1-109.

90-15-302. Natural heritage program. (1) There is a Montana natural heritage program to be operated by the library. In order to establish the program, the library may contract with an independent contractor or may employ necessary staff. In order to minimize costs, the library or other state agencies may make available state resources and facilities to an independent contractor as part of a contract for services.

(2) The Montana natural heritage program shall be designed to be compatible with similar programs in other states. This program is to be an initial step in the formulation of the comprehensive natural resource information system referred to in 90-15-301 and is to be considered a part of the system.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 650, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 395, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: In (1) at end of first sentence, substituted "library" for "department", and substituted second and third sentences for "In order to establish the program, the department may contract with an independent contractor for a period not to exceed 2 years".

90-15-303. Interagency cooperation. (1) State agencies shall cooperate with the library and the committee in the planning of the natural resource information system.

(2) Within the limits of available resources, state agencies shall provide data requested by the library for purposes of the Montana natural heritage program. If an agency does not possess requested data or is unable to locate requested data, the agency shall inform the library. It is not necessary for an agency to conduct fieldwork or literature searches to obtain requested data.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 650, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 395, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Throughout section changed references to department of administration to references to the state library.

90-15-304. Availability of information. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), the library shall make information from the natural resource information system available to local, state, and federal agencies and to the general public.

(2) The library may establish a fee system for information requests in order to cover the costs of providing requested information.

(3) If necessary, the library shall establish procedures to protect confidential information in the possession of state agencies.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 650, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 395, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

1985 Amendment: Throughout section changed references to department of administration to references to the state library.

Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.

Public records generally, Title 2, ch. 6, part 1.

TITLES 91 - 99

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